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Heritage Honor Roll

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Each story has an introductory summary on this page.

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Marie-Claire Jeanne (Baudin) Miller [Miller Family] (August 25, 1940 - December 20, 2015) /node/553032
Marie-Claire est décédé subitement de causes naturelles. Elle laisse dans le deuil son mari, Steve, et les enfants, Corinne (Smithen), Valerie (Hochman) et Sandra (Rosenband) et huit petits-enfants. Les services seront le 23 Décembre, Norbeck / judéenne Memorial Gardens Chapelle. La famille recevra parents et amis le 23 et 24 Décembre à la résidence Miller.
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Marie-Claire Jeanne (Baudin) Miller [Miller Family] (August 25, 1940 - December 20, 2015) /node/553381
Marie-Claire passed away suddenly of natural causes. She is survived by her husband, Steve, and children, Corinne (Smithen), Valerie (Hochman) and Sandra (Rosenband) and eight grandchildren. Services will be on December 23, Norbeck/Judean Memorial Gardens Chapel. The family will receive friends on December 23rd and 24th at the Miller residence.
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Marie-Claire Jeanne (Baudin) ZZMiller-Sample story [Miller Family] (August 25, 1940 - December 20, 2015) /node/553031
Marie-Claire passed away suddenly of natural causes. She is survived by her husband, Steve, and children, Corinne (Smithen), Valerie (Hochman) and Sandra (Rosenband) and eight grandchildren. Services will be on December 23, Norbeck/Judean Memorial Gardens Chapel. The family will receive friends on December 23rd and 24th at the Miller residence.
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Marie-Claire Jeanne (Baudin) Miller



Marie-Claire Jeanne (Baudin) Miller (August 25, 1940 - December 20, 2015)

Marie-Claire was born in Jargeau, France, on August 25, 1940, daughter of Georges and Marie Louise Baudin and middle sister to Micheline, Monique, Marie-Nadine and Marie-Christine. Her devotion to the people she cared about is the character trait that best distinguished her in life and for which she will long be remembered. She always deflected attention from herself, preferring instead to visit, speak with, listen to, lend to and keep in touch with others whom she held dear.

She met her husband, Stephen B. Miller, in France during his US Army tour of duty. Demonstrating remarkable courage, at age 27, Marie-Claire left her beloved France and close-knit family to embark on a new life with Steve in America. She moved to the United States knowing no one but her husband. Yet she bravely embraced her new language, new country and new religious traditions and created an amazing life with Steve, to whom she was totally devoted for 48 years.

Marie-Claire and Steve loved to travel and loved adventure. They enjoyed spending time together at concerts, the theater, art shows and the movies. Marie-Claire even sat through hundreds upon hundreds of hockey games, not because she loved hockey but because Steve loved hockey and she loved Steve. Her devotion to a friend with whom she worked with in Orleans, Leone Tanner, was rekindled at a Charles Aznavour concert in 1967 and their friendship was sustained through a running, almost daily conversation for more than 48 years. Her continued contacts with her French friends in Club Amille, and with members of her bridge groups over the years were all part of her life.

Her three daughters—Corinne, Valerie and Sandra—also were beneficiaries of Marie-Claire's sincere devotion and boundless energy. She never missed a ballet recital, swim meet, talent show, track meet, tennis match or piano recital. Marie-Claire raised her girls—so close in age and sometimes trying—with patience and love. Later, she extended that warmth to her sons-in-law Kevin Smithers, Adam Hochman and David Rosenband.

Marie-Claire's devotion was perhaps most evident in her role as Mimi—grandmother to her eight grandchildren: Chloe, Felicia and Scarlett Smithers; Ian and Drew Hochman; and Margal, Spencer and Paula Rosenband. While many grandparents are content to lend an occasional hand or babysit a grandchild every now and again, Mimi took this job to the next level. She (and Steve) were "frequent fliers" on the highways between Rockville, MD, and New York and New Jersey, ensuring they stayed in close touch with the family's next generation. During these visits, Marie-Claire would often get down on the floor with her grandchildren to color, do puzzles and play games and cards.

In August 2015, the entire family spent a week together at the Jersey Shore to celebrate Mimi's 75th birthday, and she had an amazing week that the family will treasure forever. She loved the beach and with youthful exuberance, she built sandcastles and jumped in the waves with all her grandchildren.

Marie-Claire was also incredibly devoted to her family in France. Notwithstanding the distance that separated them, she stayed in constant contact with her sisters, in later years aided by e-mail and Web-based telephone calls. She and Steve would get back to France every year or two and visit with her sisters and other relatives. When she was there, it was as if she had never left.

All of Marie-Claire's friends basked in the sunshine of her devotion as well—her tennis group, her bridge group, friends from Luxembourg and, of course, her French group. From her name, to her beauty to her accent that never truly disappeared, Marie-Claire will always be remembered for being French. Despite living in the United States for 60 years and eventually becoming an American citizen, she never lost her French identity. She loved being part of the French community in Washington, DC, taking her children to the old French Embassy to celebrate Bastille Day and singing "La Marseillaise" with her French compatriots.

Marie-Claire Miller died suddenly on Sunday, December 20, 2015, in Miami, FL, of natural causes, with her husband Steve at her side. Their daughter Sandra Rosenband and family friend Roger Balsam delivered eulogies at her funeral on December 23. After the service and especially when friends came to pay their respects, the one common thread in their conversations was that Marie-Claire "was a lady." That was extremely comforting for family members because they always felt that when Tom Jones made a hit record with Paul Anka's song, "She's a Lady," he must have done so because he knew her. Marie-Claire is buried in Norbeck/Judean Memorial Gardens in Olney, MD. Family and friends will remember fondly this petite, vivacious woman with a heavy French accent as a devoted wife, mother, grandmother, sister and friend.

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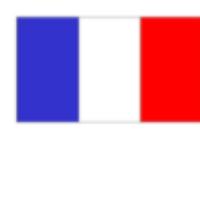
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Marie-Claire Jeanne (Baudin) Miller



Marie-Claire Jeanne (Baudin) Miller (August 25, 1940 - December 20, 2015)

Marie-Claire est née à **Jargeau**, France, le 25 août 1940, fille de Georges et Marie-Louise Baudin et troisième fille d'une lignée de cinq sœurs comptant Micheline, Marique, Marie-Noëlle et Marie-Christine. Son dévouement auprès de ceux qu'elle aimait est le trait de caractère qu'on lui reconnaissait le plus et dont on se souviendra longtemps. Donner de son temps à ceux auxquels elle tenait, aller leur rendre visite, les écouter, discuter et maintenir le contact ont toujours été ses priorités.

Elle rencontra son mari Stephen B. Miller en France, lorsqu'il accomplissait son service militaire avec l'armée américaine. Faisant preuve d'un courage remarquable, Marie-Claire décida à l'âge de 27 ans de quitter sa France chérie et sa famille très unie pour commencer une nouvelle vie avec Steve en Amérique. Elle déménagea aux États-Unis sans connaître personne, à l'exception de son mari. Puis se langa, sans peur, dans l'apprentissage d'une nouvelle langue, des coutumes d'un nouveau pays et des nouvelles traditions religieuses familiales et créa une vie fantastique avec Steve, à qui elle fut totalement dévouée pendant 48 ans.

Marie-Claire et Steve ont adoré voyager et adoré vivre de nouvelles aventures. Ils aimèrent par-dessus tout aller ensemble au théâtre, au cinéma, aux expositions d'art. Marie-Claire accompagna des centaines de fois Steve aux matchs de hockey, non pas parce qu'elle aimait le hockey, mais parce que Steve aimait le hockey et parce qu'elle aimait Steve. Son amitié nouée avec Leone Tanner, avec qui elle avait travaillé à Orléans, fut ravivée lors d'un concert de Charles Aznavour en 1987, date à partir de laquelle elles ne cessèrent de se parler presque tous les jours, et ce, pendant 48 ans. Ses contacts réguliers avec ses amis français du Club d'Amitié et ses groupes de bridge auxquels elle tenait tant faisaient partie intégrante de sa vie.

Ses trois filles – Corinne, Valérie et Sandra – ont toujours reçu l'attention et l'énergie sans limite de Marie-Claire. Jamais elle ne manqua un ballet, une rencontre de notation, un spectacle, une compétition d'athlétisme, un match de tennis ou un récital de piano. Marie-Claire éleva ses filles avec patience et amour. Quelques années plus tard, elle donna la même chaleur humaine à ses gendres Kevin Smithen, Adam Hochman et David Rosenband.

Son dévouement auprès des autres fut probablement le plus visible à travers son rôle de Mimi, son surnom de grand-mère, à ses huit petits-enfants, Chloé, Felicia et Scarlett Smithen, Ian et Drew Hochman, Margot, Spencer et Paula Rosenband. Alors que la plupart des grands-parents se contentent de prêter main forte ou de garder un enfant de temps en temps, Mimi prenait ce job à un niveau supérieur. Elle (et Steve) étaient devenus des voyageurs fréquents des autoroutes entre Rockville, le Maryland et New-York et le New-Jersey, s'assurant d'être toujours en contact avec la future génération. A chacune de ses visites familiales, Marie-Claire n'hésita jamais à donner de son temps, à jouer aux cartes, aux puzzles et à tous les jeux de famille imaginables.

En août 2015, toute la famille passa une semaine ensemble à Jersey Shore pour célébrer le 75^{ème} anniversaire de Mimi. Une semaine fantastique que toute la famille conservera en mémoire pour toujours. Marie-Claire avait adoré la plage et la fraîcheur du moment, elle avait adoré construire des châteaux de sable et sauter dans les vagues avec tous ses petits-enfants.

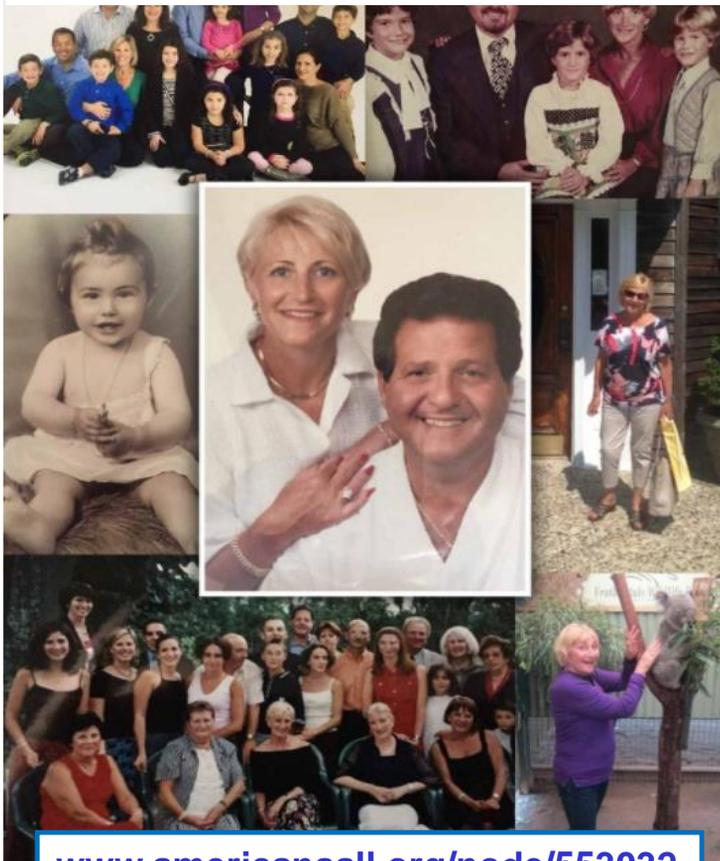
Marie-Claire fut également dévouée à toute sa famille vivant en France. Malgré la distance qui la séparait d'eux, elle était en contact permanent avec ses sœurs, bien aidée ces dernières années par internet et les mails. Avec Steve, elle essayait de venir en France tous les ans ou tous les deux ans pour rendre visite à ses sœurs et ses proches. Quand elle était auprès d'eux, c'était comme si elle ne les avait jamais quittés.

Et tous les amis de Marie-Claire reconnaissent aujourd'hui son éclatant dévouement. De son groupe de tennis aux membres de son club de bridge, à ses amis de la communauté de voisinage Luxembourg et bien sûr à ceux de son groupe de français. De son nom, à sa beauté jusqu'à son accent qui ne disparut jamais vraiment, chacun se souviendra de Marie-Claire pour être française. Même si Marie-Claire vécut plus de 50 ans aux États-Unis et devint une citoyenne américaine, elle ne perdit jamais son identité française. Elle adorait faire partie de la communauté française de Washington D.C., emmener ses enfants à l'ambassade française et célébrer le **Bastille Day** puis chanter la **Marseillaise** avec ses compatriotes.

Marie-Claire Miller disparut brusquement le dimanche 20 décembre 2015 à Miami, dans l'Etat de Floride, d'une cause naturelle, auprès de son mari Steve, à ses côtés. Leur fille Sandra Rosenband et l'ami de la famille, Roger Balsam prononcèrent les panégyriques lors de ses funérailles le 23 décembre. Après le service funéraire et notamment lorsque ses amis vinrent présenter leurs condoléances, le premier objet des conversations fut unanime: Marie-Claire était «une Lady». Ces témoignages furent extrêmement réconfortants pour tous les membres de sa famille qui, comme Tom Jones et sa version de la chanson de Paul Anka, pensaient: «**She's a Lady**». On se demande même s'il n'y a pas chanté la chanson parce qu'il connaissait Marie-Claire.

Marie-Claire est enterrée à Norbeck / Judean Memorial Gardens à Olney, dans l'Etat du Maryland. Sa famille comme ses amis se souviendront avec affection de ce bout de femme, enjouée, avec son fort accent français. Une femme, une mère, une grand-mère, une sœur et une amie dévouée.

To view this story in English, [click here](#).



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Maxime "Max" Chalmin *Executive Chef*



My father, Maxime Chalmin, was born in Coulandon, France, in October 1909. In his late teens and beyond, and after a series of "apprenticeship" assignments as was the professional development protocol in those days, he came to the United States as a cook at the **Belgian Pavilion** at the 1939 New York World's Fair. Once completed, he returned to France but vowed to return to the United States to start a new life. After the war which he spent in Vichy, France with his new wife Marcelle and newborn son, he left France behind to pursue his dream. In 1948, he landed (again) in New York harbor with his wife and a 4 year old son to begin this saga. It was to be the fulfillment of a lifelong dream and the beginning of another.

As a young man, raised by a widowed mother in central France, he was always restless as he pursued his passion of being a chef. In France at the time, "apprenticeships" involved working and studying under leading chefs and travelling to other countries to learn new cuisines and cooking methods - which he did. He loved and learned in these "apprentice stages" in Paris, the Cote d'Azur, Cuba, America and Morocco (where he almost left his new family were it not for a last minute visa to the US!)

I still vaguely remember our first months/years after arriving in Flushing, NY. As a 4 year old, it was easy for me to learn English - not so for my parents. My father was then "Sous Chef" at the prestigious Plaza Hotel in New York City. We then moved on from place to place as my father progressed up the ranks in the culinary world. To West Virginia (The Greenbrier Hotel), Cleveland (The Union Club), Los Angeles (The Ambassador Hotel), St. Louis and finally back to New York (The Park Lane Hotel). I was 10 and longing for stability!

Maxime "Max" Chalmin (October 7, 1909 - April 30, 1977) Executive Chef

It came time when my father became Executive Chef at the Park Lane and subsequently at the ever-famous **Toot's Shore** restaurant. We finally had found stability when my parents bought our first home on Long Island, New York, and he became the Executive Chef at the United Nations - a position he held for nearly 10 years. We are very proud of the photograph taken with my father and then U.N. Secretary General U. Thant, upon his retirement.

We lived in New York until he retired in February 1967 and bought a restaurant in Belgium ("Le Val Vert"). He returned to the U.S. in 1972 and finished his career teaching Culinary Arts at the prestigious **Culinary Institute of America** (CIA, Hyde Park, N.Y.) and finally at **Johnson & Wales Culinary College** (Providence, R.I.) where he taught until he died in 1977, passing on his knowledge to future chefs.

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Maxime "Max" Chalmin *Chef de Cuisine*



Mon père Maxime Chalmin, est né à **Coulandon**, un petit village au Centre de la France, en Octobre, 1909. Après sa scolarité et plusieurs filaments comme apprenti (comme cela se faisait à l'époque) il se dirige vers le métier de la restauration et il arrive aux Etats Unis en 1939 comme cuisinier au pavillon Belge de l'**Exposition Internationale à N.Y.** Il est revenue ensuite en France, mais avec l'espoir de revenir ensuite en Amérique pour y démarrer une nouvelle vie. Après la guerre, qu'il passe à Vichy avec sa femme Marcelle et son jeune fils, il a quitté la France en 1948 pour enfin réaliser son rêve. En 1948 donc, il est revenu à New York avec sa femme et son fils de 4 ans, c'était l'aboutissement de son rêve et le commencement de sa vraie vie. Etant jeune homme, élevé par sa mère, veuve, il a toujours eu le désir de devenir «chef cuisinier».

En France, en ce temps-là, l'apprentissage consistait à travailler pour apprendre de nouvelles méthodes de cuisine sous l'autorité de grands « chefs ». C'est ce qu'il a fait: il aimait apprendre durant ces stages à Paris, sur la Côte D'Azur, à Cuba, et au Maroc. Un visa de dernière minute pour les USA lui a été octroyé.

Je peux vaguement me rappeler nos premiers mois et nos premières années à Flushing, New York. A 4 ans, Il m'a été facile d'apprendre l'Anglais, mais mes parents ont eu plus de mal. Mon père était alors « sous-chef » au prestigieux **Plaza Hotel** à New York. Nous le suivons dans sa carrière qui progressait dans le monde culinaire. De l'Ouest de la Virginie (Le Greenbrier Hotel), à Cleveland (Union Club), Los Angeles (Ambassador Hotel), St. Louis et finalement ce fut le retour à New York (Park Lane Hotel). J'avais 10 ans, attendant de nous fixer un peu, je rêvais de stabilité!

Maxime "Max" Chalmin (October 7, 1909 - April 30, 1977) Chef de Cuisine

Elle vint quand mon père est nommé « Exécutif Chef » au Park Lane Hotel et par suite au très fameux Toot's Shore Restaurant. Nous avions enfin trouvé la stabilité et mes parents ont acheté leur première résidence à Long Island N.Y. Mon père devient alors « Exécutif Chef » aux Nations Unies, poste qu'il conservera pendant presque 10 ans. Nous resterons à New York jusqu'à sa retraite en 1967. Il acheta alors un restaurant en Belgique près de Bruxelles - "Le Val Vert", exploite pour presque 6 ans.

Il retourne à New York en 1972 et finira sa carrière en enseignant les Arts Culinaires à l'école prestigieuse «**Culinary Institute of America**» (Hyde Park, NY) et au «**Johnson & Wales Culinary Collège**» (Providence, R.I.) ou il a enseigné jusqu'à sa mort en 1977, transmettant son savoir aux futures cuisiniers américains. Lui aussi ayant transmis son savoir à beaucoup de futures chefs aux Etats Unis.

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Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo *Military Commander, Politician and Rancher*



Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo (c. - 1890) Military Commander, Politician and Rancher

Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo (c. 1808–1890) was a leader in the struggle for statehood for California. During his lifetime, he witnessed three nations rule California. Born to a wealthy family in Monterey, California, the eighth of 13 children, he entered military service at age 16. A soldier when Mexico took over California from Spain in 1826, Vallejo (va-YAY-ho) supported *Californios* (native-born Californians) who rebelled against the Mexican governor. In 1829 he led a successful mission against a band of runaway mission Indians. In 1831 he was named commander of the presidio in San Francisco. In 1835 he was appointed commandant of the fourth military district and director of colonization of the northern frontier, the highest military command in northern California.

His next major accomplishment came when Governor Jose Figueroa asked him to lay out a *pueblo* at the Solano mission and authorized him to free the Indian workers and distribute the mission lands and assets to settlers. This colonization plan was designed to prevent further extension of the Russian establishment of *Fort Ross*. As a reward for his success, he was given approximately 44 acres in the Petaluma Valley to develop as his own private *rancho*. This agricultural empire and his already-established civil and military powers made him one of the wealthiest and most influential men of his day in California.

In 1841 the Russians decided to abandon their outposts at Bodega and Fort Ross and offered to sell the fort to Vallejo. After several months of delays in the negotiations, the fort was purchased by John Sutter. This setback reinforced Vallejo's belief that California would be better served if it were ruled by the United States rather than Mexico City. In 1846 a group of unruly frontiersmen "attacked" the pueblo of Sonoma, arrested Vallejo and imprisoned him in Sutter's fort. They then raised a newly designed flag—the Bear Flag—over Sonoma. Within a month, the U.S. flag was raised in California, and the new officials released Vallejo and allowed him to return home. Sadly, he found that during his imprisonment and loss of power, his rancho was looted of its cattle, horses and other assets by the *Bear Flaggers* and Captain John C. Fremont. Despite this action, Vallejo sided with the Americans in the Mexican War (1846–1848).

In 1848 Vallejo was one of eight *Californios* elected to the California Constitutional Convention. He then served three terms in the state legislature. Because his lands had been granted by the Mexican government, he spent much of the next decade successfully defending his land rights. He wrote his multivolume history of California to document the role played by *Californios*. The town of Vallejo, California, bears his name. In 1965, a Benjamin Franklin Class Ballistic Missile Submarine named for him as the *SSBN-658* was launched, and remained proudly in service until it was decommissioned in 1995. (The photograph is from the collection of The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, POR 2.)

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Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo *Comandante Militar, Político y Ranchero*



Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo (c. - 1890) Comandante Militar, Político y Ranchero

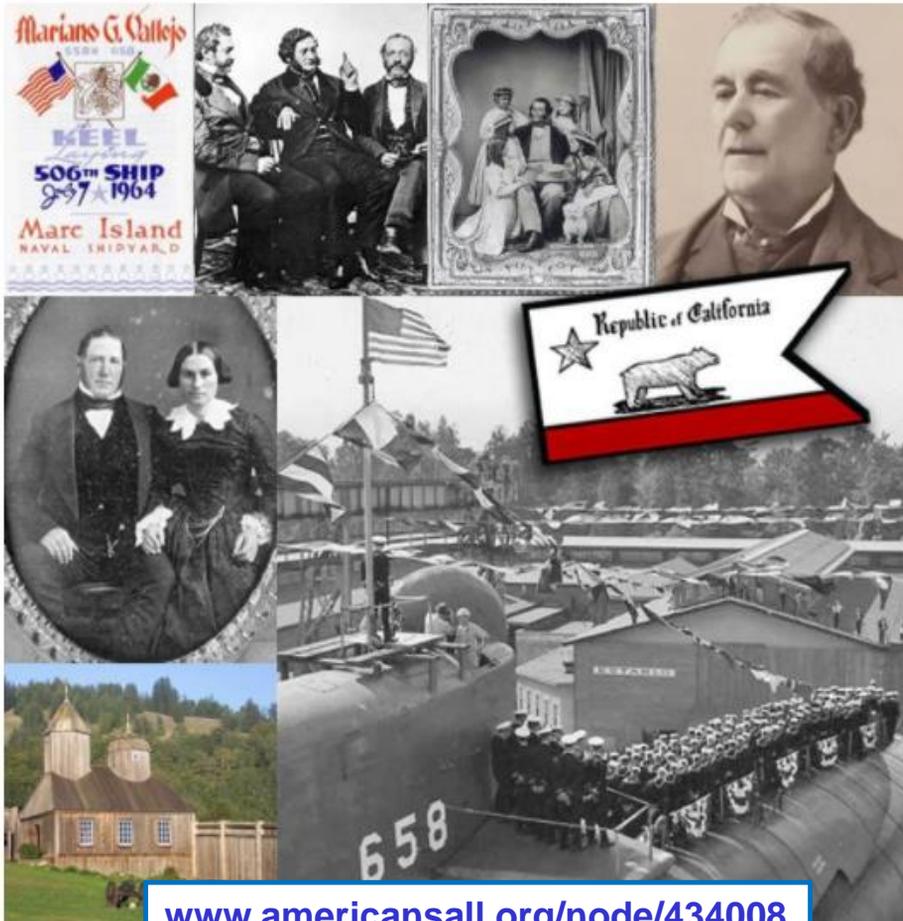
Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo (c. 1808–1890) fue uno de los líderes en la lucha de California por ser estado. A lo largo de su vida, fue testigo del gobierno de tres naciones en California. Nacido en una familia acaudalada de Monterrey, California, el octavo de 13 hermanos, ingresó al servicio militar a la edad de 16 años. Era soldado en 1826 cuando Méjico se apoderó de California, que estaba en manos de España, y Vallejo apoyó a los californianos que se rebelaron contra el gobernador mejicano. En 1829 lideró una misión exitosa contra una banda de indios fugitivos de una misión. En 1831 fue nombrado comandante del presidio en San Francisco. En 1835 fue designado comandante del cuarto distrito militar y director de la colonización de la frontera del norte, el comando militar más alto del norte de California.

Su siguiente logro importante ocurrió cuando el Gobernador José Figueroa le solicitó diseñar y establecer un pueblo en la misión Solano y lo autorizó a liberar a los trabajadores indígenas y a distribuir las tierras de la misión y los recursos a los colonos. Este plan de colonización tenía el objetivo de evitar que se siguiera extendiendo más el establecimiento ruso en Fort Ross. Como recompensa por su éxito, se le adjudicaron a Vallejo aproximadamente 44 acres en el Valle de Petaluma para establecer su propio rancho privado. Este emporio agricultor sumado a sus poderes civiles y militares ya reconocidos lo convirtieron en uno de los hombres más ricos e influyentes del momento en California.

En 1841 los rusos decidieron abandonar sus puestos de avanzada en Bodega y Fort Ross y ofrecieron vender el fuerte a Vallejo. Luego de varios meses de demora en las negociaciones, el fuerte fue comprado por John Sutter. Este revés reforzó la idea de Vallejo de que sería mejor para California estar bajo el gobierno de Estados Unidos que el de la Ciudad de Méjico. En 1846 un grupo de colonizadores rebeldes "atacaron" el pueblo de Sonoma, arrestaron a Vallejo y lo mantuvieron prisionero en el fuerte de Sutter. Luego izaron una bandera recientemente creada —la Bandera del Oso— sobre Sonoma. Al término de un mes, la bandera de Estados Unidos flameaba en California, y los nuevos funcionarios liberaron a Vallejo y le permitieron regresar a casa. Desafortunadamente, al llegar halló que durante su encarcelamiento y pérdida de poder, su rancho había sido saqueado por los partidarios de la Bandera del Oso y del Capitán John C. Fremont, quienes se llevaron todo su ganado, caballos y demás bienes. A pesar de esta acción, Vallejo tomó partido por los americanos durante la Guerra de Méjico (1846–1848).

En 1848 Vallejo fue uno de los ocho californianos elegidos para formar parte de la Convención Constitucional de California. Luego estuvo durante tres períodos en la legislatura del estado. Dado que sus tierras le habían sido concedidas por el gobierno mejicano, dedicó gran parte de la década siguiente a defender exitosamente sus derechos sobre estas tierras. Escribió su historia de California en varios volúmenes para documentar el rol que desempeñaron los californios. La ciudad de Vallejo, en California, lleva su nombre. En 1965 se lanzó un Submarino de Misiles Balísticos clase Benjamin Franklin que se denominó en nombre de él SSBN-658. Este submarino continuó en servicio hasta que fue desmantelado en 1995. (La fotografía pertenece a la colección de la Biblioteca Bancroft, Universidad de California, Berkeley, POR 2.)

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Albert "Chew" Kullen *Businessman*

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Albert "Chew" Kullen was born in Baltimore, Maryland, the oldest of four children. His parents, Sam and Mary Kulchinsky, were Jewish immigrants from Russia and, in addition to a rich appreciation for their heritage, they afforded their children a unique distinction. Although born in different months, each of Chew's younger brothers, Harry and Sol, were also born on the 27th and his sister, Sarah, married a man born on the 27th.

Chew grew up in Baltimore, but he left high school early to help his parents support the family. He briefly moved to New York City, where he met his future wife, Irene, and they had one daughter, Marilyn. Returning to Baltimore, he began a career in the vending machine business, which then included slot machines. To many, his personality made him seem like a real-life "Damon Runyon" character. Early on, as co-owner of Andrews Vending Co., he learned to cope with the downsides of his job. Like many of his peers, he was investigated by nearly every law enforcement agency concerned about the potential for illegal activity. The results of every investigation were always the same—no racketeering connections, no tax dodging, and no hoodlum activity.

Albert "Chew" Kullen (December 27, 1909 - July 30, 1966) Businessman

Through sheer charisma and intelligence, Chew soon became the leading spokesperson for the slots industry. Because of his growing prominence in the state's political arena, in 1948 he and his brothers—who were also making names for themselves in the advertising and printing worlds—changed their last name to Kullen. Kullen was easier to pronounce than Kulchinsky, especially when Chew was advocating for legislation to keep slots legal in the state. More than anyone else, he was statistically aware and verbally vocal about the positive economic effects that slots had on both the county and the state, including generating hundreds of well-paying jobs.

His impact on Anne Arundel County was far greater than just being the most well-known advocate for his industry in the state. He was a tireless campaigner for the North Arundel Hospital, and his efforts, along with those of the machine operators he represented, were driving forces in its creation. He was an annual sponsor of the baseball league and of numerous causes to improve the health and well-being of his fellow county residents. Yet, above all, he was a man who always demonstrated fairness in his business dealings that even the most formidable critics of his industry admired.

Chew Kullen died in 1966 of a sudden heart attack while working at his Glen Bernie office. He left behind a legacy of integrity, honesty and leadership in an industry that would ultimately cease to exist in his area. (Photograph of Chew Kullen and Sam Kulchinsky from the Kullen Family Archives.)

Keyn meynung dos geshikhte arayn mame-loshn, [click aher](#).

To view the legacy story about Allan Kullen, [click here](#).



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Albert "Chew" Kullen געזעטסטאן



Albert "Chew" Kullen (December 27, 1900 - July 30, 1986) געזעטסטאן

אלבערט "שט" קולען איז געבוירן געווארן אין באליטימאר, מערילענד. ער איז געווען דער עלטסטער פון פיר קינדער. די עלטערן טעג און מער קולטיביטיק, זענען געווען יידישע אימיגראנטן פון רוסלאנד. אין צענצא צו א ריכטיג אפשטאמבונג פון זייער ריזשה האבן די געשאפונען די קינדער אן אויסצומענען פאס איז יחיד בינעם. כאטש טישאס בילדע ייגענע ברודער הערר און סאל זיינען געבוירן געווארן אין פארשידענע חרשים, זענען זיי אויך געבוירן געווארן דעם 27טן און זיין שוועסטער שרה האט זיחנה געהאט מיט א מאן נער איז געבוירן געווארן דעם 27טן.

טשו איז אוועקגעקאמ אין באליטימאר, נאכער ער האט פארלאזט "היי קול" פרי ביי ער זאל קענען העלפן די עלטערן אונטערזושטיצן די משפחה. ער האט ניש אויף לאנג אויך איבערגעלעבט קיין ניו יארק סיטי ווי ער האט זיך באקענט מיט זיין אקעסטיקער פיר איריך, און ביי די איז געבוירן געווארן א סאטשער מערילינג. נאך דעם פאס ער איז שרייבערישע קיין באליטימאר האט ער אנגעהויבן א קארירערע אין דעם ביזנעס פון פארקויף מאשינען, פאס האט דאן אריינגעברענגט סלאטס (סעלעט) מאשינען. א דאקטן זיין שרענעלעכקייט האט ער אויסגעזען פאר א סך מענטשן ווי אן ענטער "די מאן ראניען" פער סאנאציע. אלס מיטבאזייער פון ענדורס ווענדיג קאמפאני האט ער גאר פיר זיך אויסגעלערנט זיך אן עצה ער געבן מיט די חסרות פון זיין ארבעט. פונקט אזוי ווי א סך פון זיינע קאלעגן איז ער אויסגעפארשט געווארן פון כמעט יעדער געזעץ דירעקטור אונטער ערליכע זענען געווען באזארגט מיטן פאסטענדיג פאר אויטאמאבילע אקסידיישען. די רעזולטאטן פון דער אויספארשונג זענען שטענדיג געווען די ערליכע - נישטא קיין רעקעמירונג פאר צוונגען. נישטא קיין שטייער איסטאבלינג און נישטא קיין געטסטריישט אקסידיישען.

דורך ליטערע ון אן אינטעליגענץ איז טשו אן זיין געווארן דער פירענדקער פירשטערער פאר דער "סלאטס" אינדוסטרי. ערליכע זיין פאקטורירען חשיבות איז דער פאליטישער ארעא פונעם סענאט האט ער אין 1946 צוזאמען מיט זיינע ברודער, ערליכע האבן זיך אויך קונה'ש געווען אין די ערליכע פון רעליגע און דראקטרי. געזענערס די פאמיליע נאמען אויף קולען. קולען איז גרינגער געווען אריינצוברען ווי קולטיביטיק, באזונדערס ווען טשו איז אריינגעטראפן פאר לעגאטור אז "סלאטס" זאלן בלייבן לעבאל אינעם שטאט. מער פון אלע אנדערע האט ער סטאטיטיש געווען אן עפלעלעך גערעדט ווען די פארשידענע קאמפאניעס זענען צוזאמען פאס "סלאטס" האבן געהאט אויף סי דעם לאנד און סי דעם שטאט. אריינגערעכנט שאפן הונדערטער גוט באצאלטע שטעלעס זענען.

זיין ערוואק אויף ער טרענדעל קאנאניז איז געווען פיל גרעסער ווי פשוט זיך דער בארימטער שטיבער פון זיין אינדוסטרי אינעם שטאט. ער איז געווען אן אמטערמיליטער קעמפער פאר דעם נארום טרענדעל שטיכאל, און זיינע באמינונגן צוזאמען מיט דער סיריה פון די מאשיין אפערטאריס וועמען ער האט רעפערענצירט זענען געווען די טריכערעלען אין דעם שטיכאל גרינדונג. ער איז געווען א ערלעכער סאנסאר פון דער ביסבאל ליגע און פון פילצאליקע זענען צו פארבעסערן די געזונטהייט און אפליין פון די תשלום פון זיין קאנאניז. נאכער קודם כל איז ער געווען אן אינדוסטריעלער פארשטימער וועלעך זיינען באזונדערס געווארן אפילו פון די שטענדיגע קריטיקערס פון זיין אינדוסטריע.

טשו קולען איז געשטארבן בילענס אין 1986 פון א הארץ אטאקע בשעת ארבעטן אין זיין גלען בערד אפיס. ער האט איבערגעלאזט אן ערשה פון ארבעטליכקייט, ערלעכקייט און פירער שאפט אין (אן אינדוסטריעלער ערליכע האט ליפן איבערגעזען צו עקזיסטירן. בילדל פון טשו קולען און טעג קולטיביטיק פון די ארבעט פון דער קולען משפחה.

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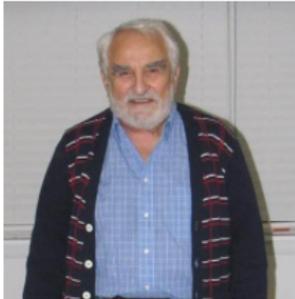
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Constantine "Connie" Foltis *Naval Architect*



Constantine "Connie" Foltis (December 1, 1929 - June 16, 2011) Naval Architect

Constantine "Connie" Foltis was born in New York City on December 1, 1929, and died at Bailey Family Center for Caring of Community Hospice in St. Augustine, Florida, on June 16, 2011. Those who knew him at the Center would never forget his generosity, talent, laughter, friendship, love, and compassion. He was one of the friendliest people one would ever meet. His spirit lives on through the lives he touched and through the Constantine Foltis Memorial Foundation named in his honor. His will instructed his family to bury his ashes at sea.

Connie's father and mother immigrated to the United States from Russia and Scotland, respectively. Connie's father grew up in a Greek community in Russia and sailed around the world until he landed in New York City where he started in the food business pushing a donut cart. He quickly built a chain of 33 restaurants famed in New York City. Greek culture dominated family and business.

Connie grew up in Flushing, New York, with his two older sisters named Helen and Jeannie. Connie's extended family summered each year at the family summer home on Shelter Island near the Hamptons on Long Island. He and his family adored Shelter Island, which remained a central focus throughout his lifetime. Here he found his passion for sailing and pursued his love for photography. He took thousands of pictures of sights and people, often developing them himself in his darkroom.

Connie excelled at school where he focused mainly on technical subjects. After graduating from Brooklyn Tech High School, he went on to obtain degrees in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering at the University of Michigan. He began his career in naval architecture at the Rosenblatt Shipyard in Seattle.

Connie married after graduating from college and raised two daughters, Christine Robinson and Rosemary Foltis, who live in the Washington Metro Area. He taught them to sail and ski as well as other interests. Connie sailed, took photographs, skied downhill skier as he lived and traveled around the U.S., Europe, and the Caribbean.

Connie began his 30-year Federal Government career as a marine engineer and naval architect at the Maritime Administration in Washington, D.C. Here he received a Department of Transportation Award for Superior Achievement. Prior to his retirement, he helped create a design for offloading cargo ships still used around the world.

Connie always sailed, raced and taught family members and friends to sail. He sailed at the University of Michigan Sailing Club where he made life-long friendships. He later sailed at clubs near Seattle, in Maryland, in Virginia, and in Florida. He timed his retirement to sail back from England with friends. Later, he sailed and lived on his 52-foot yacht, Nightwind, before setting down roots in Palatka on the St. Johns River near St. Augustine, Florida.

Connie helped others throughout his lifetime. Brought up with animals, Connie often gave homes to them. He volunteered to help schools, served on boards, and provided expert advice to many public and private groups. Connie shared good times and bad with his friends and family, sharing laughter and helping many through hard times.

The Constantine Foltis Memorial Foundation raised awareness to foster the healing bond between people and animals.

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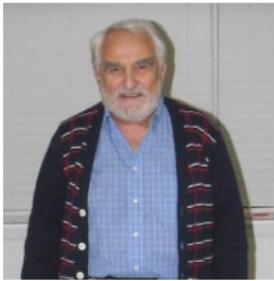
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Constantine "Connie" Foltis *Ναυπηγός*



Ο Κωνσταντίνος (επίσης γνωστός ως Κόνι) Φόλτις γεννήθηκε στη Νέα Υόρκη την 1η Δεκεμβρίου 1929, και απεβίωσε στο Οικονομικό Κέντρο Φροντίδας Bailey για Κοινωνική Φροντίδα Τέλος Ζωής στην πόλη του Αγίου Αυγουστίνου της Φλόριδα στις 8 Ιουνίου 2011. Όσο τον γνώριζαν στο κέντρο δεν θα ξεχάσουν ποτέ την του γενναιοδωρία του, το ταλέντο του, το γέλιο του, τη φιλία του, την αγάπη του, και την ευσταλαχία του. Ήταν ένας από τους πιο φιλικούς ανθρώπους που θα μπορούσε να συναντήσει ποτέ κανείς. Το πνεύμα του ζει μέσα από τις ζωές που άγγιξε και μέσω του Ιδρύματος Κωνσταντίνου Φόλτιη που ονομάστηκε εις μνήμη και προς τιμήν του. Η διαθήκη του ανέθεσε στην οικογένειά του να θάψουν την τέφρα του στη θάλασσα.

Ο πατέρας και η μητέρα του Κόνι μετανάστευσαν στις Ηνωμένες Πολιτείες από τη Ρωσία και τη Σκωτία, αντίστοιχα. Ο πατέρας του Κόνι μεγάλωσε σε μια ελληνική κοινότητα της Ρωσίας και έπλευσε σε όλο τον κόσμο μέχρι που έφθασε στη Νέα Υόρκη, όπου έζησε στον τομέα του φαγητού απλώνοντας ένα καροτσάκι με ντόνατς. Έχτισε γρήγορα μια αλυσίδα 33 εστιατορίων φημισμένα στη Νέα Υόρκη. Ο ελληνικός πολιτισμός κυριαρχούσε την οικογένεια και την επιχείρησή.

Ο Κόνι μεγάλωσε στο Φλάινγκ της Νέας Υόρκης μαζί με τις δύο μεγαλύτερες αδελφές του που ονομάζονταν Χέλεν και Τζίνι. Η εκτεταμένη οικογένεια του Κόνι παραθέριζαν κάθε χρόνο στο ελαχικό της οικογένειας στο Σέλετ Αϊλαντ κοντά στα Χάμπτονς στο Λονγκ Άιλαντ. Και ο ίδιος και η οικογένεια του λάτραινε το Σέλετ Αϊλαντ, το οποίο και παρέμενε επίκεντρο ενδιαφέροντος κατά όλη τη διάρκεια της ζωής του.

Constantine "Connie" Foltis (December 1, 1929 - June 16, 2011) *Ναυπηγός*

ζωής του. Εκεί ανακάλυψε το πάθος του για την ιστιοπλοΐα και έπιδεξε την αγάπη του για τη φωτογραφία. Τράβηξε χιλιάδες φωτογραφίες αθροιστικά και ανθρώπων, τις οποίες συχνά επεξεργάζονταν και εμφάνιζε ο ίδιος στο προσωπικό του σκοτεινό θάλαμα.

Ο Κόνι ήταν διακριμένος μαθητής στο σχολείο όπου ασχολήθηκε κυρίως με τεχνικά μαθήματα. Μετά την αποφοίτηση του από το Τεχνικό Λύκειο του Μπρούκλιν, συνέχισε με την απόκτηση πτυχίων Ναυπηγού και Μηχανολόγου Ναυτιλίας από το Πανεπιστήμιο του Μισιγκαν. Ξεκίνησε την καριέρα του ως ναυπηγός στο Ναυπηγείο Ρόσενμπελτ στο Σητάτ.

Μετά την αποφοίτηση του από το πανεπιστήμιο, ο Κόνι παντρεύτηκε και ανέθρεψε δύο κόρες, την Κριστίν Ρόμνισον και την Ρόζμαρί Φόλτιη, οι οποίες κατοικούν στην μητροπολιτική περιοχή της Ουάσινγκτον. Τις έμαθε ιστιοπλοΐα και σκι καθώς και άλλα γόμπι. Ο Κόνι ήταν ιστιοπλόος, φωτογράφος, σκιέρ χιονοδρόμου, και έζησε και ταξίδεψε στις ΗΠΑ, την Ευρώπη και την Καραϊβική.

Ο Κόνι ξεκίνησε την τριακονταετή θητεία του με την Ομοσπονδιακή Κυβέρνηση ως Μηχανολόγος Ναυτιλίας και Ναυπηγός με την Διοίκηση Ναυτιλίας στην Ουάσινγκτον. Εκεί και έλαβε το Βραβείο Ανώτερου Επιτεύγματος του Υπουργείου Μεταφορών. Πριν από την συνταξοδότησή του, συνέβαλε στη δημιουργία σχεδίου για την εκφόρτωση φορτηγών πλοίων που εξακολουθεί να χρησιμοποιείται σήμερα παγκοσμίως.

Ο Κόνι πάντα ασχολούταν με την ιστιοπλοΐα, συμμετείχε σε αγώνες ιστιοπλοΐας, και δίδασκε την ιστιοπλοΐα σε οικογενειακά μέλη και φίλους. Άνηκε στον Όμιλο Ιστιοπλοΐας του Πανεπιστημίου του Μισιγκαν όπου και έκανε δια-βίου φίλιες. Αργότερα άνηκε σε ομίλους ιστιοπλοΐας κοντά στο Σητάτ, στις πολιτείες του Μέριλαντ και της Βιρτζίνια, και στη Φλόριδα. Συνέδεσε την συνταξοδότηση του με την διεκπεραίωση ιστιοπλοϊκού ταξιδιού από την Αγγλία μαζί με φίλους. Αργότερα, έπλευσε και έζησε πάνω στο γιοτ 52-πόδιών του, Nightwind (Νυχτερινός Άνεμος), πριν εγκατασταθεί στην Παλάτκα στον ποταμό του Αγίου Ιωάννη κοντά στην πόλη του Αγίου Αυγουστίνου στην Φλόριδα.

Ο Κόνι καθ' όλη του τη ζωή βοηθούσε τους άλλους. Έχοντα μεγαλώσει κοντά σε ζώα, ο Κόνι συχνά τα υιοθετούσε. Ήταν εθελοντής σε σχολεία, μέλος συμβουλίων, και εμπεριονώνοντας για πολλούς δημόσιους και ιδιωτικούς οργανισμούς. Ο Κόνι μοιραζόταν και τις καλές και τις κακές στιγμές με τους φίλους και την οικογένειά του, με γέλιο και χαρά και βοηθώντας πολλούς στις δύσκολες στιγμές.

Το Ίδρυμα Κωνσταντίνου Φόλτιη συμβάλλει στην ευαισθητοποίηση και προώθηση του θεραπευτικού δεσμού μεταξύ των ανθρώπων και των ζώων.

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Rihei Onishi *Journalist and Rice Farmer*



Rihei Onishi (J) Journalist and Rice Farmer

Rihei Onishi, a journalist for the *Jiji Shimpō*, a Tokyo daily newspaper, first came to the United States with his wealthy wine-merchant cousin, Toraiichi Onishi, in 1903. They were impressed with the possibilities of growing rice in Texas and purchased approximately 300 acres of land near the property of the Saibara's, a Japanese rice-farming family that had already settled in the area.

Onishi was instrumental in leading Japanese immigrants to Texas. In 1903 he returned home and brought the first group of rice-farming immigrants to Texas the following year. During their first year of operation, they grew a Japanese short-grained variety of rice that was respected for its hearty nature. That type of rice grew very well in the rich Texas soil and yielded a far greater output than was produced by other Texas rice farmers.

The farming venture soon became well known, but the fact that most of the immigrants who populated the Onishi farm were men created a problem of stability. Without wives, the men could not be expected to remain on the farm and build their own future in Texas. To resolve this problem, Onishi returned to Japan in 1909 to recruit women who would marry his workmen. Many of the women who returned with him came to be known as "picture brides," because they agreed to marry men they had never met.

Their only "contact" came from photographs that were exchanged between the prospective bride and groom. Once both parties were in agreement, a wedding ceremony was held in Japan (without the groom) that enabled the bride to go to America. This wedding process was critical after 1908, because the **Gentlemen's Agreement** made it impossible for Japanese women to enter the United States unless they were married to American men.

The Onishi family continued to prosper during the era of World War I. However, when the Great Depression hit and the price of rice dropped, many Japanese rice farmers failed and they left Texas. The ones who remained formed an organization to pool their money and loan it to those who most needed help. By this time, Rihei Onishi had moved his family to Massachusetts and only his sons remained in Texas. (This studio portrait was taken c.1910 and was obtained from the Institute of Texan Cultures, 88-299.)

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Rihei Onishi ジャーナリスト・米農家



Rihei Onishi () ジャーナリスト・米農家

東京日刊紙の時事新報の記者であった大西理平は、1903年に裕福なワイン商人の従兄弟の大西虎と初めて渡米しました。彼らは、テキサス州での米栽培の可能性に感銘を受け、すでに定住していた日本人農家の西原家の近くにあった約300エーカー（約367,253坪）の土地を購入しました。

大西氏は、日本人移民をテキサス州に連れてきた立役者でした。彼は、1903年に帰国し、その翌年に米を栽培する第11日本人移民農家集団を初めてテキサス州に連れて行きました。彼らは、1年目の農業活動で、豊富な収穫で評判が高かった日本の短粒米を栽培しました。このお米の種類は、テキサス州の肥沃な土壌で立派に育ち、他のテキサス州の米農家よりはるかに豊富な収穫量をあげることができました。

この農業ベンチャービジネスは、すぐに有名になったといえ、大西氏の農場で居住していたほとんどの農民が男性だったことが安定性の大きな問題となりました。これらの男性は、妻を持たなければ、農場に残り、テキサス州で将来を築いてもらうことが期待できなかったからです。この問題の解決策として、大西氏は、彼の男性労働者と結婚したい女性を探すために1909年に日本へ帰国しました。彼がテキサス州に連れてきた多くの女性は、会ったことがない男性と結婚することに同意したことで、「ピクチャーブライド（写真花嫁）」と呼ばれるようになりました。彼・彼女らの唯一の「接点」は、花嫁候補者と花婿候補者の写真交換だけでした。両者が縁談を承諾してから、花嫁がアメリカにいけるように花婿不在の結婚式が日本で行われました。日本人女性はアメリカ人男性と結婚しないと、アメリカ合衆国に入国できないとの日米紳士協定が存在していたので、この結婚方法は、1908年以降、重要な役割を果たしました。

大西家は、第一次世界大戦中に豊栄を続けたが、大恐慌の到来で米の価格が下落し、多くの日本人の米農家が失敗に終わり、テキサス州を去りました。テキサス州に残った日本人は、資金を申し合って、支援を必要とする人達に融資するために団体を結成しました。このころの大西理平は、ご家族と共にマサチューセッツ州に移住し、息子だけがテキサス州に残りました。（このスタジオ写真は、1910年に撮影され、テキサス文化研究所から入手しました：86-299）

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Allan S. Kullen *Businessman and Social Entrepreneur*



Allan S. Kullen (February 20, 1942 -) Businessman and Social Entrepreneur

"Her name is Ester Baumgartner. Do you know her?" Allan Kullen had passed the question in a broken mixture of Hebrew and English to whoever would listen and could understand him. Allan had met Ester while on an archaeological dig at Masada in the Negev, Israel. All he knew by the time they parted ways was her name and the fact that she was staying in Tel Aviv. So, after finishing his work, he decided he would try to find her. He hitchhiked his way to Tel Aviv and, despite all odds, found her.

It was not just Ester that Allan found, however. "The odds were none-to-none that an American speaking Hebrew very poorly could venture to a foreign city and find some girl he met for two weeks on a mountain top while knowing only her name. If I could accomplish that, I realized I could probably do anything I wanted in life," he recalls.

Allan was born in Washington, DC, on February 20, 1942 to Eunice (Staland) and Sel Kullen, both originally from Baltimore, MD. He grew up in the DC metropolitan area. His father had built a successful career in the printing industry, so Allan chose to attend the Carnegie Institute of Technology (CIT) in Pittsburgh, PA, after graduating from high school in 1959. CIT was transitioning toward a new academic structure, later becoming Carnegie Mellon University, and he soon learned that this was to be the last graduating class in the printing school.

Allan was given great flexibility with his schedule and took advantage of that opportunity by becoming very involved in campus activities. He graduated in 1963, receiving the Fred Hagen, Sr., Award, given to the student with the highest scholastic standing in the School of Printing Management.

Feeling the need to gain additional business training, Allan entered a two-year MBA program at the University of California, Berkeley. During his first year, he met representatives of NBBS, a Dutch travel organization that organized student trips to Europe. He began to work with them, starting by putting out a daily newspaper for the eight-day crossing by sea. He also accepted an internship as a consultant for a printing company in Amsterdam. That fall, rather than returning home, he traveled extensively where, for the first time, he recognized the contributions that diverse cultures make to world history. He worked on the NBBS ship to gain passage back to the United States and, after returning home from this eye-opening experience, chose to enter the workforce rather than resume his schooling at Berkeley.

He began his career as marketing director for his father's firm, Kaufmann Press, Inc. When his father's company was acquired by a public company, Publisher's Company, Inc. (Pubco), he went to work for Pubco, initially assisting with its acquisitions program and subsequently finding a more challenging niche in its publishing division. He was responsible for the development and production of the 10-volume International Library of Afro-American History and, later, the revision of The New American Encyclopedia, which was done in partnership with Mondadori Publishing in Italy.

When Pubco began to fail, he realized he needed to build a future where he could better control his own destiny, especially since he was now married to the former Diane Klein and they had two children, Allison and Todd. Returning to what he knew best, in 1974, he acquired the assets of a struggling printing company whose owners were in default with their bank and formed Todd Allan Printing Co., Inc., which he ran until 2013. During that period, he grew the company through internal sales and roll-up acquisitions of eight smaller firms, merging them into his company. At its peak, Todd Allan had \$16 million in annual sales and 127 employees. In 1991, he obtained a patent for "prints having continuous tone gradation that could produce original pieces of art from commercial printing plates." In 1992, with the collaboration of 15 local and national printing suppliers, he published The Practical Graphic Arts Guide, a 700-page compendium of expert technical advice for print buyers.

While working at Pubco, Allan observed that some of his large printing vendors also owned educational properties as sidelines to make up for periods of slow commercial sales, and he brought that manufacturing strategy to Todd Allan. He set up his own publishing company in the early 1980s by buying a program called The First Experience, which featured photographs and texts on the contributions that immigrants made to the nation's development when they came through Ellis Island. At the same time, he was printing for the Coordinating Committee for Ellis Island, a nonprofit group focused on the same topic. This action reinforced the passion generated by his travels abroad, and he founded and became president of the People of America Foundation and became co-developer of its signature resource program, Americans All.

The program consisted of printed texts and recordings, period-specific posters and photographs, and simulations and teacher's guides, all developed by a team of scholars led by Americans All co-developer Dr. Gail C. Christopher. Although Americans All was well received by the education community, its appeal was limited to classrooms devoted to teaching social studies. With the national emphasis shifting to support STEM programs, his foundation could not secure investors to meet its goal of making these instructional resources available to the nation's 135,000 public and private K-12 schools and 800,000 homeschools.

Allan responded by forming a marketing and operations entity, the Americans All Benefit Corporation. To gain the revenue needed to meet the foundation's goal, he focused his efforts on one of the program's main elements—the Heritage Honor Roll. Under the new structure, Americans All has become a Social Legacy Network that "connects the dots between life, legacy, education and the American Dream."



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A Champion for Social History

Allan Kullen
Businessman and Social Entrepreneur
February 20, 1942 -

Allan Kullen was born on February 20, 1942, in Washington, DC, and grew up in the area. His father had success in the printing industry, so Allan chose to attend the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, PA, after graduating from high school in 1959. He graduated from his School of Printing Management in 1963.

To gain more business training, Allan then entered an MBA program at the University of California, Berkeley. During his first year, he met representatives of NBBS, a Dutch travel organization that organized student trips to Europe, and began putting out a daily newspaper for the eight-day crossing by sea. He also accepted an internship as a consultant for a printing company in Amsterdam. That fall, rather than returning home, he traveled extensively where, for the first time, he recognized the contributions that diverse cultures make to world history. Allan subsequently decided to enter the workforce rather than resume his schooling at Berkeley.

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Drawing inspiration from his extensive travels and reinforcing his interest in history, Allan then founded and became president of the People of America Foundation and became co-developer of its social studies resources program, Americans All. The program includes printed texts and recordings, period-specific posters and photographs, and simulations and teacher's guides, all developed by a team of scholars led by Americans All co-developer Dr. Gail C. Christopher. More recent program components support excellence in social studies instruction by increasing access to high-quality resources for classrooms and professional development opportunities for teachers.



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