

81 YEARS STRONG

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Features

- 3 A Middle East Solution**
By Robert D. Osborne, Sr.
- 7 A Bereavement**
By William S. Kirborne
- 9 General Lee's Forgotten Mapmaker: Major Albert H. Campbell
And The Army Of Northern Virginia's Topographical Department**
By Richard W. Stephenson
- 14 Ronald Regan, The Evil Empire, And The Son Of An Elmira
Candy Maker**
By Mark Fleisher
- 17 The Strongest Force**
By Hubert Martin
- 20 The Puzzle Of Time**
By Richard G. Teske, Ph.D.

Departments

- 1 From the President**
- 1 From The Editor's Desk**
- 2 Letters to the Editor**
- 25 A Unique Approach To Attract New Members**
- 25 Let Us Adopt A "Sister City"**
- 26 Call to Business Meeting and Torch Convention**
- 27 2007 Torch Convention Registration**
- 29 Paxton Lectureship Award**

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From the President

Outward Bound



Dr. Samuel Johnson once observed, “knowledge always desires increase; it is like fire, which must first be kindled by some external agent, but which will afterwards propagate itself.”

Had the sage been alive today, what would he think of the Internet? A tidal wave of humans now inhabits the earth. Many are exposed to vast troves of knowledge, which doubles at an ever-increasing rate.

The Doctor would have been at home at the Torch Club meetings we enjoy so much. Of course these gatherings constitute an inefficient instrument for the distribution of knowledge. Papers delivered to a small audience can hardly rival electronic dissemination in speed or volume!

On the other hand, the serendipity factor is great. We know our friendships across professional boundaries often bear fruit. Torch Club gatherings can provide a bulwark against the daily barrage of information arriving too fast. We can assist each other in sorting and making sense of it all.

If only Torch Clubs propagated themselves as knowledge does — like wildfire! If so, our International

Association would list its membership in the millions! Yet that huge membership would not change the character of Torch. We would still meet in small, manageable groups of intellectually curious friends.

As for spreading Torch Clubs to new communities, we actually have a Johnny Appleseed of our own. He belongs to the Hagerstown Torch Club in Maryland, and he is inspiring other Torch members to participate in his plans. Allan Powell is a folk hero within our organization, having founded numerous clubs.

I find Allan’s ideas intriguing and worthy of attention. He recently wrote *Let us Adopt a “Sister City.”* You can read his article on page 25.

Allan and his wife, Joanie, are delightful to work with. I hope you will follow his advice. Just sit down with others in your own Torch Club and muse about where an obvious place to expand might be. Your Sister City might be ten miles away — or ten thousand. My own county has a counterpart city in China.

— Anne Sterling, IATC President

A Few Words From the Editor’s Desk...



In composing the convention report for our fall issue, the editor overlooked two very important Lifetime Awards given for long service to Torch International. The recipients were Wilbur Wright of the Geneseo, NY club, and Harold Rubin of the Albany, NY

club. This was well deserved recognition for many years of service, and we tender herewith our apologies for this omission.

Recently, we’ve received several inquiries which read something like the following: “I received word from you two years ago advising that my paper was approved, but haven’t heard from you since.” Then the question *Continued on next page*

Letter to the Editor

Dear Mr. Deans:

The latest issue of *The Torch*, which arrived a week or so ago, has a number of quite interesting articles and was enjoyable reading. However, I think the readership needs to know a serious problem with the paean to progress by Malcolm Marsden. A critical concern left out of his article is that we live on the exterior of a large spaceship (Earth) which has both limited space and limited resources. The space is already stressed, on a global scale, by the daily net increase in population of 200,000 people (6 billion increasing at 1% per year). Critical non-renewable resources (especially oil and gas) and critical renewable resources (fisheries, forests, soils, potable and agricultural water) are also being stressed. The idea that progress, as Dr. Marsden describes it, can continue indefinitely is not possible on a finite planet. We must come to grips with the need to live within the limits of the planet's renewable resources. We also must find renewable alternatives to the non-renewable energy resources that currently drive the world's economy. Within a decade or two, these will be priced beyond our ability to pay as demand exceeds supply. Continuing to

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Continued from previous page

follows, "When are you going to print it?" Perhaps it's time for a short review of the process.

We (gratefully) receive forty to forty-five papers per year, of which about five are rejected by the reviewers. The papers approved by the reviewers go into a file from which we select those to be used in our magazine. Successful authors are notified by mail of this preliminary selection. Our annual budget provides for three issues of *The Torch*, in each of which we can print five to seven papers — fifteen to twenty papers per year. Unused

party on the Titanic is not a healthy option.

— Sincerely, A. R. (Pete) Palmer

Response to A.R. Palmer

I share much of the concern stated in Professor Palmer's warning about the stress which man's attempt to understand nature and use it to his advantage has brought about on earth. Expanded, his letter might become an article which *Torch* (and many other reputable periodicals) might be proud to publish.

I perhaps should have stated more clearly the precise intent of my article, "The Idea of Progress: Battered But Far From Beaten." I did not intend the article to be a "paean to progress." Rather, I wanted to examine the attitude in the minds of Europeans and Americans toward the idea that progress in the areas of man's inner being and in his control of nature was, in fact, being made and that we could expect these kinds of progress to continue to be made. I attempted to be non-judgmental, to define the attitude precisely, rather than to approve or disapprove of it. I concluded that few people today believe that man's inner spiritual life is improving but that many people, perhaps most people, despite their worry

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papers remain available in the file.

The selection of papers for each issue is made as the first step in assembly. We do it at this point, rather than earlier in the process, in order to have a look at any recent arrivals. Our goal is to put together a magazine which will interest *Torch* members and possibly prospective members. The selection process does not take into consideration the age of papers, so an issue may include older papers as well as those recently received. In the case of older papers, we do discuss with the author the need for changes to reflect current conditions.

about the warming of the earth, continue to hope and expect that scientific and technological progress will continue to raise their material standard of living. Since that hope on the part of so many people seems insurmountable, I would suggest that the hope for scientific progress in itself is so strong in so many minds that it cannot be effectively resisted.

Thus the best recourse of environmentalists may well be the joining and, if possible, the partial taking over of the quest for scientific progress. For example, the promotion of the "morning-after" pill and the attempt to improve on it (surely a kind of progress) might constitute an effective short-term solution to the problem of over-population; a massive attempt to further the education of women in undeveloped countries, I am told, is likely to constitute the best long-term way to address this problem.

My article in *Torch* restricted itself to examining our attitudes toward progress in general. Perhaps future articles should focus on how to distinguish those kinds of progress which are likely to do us genuine long-term good and those which are likely to harm us and/or our earth.

— Malcolm M. Marsden

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There are at least two unfortunate, unavoidable results of this process. The first is that your paper may languish forever in the file. The second is that the editor is not able to predict when, or if, a paper will be published until it is actually selected for an issue. For whatever comfort our authors may receive from it, your editor was twice subjected to this or a similar process upon submission of *Torch* papers. One was published; the other has, no doubt, taken up permanent residence in a Chicago landfill.

— Pat Deans

A Middle East Solution

A solution offered before the death of Arafat, and it may still have relevance.

By Robert D. Osborne, Sr.



About the Author

Robert D. Osborne, Sr. is a graduate engineer from Pennsylvania State University with graduate studies in Business and Economics from the University of Buffalo and the University of Delaware. He is a Delaware licensed Professional Engineer as well as an inventor holding several U.S. Patents.

While an Engineer at Du Pont for thirty years, he held a variety of supervisory posts and technical positions at about a dozen Du Pont locations. Following retirement in 1985, he founded and managed CPM Energy Systems Corporation (CPMES) for thirteen years. CPMES was a niche energy recovery firm operating in the Mid-Atlantic Region with manufacturing facilities in Pennsylvania.

He has been a Torch member since 1960, initially in Buffalo and later in Delaware. He has delivered several local papers on a wide variety of topics. Some of these papers have either been published in *The Torch Magazine* or submitted by the Torch Editor for Paxton Award consideration.

Presented to the Torch Club of Delaware on October 8, 2003.

When program chairman Steve Toy learned of my talk's title, he wondered aloud what I could possibly have to say about such an intractable situation. I stressed that my perspective was strictly that of a layman, but that I had a proposal I wanted to offer to my Torch Club colleagues.

I should say first that I'm an engineer by training. I have never traveled in the Middle East and I have no special or unique knowledge of that region. I am, however, an avid student

of history and, in 1973 while purchasing industrial gases on a worldwide basis for the Du Pont Company, I witnessed firsthand the disruption of energy supplies that occurred when the OPEC oil cartel refused to sell oil to the United States in protest of its support of Israel in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Following my retirement from Du Pont, I founded CPM Energy Systems Corporation and spent 13 years in the energy recovery field.

Creating industrial gases is a very energy-dependent enterprise, so when our nation's oil imports plummeted, it severely curtailed Du Pont's ability to purchase these supplies so vital to its finished products. It was a wild and potentially ruinous time for American industry, whose very ability to operate was imperiled. The OPEC boycott dramatically revealed to the world the power that an illegal international cartel held over the U.S. economy and, indeed, the globe. This was not lost on Saddam Hussein then or later.

My observations, thoughts and comments about the Middle East are mine alone, based on years of witnessing from afar and reading about the turmoil. By way of background, let me offer up some recent history, while stressing, of course, that the disputes between Arabs and Jews extend over generations.

The Creation of Israel

We can either thank or castigate President Harry S. Truman for the creation of the state of Israel. Following World War II, the United Nations solicited his opinion about resettling European Jewish survivors in Palestine in what would become a new state. America was the only power then available to assist in early implementation of this plan and, importantly, had been instrumental in

creating the United Nations in 1945. The President willingly stepped to the plate and endorsed the plan. A major factor in his decision, I hypothesize, was his sympathy for the horror the Jews had suffered in the war. He also may have believed that the Palestinians had been sympathizers of the Germans during the war.

As a result, the United Nations created the state of Israel in historic Palestine where, since World War I, the British had ruled large populations of Jews and Palestinians as a mandate territory assigned to them in the peace settlements after the war. The native people were not happy with what they perceived as an occupation by Britain, and both Arab and Jewish terrorists had mounted attacks on British interests between the two world wars. Believing that they too would gain their independence after World War II, the Palestinians understandably felt betrayed by the creation of Israel.

Since its founding in 1948, Israel has been attacked by and has fought with Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, and even by proxy, Iran and other Arab entities. The Arab states, rich in oil, have funded, supplied, and diplomatically supported the Palestinians. However, Israel has prevailed and survived to date because of massive U.S. aid and outright logistical support.

It is interesting to observe that most Middle Eastern Arab states, if not all, have systematically exiled their Jewish populations over time. Concurrently, they have prevented any significant immigration of Palestinians to their countries. They send Palestinians oil money and encourage them to stay put and fight on.

Some Observations

I recently watched a television

interview with a Palestinian author who personified to me the intractability of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. In listening to her, I sensed a lot more meaning about this age-old problem than I suspect that she or anyone close to it can ever recognize because of his or her significant “blindness.”

She is a woman who is now about 60 years old. She left Palestine during an early conflict in the late 1940s, when she was six. Her family possessed a nice home on the West Bank. Her father gathered up the family late one night and left by car for Jordan, because he had become aware of an impending Arab attack on his Jewish neighbors. He left willingly with the idea the Arabs would prevail and they could quickly return to their comfortable life.

It did not work out that way; so to support his family, he abandoned Palestine and fled to England. There, he obtained employment as a BBC professional and raised his family under prosperous conditions. The children got good educations, became immersed in English society, and eventually married. His daughter, the 6-year-old I mentioned earlier, married an Englishman following college. But she ultimately became involved with a Palestinian exile group, disowned her acquired English heritage, and divorced her husband to fight for the Palestinian cause.

Her book described her subsequent activities and her return to Palestine, on her English passport, to find the family’s West Bank home. When she found her home intact, she grieved over the fact that she could not reclaim it. Her tale seems to indicate that despite her good fortune in being able to live freely in England, she felt condemned, like those in the refugee camps, to dwell in a distant, terrible past — one that has no apparent solution. In my mind, she was unable to “move on.”

The climate that exists in the Middle East today, I believe, can be blamed on the United Nations and its stalemate policies, largely reinforced by the Europeans. These include not

permanently settling people in either Arab lands or Israel, where they can willingly be accepted, contribute, and prosper. While one million Arabs have become integrated into the Israeli state as citizens, much of the Arab population has languished in refugee camps established by the United Nations. Because the United States contributes more than 50 percent of the U.N. operating budget each year, I argue that we, in effect, have financed these camps through our U.N. contributions for the past 50 years. It is ironic that the U.N. membership, even today, is composed largely of despotic and/or undemocratic states that only minimally support the United Nations financially.

Another revealing story for me was that of a Palestinian man who had moved into a West Bank refugee camp as a teenager, where he fathered eight children. I came across this man on a television documentary, in which the man indicated that he had been unemployed and had been largely supported by U.N. funding during the past 50 years. Several of the children raised in his particular camp have become volunteer suicide bombers. In other words, the United Nations, and therefore the United States most directly, had created these camps and financed them for 50 years, allowing such a situation to fester and, in the past three years, rip wide open — apparently with PLO chairman Yasser Arafat’s complete support, however repeatedly he has denied it.

Arafat’s Role

Had Arafat been responsible to house and feed his followers over the years, possibly he would not have been able to become an exiled, wealthy, world-traveled tyrant. He succeeded spectacularly as an international terrorist and has been well rewarded financially for his Palestinian leadership. He has been openly and financially supported by the likes of Saddam Hussein, Osama bin Laden, and a whole host of oil-rich Arabs. In my opinion, as Arafat was

exiled from Beirut by boat for Cyprus in April 1982 under U.N. protection, he demonstrated his complete disdain for his opponents by celebrating with his followers in the streets of Beirut with guns blazing into the sky.

Arafat’s exile came at U.S. and U.N. insistence after Israel was on the verge of eliminating him during the invasion of Lebanon. Ariel Sharon, the then-Israeli general and now prime minister, had mounted a massive invasion and occupation of Lebanon to end the long-standing Palestinian and Lebanese Arabs’ cross-border attacks on Israel. But by protecting Arafat, the U.N. allowed the fight to continue to another day with no clear-cut winner or solution.

Arafat has shown repeatedly that he cannot be trusted to enforce his own agreements. This, in spite of the Oslo Accord in September 1993 that returned him from 11 years of exile into the very heart of Israel as head of the newly created Palestinian Authority. There, he continued to wage war under the pretense of a peace plan. Laughably, he even received a Nobel peace prize.

With such a history over 50 years, the answer to a Middle East solution is obviously not the recent U.S.-proposed “Road Map to Peace.” Such a plan envisions two separate sovereign states living peaceably in adjacent lands, bisected by each other. Two countries of about four or five million people each in a tiny space no larger than New Jersey! Metropolitan Philadelphia has about three million people. Can you imagine an adjacent and intertwined population of three million people in New Jersey as a sovereign population? Nonsense of the highest order!

The Solution

Having said that, what is a solution? I offer a plan whereby I now enumerate ten points for the U.N. Security Council and the involved parties to embrace as their own. Once agreed upon, the U.N. Security Council would be the final arbiter in any dispute between Jewish and Palestinian adherence to the ten

points. In my humble opinion, these ten points are the only solution to this prolonged agony.

- The final boundaries of a merged, single state are to be recognized to fully encompass Israel, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and the Syrian Golan Heights.

- Those final boundaries will be governed initially by Israel alone. The subsequent governance by the merged state will be detailed in several items below. Terrorists advocating the complete removal of Israel from the Middle East will be hunted down by a combined Israeli and Palestinian security force and imprisoned or killed. Hamas, Fatah, and Islamic Jihad will finally be recognized as the official terrorist leaders and, in time, will meet a similar fate. The refugee camps will have new permanent housing constructed by the merged state for the merged population.

- The merged populations, both Jewish and Palestinians, will promptly be granted citizenship in the newly merged state, initially called Israel but later identified in a more secular name (possibly Sinai) with secular conditions but freedom of religions and the maintenance of holy sites. The citizens will be registered for voting rights at age 18. Jews as J, Palestinians as P, and present Israeli Arab citizens as JP.

- Jews and JP will have ten years of voting privileges of three votes each. After ten years, they will have two votes each for ten years. The subsequent ten years will be one vote each, or at par with P.

- P will have ten years of voting privileges of one vote each. After ten years, they will have 1.5 votes each for ten more years, the subsequent ten years will be one vote each or at par with J and JP.

- The economy, and as a result the standard of living, for both J and P will be gradually merged to par over the previously enumerated (plus or minus) 30-year period. Free market for both J and P will begin on day one of the

agreement. The two economies will merge and, day by day, ultimately approach par value.

- Any J or P not satisfied with the three 10-year periods will be free to migrate to wherever accepted. The merged state will pay reasonable relocation expenses.

- Any J or P leaving his or her home to relocate would be offered payment for said property by the merged state based on three independent appraisals (averaged), which homes would then be resold at an identical price.

- Any J or P who can prove, by affidavits and/or evidence, that they did not willingly abandon their property during any of the conflicts since the inception of Israel will be reimbursed for the value of the home at the time of said conflict via accepted accounting indexing mechanisms.

- There is to be an ultimate win-win solution — an immediate J winner, but a final P winner as well. The various populations noted above will have their three 10-year periods either advanced or retarded based on the performance of both the J and P voting populations. All voters could call a referendum to change the 10-year periods to a shorter or longer time frame.

Other Factors

The demographics of the region during the last 50 years have only exacerbated the situation in Israel, where the Palestinian population has increased faster than the Jewish, to the point where more than 50 percent of the Palestinians are estimated to be under 15 years of age. They are, for the most part, poorly educated and without substantial hope for the future. They also, under the influence of inspired hate and Arafat's thoroughly corrupt leadership, have made no progress toward a solution. The disputes carry on with no end in sight. Such has been the long history of Palestinian leadership. If ever there is to be a solution, the time is now.

I'll now attempt to place this

population dilemma in a worldwide perspective. In the first year A.D., demographers have estimated the world population at about 250 million people. It took until 1830 to reach one billion and until 1930 to reach two billion. Now we have more than six billion people on the planet — a threefold leap in less than a century.

It is within this overall setting of: world population growth; internationally spread weapons and diseases by terrorists who have ready access to air travel and even planes of their own; and globally oil-dependent economies which the oil-rich Islamic world, in both the Middle and Far East, is exporting the Saudi-inspired violent Wahhabi strain of Islam by the likes of Osama bin Laden and his Al Qaeda network. Presently, these beliefs are well-fueled by oil money and young, available, and largely unemployed Arabs. Such a trend, as evidenced by the series of events culminating in September 11, 2001, required the subsequent worldwide collective actions against terrorism.

I'm thankful there was no League of Nations or United Nations during WW II. It would have encouraged a stalemate halfway through the war, as we've observed in most world events since, North Korea most particularly.

There must be an absolute winner in any worldwide dispute and then the parties to the conflict must come under the leadership of the winner. Since World War II, we've observed the necessary, logical adjustments of geopolitics in the Far East and Western Europe, initially, followed by Eastern Europe only finally in 1989. The glaring exception continues to be the Balkans, where the Europeans halted the Islamic invasion in a battle on the outskirts of Vienna on September 11, 1683. I believe it is no mere coincidence that Osama bin Laden led a Muslim attack on the West and the United States on September 11, 2001 to celebrate his ongoing movement to rid the world of Western ways.

Insofar as Middle Eastern states are

concerned, I predict the suggested 10-point agreement for the Jewish and Palestinian populations would ultimately lead to a democratically merged state that could deal in the large regional Arab scene successfully. It is encouraging to realize that there are presently about one million Arabs who are voting Israeli citizens. Thus, there has already been established a significant working example for the Middle East to emulate without an Arafat influence. If these one million Arab-Israelis can succeed, surely others can, including those who have been oppressed for decades by Hussein in Iraq. Lebanon, following its long civil war between Muslims and Christians, has successfully created a new state formalized with a 50 percent Christian, 50 percent Muslim legislature that appears to be working. Evidence of this is Beirut's having reclaimed its downtown again as the Paris of the Middle East.

The Oil Economy

You will recall hearing, "It's the economy, stupid!" Now what we should be saying is, "It's the world's oil economy, stupid!" This, I believe, is at the heart of all these difficult matters.

At current crude oil prices, the value of the 60 million barrels of crude oil pumped worldwide each day approaches \$1 trillion each year. As many of you know, Phyllis and I spend our summers at our cottage on Seneca Lake in New York's Finger Lakes region. To allow you a "magnitude feel" for the physical dimension of this amount of oil, I offer the following image:

- Seneca Lake is 38 miles long, two miles wide, and 600 feet deep.
- The lake contains 4.2 trillion gallons of water.
- If the volume of the lake were crude oil and we pumped 60 million gallons a day out of it, it would take about four years to completely empty the lake!

It simply is not in the global economy's best interest that these oil

revenues be under the unaccountable control of several dozen Saudi princes and an assortment of regional despots. With personal bank accounts of billions of dollars each, these individuals can invest and spend lavishly around the world as they please, including considerable support for their favorite terrorists. All this while many of their populations suffer.

OPEC

How we arrived at such a worrisome situation in the hands of so few is a direct result of the United States' government's actions in the 1960s. At that time, our government had been formidably attacking, via the U.S. courts, the "Seven Sisters" over their business practices in the Middle East under then and now legally accepted international contracts with the locals. The "Seven Sisters" was a nickname for the seven major U.S. oil companies operating in the Middle East. The basis of the legal action against them was alleged collusion and anti-trust violations. Because of the legal assault on the seven, the princes, dictators, and their regional interests realized a magnificent opportunity presented itself in the form of a legally created vacuum. Accordingly, they together formed the OPEC cartel, unchallenged — an undisputed international cartel, the very thing which the U.S. government had been trying to prevent through its prosecution of the Seven Sisters. As a result, the cartel collectively nationalized and thus acquired all of the Seven's oil interests and assets without even a whisper of objection from the United States, thus leaving the Seven high and dry to fend off attacks from both directions. Ironically, at the time of these events, the Seven were marketing their Middle Eastern oil at about \$1 per barrel, while the USA-produced oil cost more. Consequently, OPEC dramatically raised its prices to upwards of \$10 per barrel and then ultimately, in a period of about four years, to as high as \$40 per barrel.

It was with this success that, in 1973,

OPEC began to boldly boycott the sale of their oil to the United States. The stated reason for this was U.S. support for Israel. Ultimately, OPEC turned the oil spigot back on because they could not get along financially with only Japanese and European purchases. But the damage it did to our economy, Du Pont and others during this period, was very real. I saw this first hand. It was literally an economy-shattering disruption.

The Oil Solution

Out of all this chaos comes the need for a more equitable distribution of Middle Eastern/OPEC oil revenues, if ever those revenues are going to play a part in improving instead of hindering a more peaceful world and its dependent economies. Those OPEC-nationalized oil assets should be returned to their contractual owners — parties that had legal international agreements that were abrogated en masse. It is interesting to note that cartels have been illegal in the United States since the early 1900s and now only recently are they illegal in the European Union.

I'm not suggesting a complete reversal to the original pre-OPEC status, but one based on today's reality and circumstances. This would be done through negotiated settlements with OPEC that would be, ultimately, backed by the United Nations Security Council and, if necessary, force. One model for this negotiated settlement could be found in Alaska, where the state of Alaska has contracted to share its oil wealth with the population on a pro rata basis. Thus, the citizens of the Middle East should receive some benefits from OPEC instead of all assets being held in a few private accounts such as Saddam possessed and used to literally destroy Iraq and its neighbors.

I am hopeful that I've put in perspective these interrelated problems. It's possible that a real international solution could be finalized if the U.N. Security Council's internal struggles "*Middle East,*" see page 24

A Bereavement

Exploring an event most of us face.

By William S. Kilborne



About the Author

William S. Kilborne is officially an old person, having just passed his seventieth birthday.

He has retired from the world of education, where he was an English professor, an English teacher, a department chairman, a director of studies, and a headmaster. He graduated from Yale in that quintile that made the top four quintiles possible; he was also president of the Yale debating society (never lost a debate) and special publications editor of *The Yale Record*. He is an active member of the Dramatists Guild (one must have had a play with an unlimited run on or off-Broadway), has had five plays published (the most recent this past summer), and twice that number produced. He is a lyricist, an essayist, a liberal Democrat whose favorite economist is Milton Friedman, a Cowboy fan, an atheist, a lover of English bulldogs, a swimmer, a Ping Pong hustler, a cook, and a widower. He has written his own epitaph:

I lean against the wind with all my weight.

I've never known a better way of standing straight.

Presented to the Fort Worth, Texas Torch Club on November 28, 2006.

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In his introduction to C.S. Lewis' *A Grief Observed*, Douglas H. Gresham notes that Lewis did not intend his observations to be published at first but later felt "that they might be of some help to others who were similarly afflicted with the turmoil of thought and feeling which grief forces upon us." That is why I am writing this essay.

These days when I see a couple who

have been married a long time, when they look at each other with love in their eyes or when they hold hands, I think, "Pretty soon, one of you will be in the position I'm in now and the thought will cross your mind that you have drawn the short straw." Why had the thought never crossed my mind that half the folk in long-running marriages would be left bereft, and why had I not prepared myself for that eventuality? Perhaps because the thought was too painful. The loss, after all, is a double one: you lose both the person you love and the companion who, like a roommate, is always around to talk to. My wife had forty piano students. Throughout most of the day and well into the evening, there was music; and from the classes she taught, as she played games with them, the laughter of small children. Now there is silence. Well, at least I am spared the soap operas my wife always turned on between lessons as she worked at her desk, and I have my slightly demented bulldog to talk to. Half a conversation is better than none.

My wife, Irene Kilborne, to whom I was married for forty-four years, died on October 30, 2005. I thought of the opening lines of Thomas Hardy's poem, "In Tenebris (I):"

Wintertime nighs;
But my bereavement pain
It cannot bring again:
Twice no one dies.

Cold comfort there.

I have a new and deeper understanding of why believers believe. I wish Irene were looking down from somewhere, seeing how all my "I-love-you's" have turned into "I-miss-you." How nice it would be to think that someday we will be reunited, together forever. However, one cannot will oneself to believe something just

because it is reassuring to do so.

It seems to me that the intensity of bereavement depends upon factors not many of us have considered. We who are grandparents have a job to do — to introduce our grandchildren to death by dying ourselves, to inoculate them at least a little to the shocks that await them. The death of a parent for an adult child is profound but not shattering; one gets up at the same hour, makes coffee, puts the dog in the backyard, drives the children to school, goes to work. But the death of someone with whom we are living, be that person a child or a spouse, is another matter entirely. It transforms every hour into something different from anything we have known or could have imagined. I have moved our double bed into the guest room. I now sleep in a single bed so that when I wake up in the morning, I do not reach for her and find her not there. As Joan Didion observed in her book, *The Year of Magical Thinking*, "We do not expect this shock to be oblitative, dislocating to both body and mind." The intensity is proportional to how long the two people have lived together and how many hours they spent together each day. One feels the depth of Didion's grief when she writes, "John and I were married forty years ... [W]e both worked at home. We were together twenty-four hours a day ..." By contrast, Linda Loman in Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman* observes, "Sometimes it seems to me you're just on another trip." In a curious way, those trips prepared her for his absence.

Grief comes unexpectedly, powerfully, in waves. I recall the dead man's float near shore on a Cape Cod beach. The sea was calm and I was totally relaxed, holding my breath for a long time. Suddenly a wave picked me up and drove my chest hard into the sand, wrenching my back at the same

time. I turned and, to change one word from a famous line of Shelly's: "The lone and level seas stretched far away." That's the way grief hits the bereaved.

These waves may be harder on men than on women. Gresham informs us that he was fourteen when his mother died: "The lesson I was most strongly taught throughout that time was that the most shameful thing that could happen to me would be to be reduced to tears in public. British boys don't cry. ...It took me almost thirty years to learn how to cry without feeling ashamed." Well, my upbringing was similar and I still haven't learned my lesson. In mid-sentence, I suddenly find I have a lump in my throat the size of a basketball and I hastily leave the room. A few days ago, a friend of mine congratulated me for not crying in my beer; I didn't deserve the compliment; that is something I do only when I am alone.

My wife had a premonition. When, during a routine physical the doctor found a tiny cancer on her lung, she said, "This is the beginning of the end." When I took her to the hospital to have what the surgeon called a garden variety

operation, as we were getting out of the car in the early morning darkness, she turned to me and said, "Tawny, I'm not ever going to leave this hospital." Four days after the operation she had a pulmonary embolism, a massive clot that moved from her leg to her one healthy lung and savaged it. She died about three weeks later. Her last words, which she wrote with a perfectly steady hand (she was unable to speak through the oxygen mask), were "I'm trying to hang in there." Or perhaps we should consider her last words to be what she wrote on a yellow pad before she went to the hospital: the music she wanted played at her memorial service (Brahms and Chopin). I cannot explain her premonition, but I will never dismiss a premonition lightly again. I think of Hamlet saying to his pragmatic friend, "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

Joan Didion dreaded the thought that she might succumb to self-pity. The word has strong negative connotations, but I wonder whether those connotations are appropriate. It seems to me that the

bereaved have a right to self-pity. Don't you pity a relative or a friend whose spouse dies after a long and close marriage? And if you happen to be that person, why should you not extend to yourself the same pity you'd extend to others? Of course, we shouldn't wallow in it in public. Better the stiff upper lip than letting it all hang out, but that lip's going to do a lot of quivering in private.

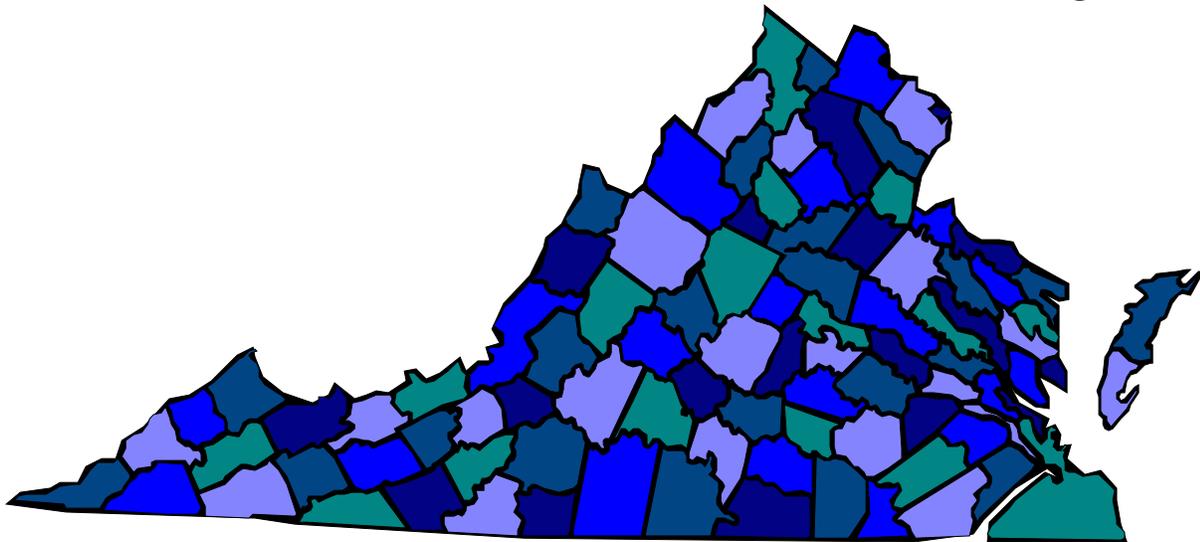
Smile and laugh with your friends and family, and hope your face will grow to fit your mask. Work, accept social engagements, make plans, travel, but I wonder if we will ever again feel the way Robert Browning did when he wrote the following poem:

The year's at the spring
And day's at the morn;
Morning's at seven;
The hillside's dew-pearled;
The lark's on the wing;
The snail's on the thorn;
God's in his heaven —
All's right with the world.

All we who are bereaved and we who will become bereaved can do is slog along, hoping we'll move from mourning to morning.

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General Lee's Forgotten Mapmaker: Major Albert H. Campbell and the Army of Northern Virginia's Topographical Department

General Lee's "secret weapon."

By Richard W. Stephenson



About the Author

Richard W. Stephenson, a native of Washington,

DC, retired in January 1992 from the Library of Congress. For 17 years, he was head of the Library's Geography and Map Reading Room, and from 1987 until his retirement, he was the Library's Specialist in American Cartographic History.

Mr. Stephenson received his B.A. in Geography from the George Washington University and M.S. in Library Science from The Catholic University of America. At the latter university from 1975 to 1994, he taught courses in "Map Librarianship" and the "History of Maps and Map Collecting." From 1980 to 1998, he also was associated with the Department of Geography and Earth Systems Science, George Mason University, where he taught a course entitled "The History of Cartography."

Mr. Stephenson is the author of numerous professional articles and compiler of several Library of Congress bibliographies including *Civil War Maps: An Annotated List of Maps and Atlases in the Library of Congress*, 1st ed. (1961) and 2nd ed. (1989). In 1993, he authored, "A Plan Whol[l]y New:" *Pierre Charles L'Enfant's Plan of the City of Washington*. He was co-editor of *Virginia in Maps: Four Centuries of Settlement, Growth, and Development* published in 2000 by the Library of Virginia in Richmond, VA.

He is on the board of the French and

Indian War Foundation, and has been an academic advisor to the Philip Lee Phillips Society, Library of Congress, since 1995. He is a member of the Washington Map Society (president 1982–83), the Society for the History of Discoveries (councilor, 2000–2002), and the Winchester Torch Club.

Presented to the Winchester Torch Club, Virginia, on October 3, 2001.

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Introduction

Many of you have heard of Jed Hotchkiss. He served as topographical engineer to the legendary Stonewall Jackson and is considered by many to be the Civil War's finest cartographer. Hotchkiss's papers and map collection, for the most part, are preserved in the Library of Congress. Three of his priceless manuscript maps, however, are among the treasures in the archives of the Handy Regional Library here in Winchester. There were many other topographical engineers on both sides that worked tirelessly throughout the war to provide their commanders with details of the countryside in which they were engaged. A few gave their lives in pursuit of their occupation and in the cause in which they believed. Unlike Hotchkiss, however, today few are remembered. I would like to tell you about one such individual that I have been researching for several years. He is Major Albert H. Campbell, Chief of the Topographical Department, Army of Northern Virginia — in effect, General Robert E. Lee's mapmaker.¹

Richmond Is Threatened

In Virginia, in the spring of 1862,

the situation was critical for the hopes and aspirations of the Confederacy. Less than a year before, at a small stream called Bull Run in the environs of Washington, DC, the Confederate army clearly demonstrated through its smashing victory over the federal army that they were not to be taken lightly. But now the situation was reversed. The federal Army of the Potomac, revitalized and commanded by General George McClellan, had landed at Fort Monroe and relentlessly (albeit slowly) forced its way up the Virginia Peninsula toward its prize, the capture of the capital of the Confederacy. Many in the North thought the fall of Richmond would quickly bring an end to this unwanted war.

Seven Pines

The thunder of artillery could be heard in Richmond on May 31st as the opposing armies clashed at a place called Seven Pines. At this crossroads only six miles east of the city, the Confederate army tried but failed to execute a coordinated plan of attack, thereby wasting a golden opportunity to trap McClellan's IV Corps on the south side of the Chickahominy River. Termed "A Battle of Strange Errors," by Douglas Southall Freeman, Confederate field commanders, in this case General James Longstreet, again demonstrated a lack of understanding of the topography and roads of the area.² Longstreet's failure to move his troops along the road assigned to his command caused the Confederate attack to be delayed several hours, thereby losing the element of surprise.

Lee Assumes Command

In what turned out to be another indecisive engagement, Joseph E. Johnston, the army's commanding general, was wounded twice during the battle. Johnston had a long and distinguished military career and managed to live into his eighties despite being wounded eleven times in battle. General Winfield Scott, his former commanding general in the United States Army, once said that Johnston "had the bad habit of getting hit every time he went into battle."³ The day following his wounding, during the engagement at Fair Oaks, command of the Army of the Northern Virginia passed to Robert E. Lee, a position he did not relinquish throughout the remainder of the war. Less than a month after taking command, Lee's army fought a series of engagements known as the Seven Days' Battles. Although each was inconclusive in itself, the outcome of the combined battles was to deny McClellan the prize he sought — the capture of Richmond. Lee was less than satisfied with the results, noting in his official report that "under ordinary circumstances, the Federal Army should have been destroyed."⁴ Washington, however, had enough. McClellan was ordered to evacuate his troops from the Peninsula.

Lack of Maps

Lee's reorganization of the command structure of the Army of Northern Virginia had to wait until the threat to Richmond was removed, but he wasted no time in attacking the dreadful mapping situation that existed. No effective central mapping authority within the army had been created up to that time. Consequently, accurate, up-to-date maps were non-existent. President Jefferson Davis squarely placed the blame on the shoulders of General Johnston. Writing on February 18, 1865 about Johnston's handling of the army during the Peninsula campaign, Davis said among other things that "He ...neglected the proper reconnaissances,

and failed to have the roads laid down on topographical maps — a want of foresight sorely felt by our army."⁵ Brigadier General Richard Taylor, the son of President Zachary Taylor, bitterly pointed out that "The Confederate commanders knew no more about the topography of the country than they did about Central Africa. Here was a limited district, the whole of it within a day's march of the city of Richmond, the capital of Virginia and the Confederacy, almost the first spot on the continent occupied by the British race, the Chickahominy itself classic by legends of Captain John Smith and Pocahontas; and yet we were profoundly ignorant of the country, were without maps, sketches, or proper guides, and nearly as helpless as if we had been suddenly transferred to the banks of the Lualaba [i.e., the Congo River]."⁶

Campbell Seeks Position

As a first step in resolving the critical shortage of maps available to him and his senior officers, Lee instructed his chief engineer, Major Walter H. Stevens, to find someone as quickly as possible to take charge of a Topographical Department. Fortunately, Stevens did not have to look very far for a suitable candidate. On March 11, a 35-year-old clerk in the Confederate Post Office in Richmond, named Albert Henry Campbell, had applied directly to President Jefferson Davis for a commission in the Engineer Corps as a topographical engineer. He pointed out in his letter that he had "large experience in topographical reconnaissance & camp duty upon the U.S. Pacific Railroad Surveys under your supervision [i.e., when Davis was Secretary of War in the 1850s]," but he freely admitted that he had "little knowledge of Military constructive Engineering." Davis referred Campbell's letter to Lee, who was then the President's military advisor, with the comment that "The writer was with Maj. [William H.] Emory on the [Texas-Mexico] boundary survey & I think with Beall on the

exploration of the 32d [parallel]." He concluded his slightly confused remembrance of Campbell with the comment that "He had a reputation for professional knowledge." Lee transferred the letter to Captain Alfred L. Rives in the Confederate Engineer Bureau where, in typical bureaucratic fashion, it was pigeonholed.⁷

Campbell Is Interviewed

It is not clear if Lee actually remembered reading Campbell's letter, but on June 3rd or 4th, Chief Engineer Stevens, accompanied by his assistant, Major Jasper S. Whiting, interviewed Campbell. The interview went well. Whiting recommended to Stevens on June 5th that Campbell be appointed to the Provisional Engineer Corps "and his services be procured at once in the organization of working parties, especially upon the roads." To underscore his recommendation, Whiting noted that "I know of no one who has more extended experience, or whose service would be of more value to the Dept. at this moment."⁸ Campbell was appointed, the next day, Captain in the Provisional Engineer Corps. Lee had found the man to lead the mapping activities of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Campbell's Background

As you have probably surmised, Campbell was no ordinary postal clerk. On April 19, 1861, only two days after the Virginia Secession Convention voted to withdraw from the Union, Campbell resigned his position in the federal government in Washington, DC. He, like many Southerners working for the national government, felt it was time to return to his state of birth and offer his services to the Confederacy. Campbell was born of New England parents in Charleston, Virginia (now West Virginia) on October 23, 1826. He began his higher education at Mercer Academy in Charleston. In 1844, he transferred to Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, where he received the Bachelor

of Arts in 1847 and the Master of Arts in 1850. Upon leaving Brown University, he was employed for some eighteen months as an assistant engineer in laying out the route of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, a railway chartered by the commonwealth in 1832, but not organized until May 1849. He then was appointed the principal engineer of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad with the difficult task of surveying the line through the Dismal Swamp. From July 1853 to March 1854, Campbell served as the principal railroad engineer in the government-sponsored expedition that sought a practicable and economical railroad route along the 35th parallel from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to San Pedro, California. Later the route explored by Campbell and his party was used in part by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. The 35th parallel survey was one of four that the Secretary of War initiated in 1853 to find a railroad route to link the East with the West. Campbell was again in the field in November 1854, this time as a member of the exploring party in search of a railroad route west of the Pacific Coast Range from San Francisco to Los Angeles, California.

Campbell's field experience and knowledge of the West gained during his work with the federal government's Pacific Railroad Surveys led to his appointment in 1857 as the General Superintendent of the newly created Office of Pacific Wagon Roads in the Department of the Interior. It was from this position he resigned on April 19, 1861 to return to Virginia and employment in the Confederate Post Office.

Campbell Assumes Command of the Topographical Department

Upon assuming his position as chief of the Topographical Department, Campbell quickly learned that, as he put it, "there were no maps of any account in existence" at army headquarters. Lee and his commanders were making due with "Incomplete tracings or fragments

of the Old 'Nine-Sheet' map of Virginia," first published in 1827 and revised in 1859. Campbell commented after the war that blame for this appalling lack of maps, "if any is due, must lie with the 'war-directing power at Richmond'." He conceded, however, that they were undoubtedly preoccupied with "weightier matters." Campbell also thought that "too much reliance was placed by commanders in the field in the efficiency of local guides and the insane and ridiculous notion that was affected that one Southern man could lick three Yankees under any and all circumstances."⁹

The Engineer Bureau

Overall responsibility for Confederate mapping was supposed to rest with the Engineer Bureau in Richmond, but a lack of staff seriously hampered the Chief Engineer from performing original surveys or requisitioning copies of maps made by engineer officers assigned to armies in the field. As late as June 26, 1863, General Samuel Cooper, the Confederate army's Adjutant and Inspector General, found it necessary to remind engineers in the field they were responsible for forwarding copies of their maps as well as "all reports, memoirs, estimates, plans, drawings, and models" to the Engineer Bureau in Richmond.¹⁰ The Army of Northern Virginia's Topographical Department under Campbell's leadership, however, became the defacto 'map bureau' of the Engineer Bureau."¹¹

Field Parties Are Organized

Upon taking command of the Topographical Department, Campbell immediately organized several surveying parties to map the countryside in the environs of Richmond. Field work barely had begun when orders were received on June 30th "to follow in the wake of our army and extend the surveys as fast and as far as possible." Therefore, the crucial map of Richmond and its defenses, by necessity, was not

completed until the spring of 1863.¹²

Campbell formed additional survey parties as topographers and support staff became available and sent them into the counties where fighting was likely to occur. Based on the information gathered by the surveyors and other reconnaissance operations conducted by the army, topographical engineers produced detailed maps extending from Fauquier and Rappahannock Counties south to Wilmington, North Carolina, westward to the Piedmont and Shenandoah Valley, and southwestward to Smyth County. The county and regional maps depicted a vast array of topographical and cultural features including towns and villages, roads and railroads, rivers and streams, and houses and names of occupants. The inclusion of personal names provides us today with a valuable, if incomplete, census of rural wartime Virginia. The detail and accuracy of the maps prepared under Campbell's direction are remarkable, given the conditions and time-constraints under which they were made.

Introduction of Photography

The master maps were drawn in pen-and-ink on tracing linen or paper and filed in the Topographical Department in Richmond.¹³ Because lithographic presses were not available to make multiple copies, requests for maps from Lee's headquarters in 1862 and 1863 required a draftsman to be assigned to make careful tracings from master maps on file in the office. Campbell wrote that by 1864,

"So great was the demand for maps ...that it became impossible by the usual method of tracings to supply them. I conceived the plan of doing this work by photography, though expert photographers pronounced it impracticable. In fact, impossible. To me it was an original idea, though I believe not a new one, but not in practical use. Traced copies were prepared on common tracing-paper in very black India ink, and from these sharp negatives by sun-printing were obtained, and from

these negatives copies were multiplied by exposure to the sun in frames made for the purpose. The several sections, properly toned, were pasted together in their order, and formed the general map, or such portions of it as were desired; it being the policy, as a matter of prudence against capture, to furnish no one but the commanding general and corps commanders with the entire map of a given region.”¹⁴

The process that Campbell successfully employed was patented in Richmond on February 5, 1864 by R. S. Sanxay and Adolph Gomert. Typical of sun prints made in his department is the Map of a Portion of Eastern Virginia (from a Map in Progress) approved for use in the field by Campbell on April 22, 1864. It covers the strategic portion of central Virginia situated between the Rappahannock and James Rivers and east of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The small sun prints that make up this regional map were pasted together, hand colored, and then sectioned and mounted on cloth to fold to fit into a pocket or saddlebag.

Maps Remain In Short Supply

In spite of the marriage of photography to map making in the final two years of the war, maps remained in short supply in the field. The lack of trained surveyors and mapmakers, the shortage of basic supplies such as paper, pens, inks, chemicals, and tracing paper, combined with the Confederate high command’s fear that maps might fall into the hands of the enemy, served to restrict the flow of maps to the officers who needed them. Photography significantly reduced the time required to copy maps, but it was still a slow, inefficient method compared to the duplication of maps by lithography as regularly practiced by the Union army.

Evacuation of Richmond

It was clear after the battle of Five Forks fought on March 30 and April 1, 1865, that Lee’s army, badly weakened by attrition and its right flank in danger

of being turned, could no longer hold off Grant’s vastly superior forces. Orders, therefore, were issued on April 2 for the government to abandon the city of Richmond while some roads and the Danville and Richmond Railroad were still in Confederate hands. Campbell was instructed to burn all field survey books, see to the shipment of the map collection, and then join the Army of Northern Virginia in its attempt to unite with General Joseph E. Johnston’s army in North Carolina. He carefully packed his Department’s map collection and other important documents into one or two boxes and placed them aboard an “archives” train bound for Raleigh, North Carolina. He entrusted the safety of these valuable maps to an engineer and a draftsman from his office. Fearing perhaps that something might happen to the manuscripts, Campbell took the precaution of giving the photographic negatives of the maps to his private secretary to take with him in his flight to the South. That was the last time that he was to see the map archives and the photographic negatives, for as his orders demanded, Campbell joined the Army of Northern Virginia in its movement southward. Campbell was with the army at its surrender at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865.

The Confederate Map Archives Disappear

Writing two decades after the war, Campbell commented that the officer he placed in charge of the map archives “never has reported to me the fate of this property, nor his own fate. It is supposed it was burned with the train, or pillaged, for fragments of some of the maps were reported to have been seen along that route in North Carolina.” Campbell’s secretary, on the other hand, did manage to escape with the negatives to Macon, Georgia, but “on his return, for greater security, had placed them in a lady’s trunk, a fellow-passenger’s. Hearing *en route* that all baggage of returning fugitives was to be examined at Augusta, Georgia (which proved to be a false

rumor), he incontinently burned them *to save them.*”¹⁵

General Gilmer Recovers Some of the Missing Maps

What Campbell did not know when he was writing his article in 1887 was that Major General Jeremy F. Gilmer, the chief of the Confederate Engineer Bureau, had recovered two hundred or more of the missing maps sometime after 1867–1868 when he saw him in Savannah, Georgia, and before the General’s death in 1883. Why Gilmer did not inform Campbell about the recovery of the maps remains a mystery. In fact, the collection remained unknown until 1911 when General Gilmer’s daughter presented 63 of the maps to the Virginia Historical Society. Additional maps were given to the U.S. Military Academy (the General’s alma mater). At a later date, a sizable donation of his papers and maps was made to the Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill.

Campbell Returns Home and Resumes Career

With the war over in Virginia, Campbell returned to his family in Liberty (now Bedford), Virginia. Campbell, having invested all of his prewar savings in Confederate bonds, was now destitute and desperately in need of work. Since few jobs were to be found in war-torn Virginia, Campbell moved his family to Bristol, Rhode Island, where he first found employment in a chemical plant. Later he worked briefly for *The Providence Journal*. In 1869, he returned with his family to his native city of Charleston, West Virginia, and resumed his career as a civil engineer specializing in surveying new rail lines through the rugged Allegheny Mountains.

“General Lee’s Forgotten Mapmaker”

Now to the title of my address: “General Lee’s Forgotten Mapmaker.”

It is obvious by what I have said thus far that, during the war, neither Lee nor his field commanders forgot Major Campbell and his Topographical Department. Campbell provided Lee with good county and regional maps as quickly as it was possible for him to obtain survey data from his field parties and prepare the finished maps at headquarters. Without these maps, Lee would have had to make critical decisions based on inadequate maps made before the war supplemented by rough sketches of the countryside made by reconnaissance parties and, of course, the notoriously unreliable local guides. It is doubtful if Lee, with all his leadership abilities, could have maintained the Army of Northern Virginia as a viable fighting force for very long under these conditions.

Campbell's crucial role in providing Lee with the maps he needed has been largely overlooked by writers on the Civil War. Despite the vast amount of information about these four critical years in our history that continues to pour forth from our presses, little has been published about the contributions of topographical engineers in general and Campbell and the Army of Northern Virginia's Topographical Department in particular. The indexes of Douglas Southall Freeman's classic four-volume *R. E. Lee: A Biography*, for example, include one citation to Campbell and the most recent biography of Lee by Emory M. Thomas contains none. Freeman's three-volume *Lee's Lieutenants: A Study in Command*, contains nine inconsequential citations to Campbell, but 117 references to Hotchkiss.

It seems likely that more would have been written about Campbell and the Topographical Department if the map archives and related materials had not disappeared from public view until the twentieth century. In the post-war years, Campbell received inquiries from Lee, Gilmer, and other officers concerning the fate of these maps. Without question, soldiers writing their memoirs after the war as well as later historians would

have benefitted by having access to the map archives. The superb *Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, published by the United States War Department between 1891 and 1895, reproduces only 12 maps by Campbell. By way of comparison, Jed Hotchkiss, the best known Confederate mapmaker, contributed 123 maps to this atlas. At war's end, Hotchkiss managed to keep intact his entire map collection and personal papers. If the whereabouts of Campbell's maps had been known when the *Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* was under compilation, it seems certain that many more examples of his Department's maps would have been included.

Campbell has been described as having a quiet and retiring disposition, "a brilliant mind and wonderful memory; and was loved and respected by all who knew him."¹⁶ He was not a self-promoter and is not known to have given speeches about the war or his role in it. Furthermore, living in Charleston, West Virginia, the capital of a state loyal to the Union, it may have been advantageous for him to keep a low profile and not participate in Confederate veterans' affairs. Campbell wrote only one article about the war, which he entitled, "The Lost War Maps of the Confederates." It is from this single article that we know something about the operations of his Department and what arrangements were made to save the valuable map archives as Richmond was about to fall.

Death of Campbell

Campbell died on February 23, 1899, twelve years before it became generally known that part of his cherished map archives had survived. In response to his wishes, he was buried beside his wife in the confederate officers' section of Richmond's Hollywood Cemetery. Ironically, he is buried next to Chief Engineer Walter H. Stevens, the very man who hired him to

lead the Army of Northern Virginia's Topographical Department. Two markers identify General Stevens's grave, but Major Albert Campbell and his wife's graves are unmarked. Even in death, Campbell remains "General Lee's Forgotten Mapmaker."

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- "Forgotten Mapmaker," see page 24

Ronald Reagan, the Evil Empire and the Son of an Elmira Candy Maker

An individual who influenced President Reagan's foreign policy.

By Mark Fleisher



About the Author

Mark Fleisher is a native of Brooklyn, New York, now living in New York's Southern Tier

region. He received a Bachelor's degree from Ohio University, where he majored in journalism and minored in government. His U.S. Air Force service included an assignment as a combat news reporter in the Republic of Vietnam. Following a 20-year newspaper career during which he received numerous Associated Press and Gannett Communications awards, Fleisher held positions with Chemung (NY) County government agencies before retiring at the end of 2005.

He currently is a freelance journalist, writing on a variety of subjects ranging from figures in history to sports-related topics. His work has appeared in local and regional newspapers and magazines. This paper stems from his interest in the Cold War period and in notable local figures. He is a past president of the Elmira Torch Club.

Presented to the Elmira, New York Torch Club on December 7, 2004.



Depending on your reference source, the most quoted man of our time is either Yogi Berra or Winston Churchill. I have yet to come across any Yogi-isms concerning the Soviet Union. But certainly there is no shortage of Churchillian pronouncements on the subject.

The words of Churchill that I'm looking for are these: "I cannot forecast

Containment, essentially a defensive strategy, fell out of favor as the Soviets strengthened their grip...

to you the action of Russia. It is a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma. But perhaps there is a key. That key is Russian national interest."

If the actions of the former Soviet Union — and indeed today's Russia as well — proved so daunting to analyze, I would suggest to you that a handful of Western historians and policymakers were equal to the task.

Simon Sebag Montefiore, a contemporary British historian and the author of a new biography of Joseph Stalin, put it this way: "(Robert) Conquest and (Richard) Pipes are among the few who got it right."

What does Montefiore mean by "getting it right?"

As Conquest writes in *Reflections on a Ravaged Century*, that meant not succumbing to the Soviet leadership ploy that, if their demands were not met, hard line figures would gain the upper hand in the Kremlin. This amounts to saying, "If you don't give me what I want voluntarily, my successor will take it by force."

"Getting it right" also meant that Soviet Communism was not a popular movement to be romanticized by Western idealists, but a system whose brutality, as Pipes asserts, was an extension of czarist actions.

With those definitions in hand, let

me paraphrase a line from a Seinfeld episode: "Who are these people — Conquest and Pipes — of whom we speak?"

English-born Robert Conquest has written works of history, criticism, fiction, and poetry. Now a Senior Research Fellow at Stanford University's Hoover Institution, Conquest has taught at the London School of Economics, Columbia University, and the Woodrow Wilson International Center, and served as an advisor to former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Harvard Professor Richard Pipes may be an even more unfamiliar name to most of us. But if you lived in Elmira, New York, in the 1940s and enjoyed a piece of chocolate now and then, you might have met Richard's parents, Mark and Sophie, at the family business — Mark's Candy Kitchen.

I think it both interesting and instructive to trace the Pipes family's route to Elmira. Born in 1923 to a family of German-speaking Polish Jews, Richard led a generally happy childhood despite the perception of rampant anti-Semitism.

In his latest book, *Vixi: Memoirs of a Non-Belonger*, Pipes corrects this notion. He asserts that prior to 1935, there were no pogroms and overt anti-Semitism occurred only in the Polish military and government. Anti-Semitism, he says, was not racial in nature but more religious-oriented as the Roman Catholic Church had for several hundred years drilled into the Polish mind-set a hostility toward Jews.

What happened in 1935 to poison the atmosphere?

Marshall Pilsudski, the military

dictator of Poland, died. A product of socialism, Pilsudski opposed ethnic and religious bigotry, as it interfered with the idealism of the class struggle waged by socialists.

“As long as he was at the helm, Poland did not tolerate overt anti-Semitism,” Pipes writes.

Pilsudski’s death transferred power to the generals and colonels who served under him in the Polish Legion and Poland could not immunize itself from the growing trend in Europe toward authoritarian rule and single political movements. Encouraged by Germany’s passage of the Nuremberg Laws in 1935, anti-Semitism among Poles intensified.

Mark Pipes may have been a mere chocolatier and importer of fruit, but he reasoned that the non-aggression pact signed by Germany and the Soviet Union meant war.

September 1, 1939 — a week after the treaty signing — Germany invaded Poland. The Soviets did not object; a secret clause in the non-aggression treaty gave them Poland’s eastern half; and the perfidious French reneged on a promise to attack Germany from the west if Poland was invaded.

Let me digress for a moment. I’m not an advocate of counterfactual history — the “what if” school, if you will. But on October 6, 1939, 16-year-old Richard Pipes looked down from the fourth-floor balcony of the family’s Warsaw apartment as Adolf Hitler drove by in an open Mercedes, standing up and giving the Nazi salute.

“I thought how easy it would be to assassinate him,” Pipes writes in *Vixi*.

Armed with forged papers, the Pipes family made its way through Germany, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, where they boarded a Greek-flag vessel and arrived in Hoboken, New Jersey on July 11, 1940 — Richard Pipes’ seventeenth birthday.

They first settled in Troy, New York, and then Elmira. Richard went off to little Muskingum College in New Concord, Ohio, returning home in the summer of 1941 to sell cigarettes and

candies in an Elmira drugstore (50 hours for \$17.50 plus commissions) and again in the summer of 1942 when he delivered Kraft cheese to area groceries.

Pipes joined the Army Air Corps and was sent to Cornell, where he trained as a Russian-language specialist and courted his future wife. He eventually earned a doctorate at Harvard and by 1958 was given a tenured professorship at Harvard — a decision that triggered anger and resentment from those who failed to gain the chair.

This country’s post-World War II view of the Soviet Union was a policy of containment, first enunciated by George F. Kennan in a lengthy 1946 treatise and again in a 1947 issue of *Foreign Affairs*.

Kennan advocated “situations of strength” to counter Soviet expansion. These counter-forces — establishing U.S. military installations in friendly nations, the Marshall Plan, assisting underdeveloped countries, and strengthening American armed forces — would be applied “at a series of constantly shifting geographical and political points, corresponding to the shifts and maneuvers of Soviet policy.”

Containment, essentially a defensive strategy, fell out of favor as the Soviets strengthened their grip on Eastern Europe and China collapsed under the weight of its internal corruption and Communist military and political power.

During the Eisenhower years, the strategy toward the Soviet Union became one of encouraging the “Liberation of Captive Peoples.” As explained by John Foster Dulles, the “terrible peril” of Communism could be defeated “only by keeping alive the hope of liberation.”

Noble words, indeed, but no liberations took place and policymakers again turned to containment as the method of confronting the Soviet Union, at least until the Nixon-Kissinger reliance on détente to stabilize the international picture.

Pipes thought otherwise. Early in his

career at Harvard, Pipes established himself as an influential Kremlinologist whose writings and speeches helped revise the Cold War strategy of negotiation to one of political confrontation.

Pipes — and Conquest — drew the attention of Democratic Senator Henry (Scoop) Jackson of Washington State, one of the first opponents of the Nixon-Kissinger policy of extending overtures to Moscow — i.e., détente.

Pipes advanced the notion that the Soviet Union was a totalitarian state diametrically opposed to Western democracies, and whose leadership elite sought to safeguard and increase its privileges — no different than the czars.

Deterring and containing the Soviet Union was not enough for Pipes. It could be defeated through a war of attrition, with the United States using its economic power, democratic ideals, and taking firm political and diplomatic measures.

Simply put, according to Pipes and Conquest, the Soviet Union would — and indeed did — collapse from the weight of its corrupt economic, intellectual, and societal systems.

In 1975, President Gerald Ford named Donald Rumsfeld his secretary of defense, brought in Dick Cheney as White House chief of staff, and called upon George H.W. Bush to run the CIA.

Bush formed what became known as “Team B,” a group of sixteen outside experts headed by Pipes to investigate and challenge the findings of another group of government experts who downplayed Soviet military power and said Soviet intentions were directed toward peace with the West.

Team B’s work drew fire from the entrenched CIA bureaucracy and eventually members of the incoming Carter administration who said Team B members all had the same point of view — to overestimate and hype the Soviet threat.

“We dealt with one problem only. What is the Soviet strategy for nuclear weapons,” Pipes recounted in a

November 2003 interview with the Boston Globe. "Team B was appointed to look at the evidence and to see if we could conclude that the actual Soviet strategy is different than ours. It's now demonstrated totally that it was," Pipes said, referring to material in Soviet and Polish archives that show the Soviet's planning to use nuclear weapons in the event of war.

Pipes and Team B concluded that, while the Soviets were seemingly cautious, they were prepared to fight and win a nuclear war.

The CIA largely rejected Team B's rationale, primarily because the agency presumed that the Soviets would think, strategize, and then act as the United States did. This "mirror imaging" was incorrect, Pipes says, because the Brezhnev-era Soviet leaders played the Cold War as a zero-sum game from which one winner would emerge.

Pipes's view is supported by a 1988 Pravda article in which Soviet Central Committee member V.V. Zagladin wrote that, while the USSR in the 1970s and first half of the 1980s publicly repudiated nuclear war and advocated an active struggle for peace, the government nevertheless proceeded from the assumption that victory in a nuclear war was a distinct possibility.

Documents in the Soviet archives describe the military as poised to strike into what was then West Germany, an aggression that surely would have triggered an exchange of tactical nuclear missiles.

And now we come to Ronald Reagan. In 1981, Pipes joined the National Security Council's Eastern European and Soviet desk. This vantage point gave Pipes not only a podium from which to espouse his views on the Soviet Union, but also to observe the cast of characters in the Reagan administration.

By this time, Pipes had earned the not-always-complimentary sobriquet of "Cold Warrior" as he attempted to wean policymakers from the ideas that the United States would be more tolerant of the Soviet Union and that the two

superpowers might converge some day because capitalism and communism were actually not that far apart.

Labeled an "anti-Sovietist" by Pravda, Pipes's views also drew fire from fellow academics who branded him a "Russophobe" because he refused to idealize Bolshevism. Alexander Solzhenitsyn accused Pipes of the sin of hating Mother Russia. Pipes retorted by accusing the novelist of "megalomania" and "prophetic posturing."

Pipes believed that the rationale for "going easy" on the Soviet regime was comparable to the arguments for appeasing Hitler in the years before World War II. Lenin's victory was a prototype for the Nazis, Pipes wrote, in that "evil ideas led to evil consequences."

To those historians and academics who posited that the Communist regime enjoyed popular support, Pipes is now equally vituperative. "If the Sovietologists had failed to anticipate (the fall of Communism), it was not for want of trying: rather, it was due to genuine incompetence."

There is no question that Pipes also met resistance from some quarters in the State Department and even from colleagues at the National Security Council. However, the former delivery boy from Elmira eventually discovered an ally in Ronald Reagan.

Richard Pipes did not coin the term "Evil Empire" to describe the Soviet Union. The honor, if you will, goes to Reagan speech writer Tony Dolan. But Pipes certainly laid the theoretical foundation for the phrase.

Months before Reagan's June 1982 "Evil Empire" speech in London, Pipes presented four distinct points in a policy paper: (1) Communism is inherently expansionist; its expansion will subside only when the system either collapses or, at the very least, is thoroughly reformed. (2) The Stalinist model ...confronts... a profound crisis caused by ...economic failures and difficulties brought about by overexpansion. (3) The

successors to Brezhnev and his associates are likely to split into conservative and reformist factions, with the latter group seeking modest economic and political democratization. (4) It is in the United States' interest to promote the reformist tendencies with a double-pronged strategy: encourage pro-reform forces inside the USSR and raising for the Soviets the cost of their imperialism.

Reagan wrote "very sound" on the report's cover and the paper found its way into Tony Dolan's hands, who then crafted the June 1982 speech that infuriated the Soviets and caused apoplexy among Reagan's domestic opponents.

Let me quote briefly from what the President said:

"In an ironic sense, Karl Marx was right. We are witnessing today a great revolutionary crisis, a crisis where the demands of the economic order are conflicting directly with those of the political order. But the crisis is happening not in the free, non-Marxist West, but in the home of Marxism-Leninism, the Soviet Union. ...What we see here is a political structure that no longer corresponds to its economic base, a society where productive forces are hampered by political ones."

Pipes recognized that the Soviets understood the implications of Reagan's words that "the Soviet Union was, in Marxist terms, facing inevitable collapse and hence was not a power whose interests had to be taken into account or which it was worth the trouble to negotiate."

Pipes returned to Harvard in 1983 after two years in the White House — the maximum time away from campus that Harvard permits. Within eight years, the Berlin Wall collapsed, the Soviet Union broke apart, and the popularity of socialism experienced a steep downward slide.

I don't know if, in the comfort of his Cambridge home, Professor Pipes ever uttered the words, "I told you so," but he certainly had reason to do so.

The Strongest Force

A force not presently subject to measurement.

By Hubert Martin



About the Author

Hubert Martin is a retired metallurgist, educated in Germany. He served as Research Director of Reynolds International and consultant to major firms on four continents. He was General Manager of Chemstone Corporation, and has seven US patents. He is a former mayor of Strasburg, Virginia, and Strasburg Citizen of the Year. He emigrated from Germany in 1953.

The paper on “The Strongest Force” is not directly related to his education and professional years, but is one of a number of essays he wrote on varying subjects. He is a Winchester Torch Club member since 1992. In 1998, *The Torch* magazine published his paper, “On Homogeneity and Heterogeneity.”

Presented to the Winchester, Virginia, Torch Club in October 2004.

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The thesis of this paper is implied in the title: There is a stronger force permeating the universe than the forces described by scientists. A force, by definition, is a strength or energy exerted or brought to bear to cause motion or change in nature. Physicists have recognized and described mathematically four forces:

Gravity, the weakest of the four forces, makes the apple fall to the ground and keeps us from floating away into space. The strong nuclear force holds the subatomic particles together in the nucleus of atoms. That force, fortunately, makes it difficult to make atom bombs.

The third force, or the weak force, also active on the subatomic level, is responsible for radioactive decay processes. It helps us to determine the

age of fossils and many other substances. Finally, the fourth force, namely the electromagnetic force, is responsible for the interaction between magnets and electrical charges. No electric motor, no dynamo, no hydroelectric power plant could ever “function” without this force at work. Not to fear, I do not plan to present a scientific dissertation here. I do, however, intend to increase our awareness of a fifth force — or is it the first force — a force stronger than the four forces identified by scientists.

The four physical forces mentioned can be accurately measured. They can be readily described by the universally accepted systems of weight, distance, and time.

The force I am talking about does not fit into any of these systems. To accurately describe it in terms of weight, distance, and time is even more impossible than trying to pick up a globule of mercury with bare fingers. Still, this force fits the definition of a force. It exerts its energy and strength on you and me and causes all of nature to unfold. It seemingly exerts its power on the entire universe. For lack of a better term, I call this force The Spirit of Life. The older I grow, the more aware I have become of this force in life. It is in us, around us, time-bound but seemingly eternal at the same time. Like the proverbial forest we cannot see because of all the trees, the spirit of life cannot be grasped in one swoop. Instead, we can sense it by experiencing nature, by looking back to the origin of this force, by tracing its unfolding or by simply enjoying life. A few months ago, I sat underneath an old maple tree, a book in my hand, a glass of wine at my side. The mating concert of the 17-year cicadas was deafening. I set the book aside. Like ocean waves hitting the beach, the noise

peaked and ebbed in five second intervals. The abdominal membranes of the male cicadas had started their noise-making vibrations at sunrise, continued all day long to attract females, to be silenced only by the setting sun. It was a mystical experience, mystical in the sense that it provided a connection with the ultimate of our life experience. I knew that this song and dance of the cicadas would repeat itself for about five weeks until all the available females had been fertilized. The males did not eat during this time. They just strummed their love song and mated. Then the males died. The females placed their eggs into the leaves near the end of twigs and cut the twigs partially so they would drop off in due time. That done, the female cicadas followed their mates and died. The maturing eggs from the fallen twigs embedded themselves into the soil. The larvae, in turn, would slowly ripen and emerge as fully grown cicadas 17 years later. The 17-year cycle would go on and on and on. What an awe-inspiring experience it is to sense the force behind the mating, the death, and the rebirth of these cicadas.

But is it really that unique? The same force can be sensed in the overabundance of dandelion seeds, in the ever-changing multitude of species as well as the formation of galaxies, and in the uncountable number of ideas born daily in human minds. The force is ubiquitous and intrinsic to the universe.

We surely do not have to look far to recognize this life force at work. It is right here, right in us.

There are trillions of atoms whirling in each of our bodies in one giant cooperative effort to keep us alive. A trillion is a huge figure with thirteen digits. This ocean of atoms in us is highly organized to accomplish tasks which even the best-trained scientists

often do not understand. All we have to do is eat, pick up compatible liquids, sleep, use our body, all in moderation, and most of us will hum happily along for many years, multiples of 17 years. The trillions of atoms make sure that we function physically, intellectually, and emotionally, and go through our life cycle. The life force is working within us in mostly mysterious ways. We do not tell a single atom what to do to digest the food we eat. We don't tell the oxygen we breathe in to give us new energy via the internal slow combustion. But some of our body atoms grab the oxygen atoms, combine with them chemically, and, in this reaction, release some heat energy. It just happens. We don't command the liver cells, the skin cells, the sweat glands; as a matter of fact, we don't command a single atom in our body what to do under normal circumstances. Our body atoms know how to regenerate a genetic code, how to grow cells, when to renew them, and how to get rid of the debris when cells have outlived their useful lives and die. They know how to grow an embryo into a baby and a baby into a mature adult. They know how and when to specialize cells and their functions. They make my heart into a reliable pump, which has, at my age, gone through about 3.5 billion cycles. What an amazing power these atoms have and what an amazing force is behind them! They even let us die. These same atoms are seemingly "programmed" to promote the survival of species by giving us a will to live, a will to learn and accomplish, and a most amazing drive to propagate the species.

In this drive, astonishing communicating cooperatives were formed. Cells joined together into multicellular bodies. Communication became the basis for cooperation. Specialization of tasks occurred within cells as well as between cells. They were the forerunners of more complex cooperative systems in animal and human societies. Interdependence between plants and animals in ecosystems evolved, also largely based

on cooperation.

The question arises: Where did it all begin? Looking around, we discern this spirit of life in all biological life, plants and animals alike. Even the least complex single-cell life form has been and is driven by a power which enables it to strive for survival and replication, and also to mutate.

The secret is seemingly embedded in the whirling atoms and in the spinning subatomic "particles" within the atoms. They formed molecules of increasingly complex structures, and even molecules which could attract atoms from their surroundings, to make copies of themselves. Miracle after miracle: biological life did unfold.

We can safely say that life without spinning electrons is impossible. It seems there is no sharp break between the world before reproductive systems arose and our world today with fauna and flora. Instead, there seems to be one continuum in this evolution from atoms to molecules, from molecules to compounds, from compounds to self-replicating biological life, and from biological life to our ability to contemplate the wonder of it all. This latter ability seems to be a defining feature of our species.

The search for the origin of the life force leads us straight to the question about the beginning of atoms; in other words, to genesis. Arriving there, we run against an impenetrable wall, impenetrable by our intellect. Who can reasonably explain the coming into being of this universe? No human can. We can guess. We can believe. Our knowledge ends. Wherever knowledge ends, we are inclined to extrapolate beyond knowledge with a belief. That seems to hold true even during everyday life. I don't know whether I will travel home safely today, but my past experience tells me that I shall most likely make it safely home. I believe. I cannot know how this universe came into being, but I can wonder how it all got started.

The search for the origin of the life

force has led us straight into the majestic round cathedral of religious beliefs. This cathedral has been built by all the cultures of humanity. It has many altars in its circular wall, each altar representing a religious belief. Each belief tries to break through the intellectual sound barrier. There are altars for monotheists, for beliefs in many gods, for belief in reincarnation, in pantheism, altars for agnostics, and even for atheists. Each altar is devoted to help in answering questions we humans cannot answer logically.

To the best of my knowledge, there is no culture which has not developed one or more belief systems. Belief, then, often becomes reality to the believer. All cultures seem to recognize the limitations of our intellect, but reach beyond with usually quite emotional belief systems.

No wonder. We know we are creatures of this one planet, Earth. If Earth would have, for instance, twice the mass, we might have never learned to walk upright. Instead of a large head with a relatively large brain, supported by our skeleton, we might waddle on four heavy limbs and worry about finding food instead of wondering about the origin of the life force.

It seems remarkable that virtually all religions, in their attempts to break through the knowledge barrier, support our desire to live as long as possible. We may live on in a heaven or a hell (of course, it's always the others who will go to hell), or as a reincarnation, or in a nirvana that transcends all suffering. What an expression of the spirit of life! Most religious beliefs do not want to accept that it is all over for the individual once we die.

And why shouldn't we have the desire to live eternally. After all, most of life is rather sweet. All essential functions (and many unessential functions also) to maintain the life of an individual and to propagate the species are rather pleasant. We need to eat and derive pleasure from it. To still one's thirst or to have that glass of wine while

listening to the cicadas gives pleasure. To experience a breath of fresh air or to have a restful sleep, all necessities to sustain life, are enjoyed by all. Even getting rid of our waste products is not unpleasant, but very necessary to live well. To be loved and touched, and to love and touch, can be highly satisfactory. It does not seem to be accidental that extreme physical pleasure is experienced during intercourse, an experience often described as being closest to God or as being fully united with nature. There is a direct connection between this experience and the most important aim of the spirit of life, namely the continuation of species. The most important aim, namely to live and procreate, is reached by an overabundance of physical pleasure. Parenthood is one of the greatest fulfillments of life.

Don't let me belittle the joys of physical and mental accomplishments. They certainly are also an expression of the spirit of life: the writing of a good paper, the professional accomplishments rewarded by peer recognition, winning an Olympic medal, a literature prize, the successful operation of a business or of an institution of learning.

The spirit of life offers many pleasures but it also offers the opposite: pain, shame, despair, cruelty, fear, and even war. They are the warning signals, driven by the spirit of life. They tell us to check, to make changes, to get back onto the track to let life unfold. Recognizing that the spirit of life has been with us since the beginning of the universe, we can try to trace this phenomenon through time. (Please keep in mind that there is also a touch of cold-blooded vulgarity in the elegant beauty of any logical analysis of a process. Logic cannot capture all the subtleties. It is rather the poetic metaphor which opens our minds to the gossamer quality of the spirit of life.)

The amazing fact is that the whirling electrons had another intrinsic quality besides motion. They carried an

uncanny propensity to combine and evolve in ever-changing surroundings to new life forms. The spirit of life and evolution are not brother and sister, but rather the rose and its unfolding. They are so intimately entwined that one is not possible without the other. We all are at least somewhat familiar with Darwin's insight *On the Origin of Species*, published in 1859. Evolution, however, in my opinion, is a universal phenomenon. Even Darwin's first postulate is: "The world is not static but evolving." The emphasis is on the word, "world." Scientists study today the evolution of ecosystems, of animal behavior, of altruism, and other social phenomena.

A strong case can be made that even our sense of beauty, the appreciation of the arts, has evolved from the introduction of sexual propagation. Just imagine the world before sexual propagation. There were no flowers, no pleasant aromas, no bird songs. It was a drab world. With sexual propagation, the world changed significantly. It became a teeming, colorful world, full of good and not so good smells, lovely sounds and sounds of anguish, pleasing colors and shapes, all caught by increasingly finely-tuned senses. Preferences and aversions evolved further. By now it has culminated in our human love not only for people but for the nature around us. We admire and sing about the moonlight, enjoy the round eyes of babies, sculpt the shape of the human body, breed beautiful horses and roses, make perfumes with the smell of lavender and lilacs, and imitate songs of birds, oceans, and winds.

It is the spirit of life in a rather pure manifestation which propels us to express our sense of beauty in the arts. There is a direct line leading from this appreciation of shape and color to the Michelangelos, Goyas, Tintoretos, Rubens, but also to the Mozarts, Schuberts, to the ballet dancers, and to the builders of temples and cathedrals.

It seems like the spirit of life refutes entropy; e.g., the degradation of matter

and energy in the universe to an ultimate state of inert uniformity. Of course it is not so. Although complexity and diversity increase with each new manifestation of the spirit of life, we also transform energy. However, there is a virtually endless supply of energy in the universe.

Another rather pure expression of the spirit of life in us humans is our unstoppable drive to know more. We already touched on religions being an intuitive extension of knowledge. Intellectual knowledge has been expanding relentlessly, even to boundaries which give new meaning to the story of *The Sorcerer's Apprentice*. I am not only talking about weapons of mass destruction. There are ocean pollution and air pollution, damage to the ozone layer, mass harvesting of trees leading to erosions of mountains, and improved health care causing overpopulation. Last century's icon, Albert Einstein, warned us. His famous equation revealed that mass is "frozen" energy, energy which can be released in power plants and atom bombs.

Many scientists and engineers recognize the dangers of an untamed application of knowledge. They call for a voluntary restraint. Some researchers abandon pursuits to expand further knowledge in areas of weaponry. This rather recent expression of the spirit of life understands the dangers of an unbridled and galloping spirit of life. What an interesting development. We are looking more and deeper into the future and discern looming dangers. The question arises whether our collective spirit of life is strong enough to assure a further unfolding of our species.

In closing, I would like to state that the strongest force I can discern in this world, the spirit of life, appears to be ubiquitous, continuous, and constantly at work. I discern, furthermore, that the spirit of life progressed through major phases. Each phase has had its effect on our human evolution. First was the coming into being of this universe, "Strongest Force," see page 24

The Puzzle Of Time

We learned to tell time as children, but the complex related issues need to be understood.

By Richard G. Teske, Ph.D.



About the Author

Richard Teske received a B.S. in mathematics from Bowling Green University in 1952, an M.S. in astronomy from Ohio State University in 1956, and a Ph.D. in astronomy from Harvard University in 1961. He served in the U.S. Army during the Korean War. He went directly from Harvard to the University of Michigan's astronomy department, where he retired as full professor in 1993. From 1986 to 1991, he was Director of the Michigan Dartmouth MIT Observatory on Kitt Peak in Arizona. A member of the American Astronomical Society and the International Astronomical Union and a consultant to NASA, he was among the first astronomers into space with solar X-ray detectors on satellites in 1964 and 1967. About half of his research was based on data from spacecraft, half from ground-based telescopes. He says he "had the remarkable good fortune that my professional career began with the space age and spanned its early, vigorous years."

After retirement, he chaired Michigan's Literary College's scholarship program, wrote a monthly newspaper column on astronomy, and developed astronomical materials for the State of Michigan's high school science classrooms.

Presented to the Winchester, Virginia, Torch Club, on November 20, 2005.



Time is an organizing property of our lives. With it, we guide our activities through schedules that take account of the days, the hours, and the minutes. The social and commercial fabric of our culture works well because we all subscribe to a **system of time keeping** regulated by international agreement to which the whole world adheres.

Time also is a foundational property of the universe. Humankind has mastered time for its many cultural and technical uses, but has not yet fully understood its fundamental nature. It's awkward to define what time actually is. My own scientific discipline, astronomy, is greatly interested in describing the universe as completely as possible, and one of the elements necessary for doing that is comprehending time. My paper exhibits and discusses some of the difficulties encountered in understanding the subject. Chief among those difficulties is the problem of **why time flows only in one direction**. Let's listen to Carson McCullers as she tells us about this central problem.

In her book, *The Member of the Wedding*, McCullers creates the words spoken by Frances Addams — Frankie Addams — a lonely and unhappy adolescent girl who longs for friendship and plans to become a part of her older brother's marriage.

Here is Frankie speaking: "...I wonder if you have ever thought about this," she says. "Here we are — right now. This very minute. Now. But while we're talking right now, this minute is passing. And it will never come again. Never in all the world. When it is gone it is gone. No power on earth could bring it back again. It is gone. Have you ever thought about that?"¹

That passing minute receded into Frankie's past, just as our earlier dinner

conversations have receded into our collective past. We now occupy the present and anticipate the oncoming future. We readily accept the present moment as real enough, but what about the past? We remember those dinner conversations, but do they remain real? Do they still exist? What about the future? Does it currently exist "somewhere?" Is it real before it gets here?

And what about the passage of time? Our "now" seems to "flow" in some sense. Why is the flow perpetually toward the future and apparently irreversible?

1. Philosophers and Scientists

Philosophers and scientists have devoted much attention to the question of what time actually is, whether time exists if nothing is changing, and what causes time's "flow." The two camps — philosophy and science — differ in their outlook. Philosophers ask what a theory of time should contain, and whether a relative theory of time is preferable to an absolute theory. They also ponder how time is related to mind. Science, on the other hand, asks how time is related to an observer's coordinate reference frame, and whether time is continuous down at quantum levels. Further, science has even attempted to develop a physical explanation for the directionality of time. Here is a sampling of each camp's views.

The philosophers largely concern themselves with experiential time — how time is related to mind. Aristotle wondered whether time would exist if **soul or mind** didn't exist. This foreshadows the modern philosophical distinction between physical time and psychological time. St. Augustine said that time is not real, that it exists only

in the mind's apprehension of reality. Kant thought that time is a form of conscious experience, that the mind structures our perceptions in such a way as to introduce a perception of time. Descartes argued that while material bodies exist and have a spatial extent, they have no temporal extent and that God recreates each material body at each successive instant. This parallels the Hindu belief in which you can't experience the next moment unless your experience of the present moment is destroyed and replaced by the next moment's experience. Many other philosophical dissertations on the nature of time have been written and voiced but have not been generally accepted even among other philosophers.²

Regarding Descartes' notion that material bodies are recreated at each successive instant, I'd like to mention that in today's scientific laboratories the shortest measured time interval is less than 100 attoseconds, less than 10^{-16} seconds. Time still seems to flow smoothly forward down at that level. Science now strives to measure still shorter intervals and will do so soon. So if Descartes was indeed correct in his surmise, everything is being recreated at intervals of less than 100 attoseconds.

From science, we have the following viewpoints. Isaac Newton and his followers viewed time as a universal attribute flowing uniformly and at the same time pace everywhere throughout all of space, independent of the motions and interactions of bodies in that space. But 101 years ago, relativity introduced a revision requiring that space intervals between bodies and time intervals between events be different for different observers, depending on the observers' states of motion. Central to this conceptualization is the notion of an **observer** or **measurer** whose state of motion carries him or her at constant speed in a particular direction. (From now on, I'll appeal to this concept of someone moving at constant speed in a particular direction by using the word **observer**.) That different observers will

disagree on the duration of time intervals, and even disagree on what time it **is**, can be verified experimentally and is incontestable. It implies that time — to be different for different observers — must have some fundamental property that so far has eluded our comprehension.

In due course, time and space may be recognized as comprised of subtler, more profound and more fundamental principles than we have yet understood. But if this deeper understanding does come about, I believe that it is science and not philosophy that will propose and test those further principles.

2. Linear and Cyclical Time

Although in my estimation it's unlikely that the intellectual discipline of philosophy can offer a useful guide to the nature of time, our **cultural** philosophies have conditioned in us a broad view of it.

Here in the West, we think of the future as open-ended and stretching infinitely into the future. In India, time is held by many to be cyclical. These notions are developed from cultural, cosmic-religious beliefs. For example, the Christian Bible promises eternal life to committed believers, and so in our Western culture we have developed a belief in eternity, a cultural belief in infinite unidirectional time. Many of us, however, find it difficult to deal with the concept of eternity. Woody Allen, the Hollywood director and actor, has tried to help by explaining that "Eternity is very long, especially toward the end."

In Hinduism, existence is cyclical. A being is born, lives, dies, and is born again; is **reincarnated**. There is a permanent, ultimate self (akin to the Western **soul**) that continues to come back again and again. Although there is a long succession of cosmic events with no beginning in the past and no end in the future, two events repeat cyclically throughout infinite time. They are Creation and Dissolution. Creation is a manifesting of the Absolute, while Dissolution is when the entire created

universe merges once again with the Absolute — this is **non**-manifestation. The periods of manifestation and non-manifestation alternate with one another. They are the days and nights of Brahma, who survives from one cosmic day to the next.³

Science, as we practice it, is yet unable to conclusively say whether the grand span of time is linear or cyclical. We do not have observational evidence from the accelerating expansion of the universe that indicates linearity and eternity.⁴ Although the evidence is incomplete right now, many scientists accept that the observational proof of this is soon forthcoming. On the other hand, some theoreticians have developed mathematically rigorous models of the universe that feature cyclical behavior in which time begins again each cycle.⁵ These models — more than one has been developed — are not yet testable and must remain in the storage refrigerator of speculation. So if you wish, you can still make your own choice between two dishes in the cafeteria of cosmology — cyclical time and linear time. I believe we will soon understand which choice is a correct description of time's span.

Those rigorous mathematical models of the universe that feature cyclical behaviors of time are interesting to me, even though there's no evidence for them right now. To explain why I think they're interesting, I offer you four major physical discoveries that were made theoretically before they were verified observationally. They are the existence of the electromagnetic waves, the curvature of space-time, the existence of anti-matter, and the expansion of the universe. This last is the greatest thing I know of. So I plan to keep an open mind when theory makes a careful prediction, however strange the forecast seems.

3. Science's Views of Time and Space — Newton and Einstein

I now want to explore science's view of time, how an earlier view was

importantly revised with the acceptance of relativity theory, and what this means scientifically. We start with Isaac Newton.

What we now call the classical science of physics, the one that relativity revised, was single-handedly created by Newton when he developed a handful of equations and the mathematical means to deal with them. His few equations synthesize everything known about motions of bodies on earth as well as in the heavens. We call those equations Newton's Laws of Motion. Over subsequent decades and centuries, his work was elaborated and extended until physics became a mature and sophisticated science reaching everywhere. The collected mathematical statements made by physics are referred to as the Laws of Nature.

Newton realized his equations describing the motion of bodies were based on deep and problematic conceptualizations of time and space whose reality was open to question. He needed to understand, and convince others about, what is time and what is space. Because moving bodies acted within an arena of space, and the motions were described as taking place within the experiential framework of time, he needed to define explicitly these fundamental conceptualizations. In the end, he simply asserted that space and time are absolute and immutable entities that provide the universe with a rigid, unchanging arena. In effect, he said they supply scaffolding that gives the universe its structure. To Newton, space and time simply **were**.⁶ Most everybody was satisfied with this for over two hundred years, until Albert Einstein's two theories of relativity revised those constructs.

Einstein's relativity requires that distances between objects in space and intervals of time between events be mutable. He found that, when they are measured, the dimensions of space and of time depend on the state of motion of the measurer, whom I call the **observer**. For example,

someone standing on the moving earth can measure a certain speed for a comet rounding the sun. (Remember, **speed** is miles per hour minus distance per unit of **time**.) As observed from the surface of the moving earth, the comet will be seen to cover a certain number of miles every hour. But as observed from a very fast spacecraft near the sun, earth miles will have a different length and an earth hour spans a different time interval, according to relativity theory. So the comet speeds measured from earth and from spacecraft will be different. If each observer is intent on creating a new law of physics by means of these observations, and inserts the measured speed into an equation of his devising, each might possibly end up with a different physical law. But this is not allowed by relativity, which requires that all observers must determine the same fundamental laws.⁷

To prevent different observers from developing different laws of nature, Einstein insisted that all observers, whatever their state of motion, must agree that the equations of physics — call them the Laws of Nature — call them Newton's Law — are **true** for **everybody** regardless of how those observers are moving. For this to be so, space and time must be placed on equal footing in our equation and knitted together as four-dimensional space-time. This was the origin of the construct of space-time. Further, time and space intervals are allowed to take on different values for different observers so that everybody will agree about all physical descriptions of the universe.

As a way of summarizing this: Newton and his scientific descendants accepted time and space as basic and immutable frameworks within which the Laws of Nature operate. Relativity accepts the Laws of Nature as basic and immutable, and lets time and space as measured by different observers squeeze smaller, expand larger, or yield in whatever manner necessary to make sure the equations of physics always describe the same Universe for everybody,

regardless of their state of motion.

The principal result of this state of affairs is that different observers, moving at different speeds in different directions and carrying identical clocks, will always agree on what are the Laws of Nature because they necessarily disagree on what time those clocks read.

4. Relativity Proposes that Past and Future Are Real

The demonstration that time is indeed measured differently by different observers leads us to conclude that our past and future are just as real as our present. (The next paragraph constitutes a short course named Relativity 101.)

Let's imagine you are an observer sitting there in the middle of the room. On the right-hand wall is a clock, and on the left-hand wall is mounted an identical clock. Seated there, you see that both clocks are ticking at the same rate, and both show the identical time. Now another observer comes rushing by at a high speed going from left to right, an observer who holds a clock that looks identical to your two clocks. And this observer is making all sorts of observations and measurements as he or she goes. When the observer checks his clock against either one of your clocks, he or she finds yours are ticking slower than his or her own. As he or she zooms across the room past you, he or she also notices that your clock toward which he or she is heading shows exactly 12 Noon, while your clock on the wall behind him reads an earlier time — say 11:45 **before** Noon. Yet, seated right here, you have seen that they are both keeping the **same** time.

What is responsible for these illusions that the rate of passage of time **as well as the time shown by the clocks** are different for different observers? Well, they're **not** illusions. **It just is that way**. (And that doesn't depend on what the meaning of the word **is**, is.) There is no experiment, no observation you can make to prove otherwise. Clever, sophisticated and delicate experiments carried out over almost 100 years have

continued to support this fact of the mutability of space-time for different observers. It just is. Underlying this is some profound principle we don't yet understand.

For a moment, let's think about how swiftly or slowly time is passing in different sections of this room, and what time it is in each different location. I took you on a brief tour of Relativity 101 to point out that the pace of time's passage and what time it is found to be in each section of this room depends on measurements made by external observers in different states of motion. Events in one part of the room that have already taken place for one moving observer are just now happening for another whose motion is faster or slower and in a different direction. Other events that lie in **your future** as you sit there are already happening for some other observer in his now. These experimentally verifiable facts allow us to assert that events in your personal past, or your personal future, are just as real as your personal present because those events are in the real present for some other observer.

We have to conclude that our past as well as our future are both just as real as our present because the events that took place — or will take place — can be in the real present for some other observer. The whole of time really exists "out there" somewhere, somehow. So the question naturally arises as to whether our real past and real future are somehow accessible from our real present. Is time travel possible?

Although the question may seem frivolous, some scientists, for example Stephen Hawking, have taken it quite seriously. Here's why.

Remember that science views the universe as **rational**. In a rational universe, every physical event has its physical cause. The great universal chain of cause and effect cannot be tampered with. Miraculous interference with the operation of the laws of nature at any place or any time by any agency is not an allowable part of the scientific

enterprise.

Time travel, however, offers the possibility of just such interference. In popular entertainment, this usually takes the form of going back in time to prevent your parents from meeting, or shooting your grandfather. So some scientists have explored the matter carefully, and been surprised to find that the laws of nature, as they are currently understood, do not in fact preclude time travel. Science seems to allow the past to be vulnerable to exactly the kind of interference science doesn't permit. To determine whether our past is protected from miraculous interference — or unprotected — Stephen Hawking guided a couple of graduate students who looked into the matter theoretically.⁸ (No experiments were carried out.) They decided that time travel could take place under only such unusual, bizarre conditions that the probability of it actually being done is essentially zero. But this is not conclusive and needs further study (if a further way to study it can be found).

This theoretical result strongly suggests that an event that has already taken place for you, an event that is over and already in your past, may still lie in a different observer's future, but you can't ever go there. Adolescent Frankie Addams, speaking words created by Carson McCullers, was correct in explaining, "When it is gone, it is gone."

5. Why Is Time Asymmetric?

Although all of time really exists, somewhere, somehow, we have no simple explanation why events unfold everywhere in one direction, the direction we call the future. Why does time have a unidirectional arrow attached to it? Science suspects that time's directionality may be connected with increasing disorder in the universe.

The physical laws of nature are indifferent to the direction in which time's arrow points. Those laws would work just as well if time's flow were to be reversed from what we normally encounter. For example, they don't care

in which direction the planets circle the sun. These laws, symmetric in time, offer no clue regarding the direction of time's arrow. But in the 1800s, a fundamental law of thermodynamics was found that operates only in one direction, one that has a direct link to time that might explain why time's flow is asymmetric.

What we call the science of thermodynamics was developed in the very early 1800s to deal with problems connected with improvement of steam engines. Over many decades, it was developed into a sophisticated description of energy flow. It developed a key concept of a quantity called **entropy**, a numerically quantifiable concept. Today, **entropy** is associated with the further notion of orderliness, which also can be quantified.⁹ Think for a moment of automobiles filling a Mall parking lot. They're all tidily lined up within the marked spaces, all standing there quietly. Because they are all quiet and motionless and **orderly**, we can say those cars are in a state of **low entropy**. Now all the drivers come out and get in, start the cars, and all head for the parking lot exits. As their motions become more chaotic and **disorderly**, one would say that the numerical value of **entropy of the cars is increasing**. This fundamental law of thermodynamics that I'm talking about states that the quantity of disorder of an isolated physical system of whatever kind always must increase as time goes by. Disorderliness — randomness — always increases with time. That ought to be true for the greatest physical system we know of — the Universe.

Before I go further, I want to tell you that today the concept of entropy plays a fundamental role in much of science; that is, in much of our description of the Universe. Its many roles are not all as simple as the example presented here, but the roles are pervasive and informative. So the idea that entropy flow in the universe is closely related to the direction of time's flow is serious, deep, and has great merit. The

fundamental notion relating time's arrow to entropy flow is simply this, that the organization and structure of the universe is becoming more randomized, more disorderly as its contents — stars, galaxies, the galaxy clusters — interact gravitationally and in other ways. We believe the quantifiable disorder of the universe is always increasing and so perhaps driving the flow of time in just one direction.

Currently there is much theoretical scientific activity focusing on the notion that entropy flow and the flow of time are related, and a lot of progress is being made. Still, many difficulties remain in the way of a theoretically complete understanding, and we're going to have to wait a while to find how this explanation of time's arrow holds up. Yet most scientists think it's the correct avenue to follow.

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²*The Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy—Time*. www.iep.utm.edu/time.htm. *Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia—Time*. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time.

³Zaehner, R.C. (1966). *Hinduism*. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press.

⁴Greene, Brian (2004). *The Fabric of the Cosmos*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, p.296.

⁵Greene, Brian (2004). *The Fabric of the Cosmos*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, p.404.

⁶Davies, Paul and John Gribbin (1992). *The Matter Myth*. New York: Simon and Schuster, p.65.

⁷Mermin, N. David (1968). *Space and Time in Special Relativity*. New York: McGraw-Hill Paperbacks in Physics.

⁸Hawking, Stephen (2001). *The Universe in a Nutshell*. New York: Bantam, Chap. 5.

⁹Greene, Brian (2004). *The Fabric of the Cosmos*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, p.151, *et seq.*

“Middle East,” from page 6
 could be resolved. France, Russia, and Germany, with the old Iraq regime owing them about \$200 billion, have certainly voted based on their self-interest. Isn't it also odd that Saudi Arabia had lent Iraq considerable sums before the first Gulf War?

Accordingly, we find ourselves here in the fall of 2003 realizing that: fifteen of the 19 world trade center terrorists were from Saudi Arabia; the Israeli government is about to expand a 100-mile fence to a 400-mile Berlin-style wall around their developed territories; and in 2000 Arafat refused to accept the Jewish offer of 95 percent of what Palestinians indicated they had wanted as their final land-for-peace settlement described in the Oslo Accord.

Who was ever serious about a Palestinian solution? Not Arafat, surely. He felt that he was well on his way to the complete elimination of the state of Israel via terrorism. The United Nations and the United States unwittingly insist on Arafat's survival and thus, paradoxically, assure a more likely demise for Israel. A recent poll in Israel claimed that 73 percent of Israelis felt their children did not have a real future.

It is truly ironic that, during the past dozen years, the United States has risen to the occasion militarily to defend Muslim interests and human rights in seven different, widely separated regions of the globe: Kuwait, Somalia, Bosnia, Kosovo, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Serbia. What thanks do we get? In addition, the United States has been the single major supplier of food stuffs, medicines, and other relief efforts to multiple Muslim sites in Africa, including Liberia, Congo, and so forth. Yet we continue to have our motives questioned by so-called allies, France and Germany, who stand idly by with little or no support, lots of criticisms, and no substantial solutions.

While America has its own interests at stake, those interests encompass peace and humankind's ultimate success on this planet. Surely, World War II and

subsequent wars fought by the United States were not undertaken to build an empire, but to prevent future Hitlers, Stalins, and Husseins from dominating the globe.



“Forgotten Mapmaker,” from page 11

¹³County maps were most often drawn on a scale of 1:80,000 (1 inch on the map equals 6666.67 feet on the earth's surface, or approximately 1 chain), with a few at 1:40,000. Regional maps were usually scaled at 1:160,000.

¹⁴Campbell, “The Lost War Maps of the Confederates,” 480.

¹⁵Campbell, “The Lost War Maps of the Confederates,” 481.

¹⁶Biography in *Historical Catalogue of Brown University, 1764–1904* (1905), 209.



“Strongest Force,” from page 19

genesis. A fathomless richness of energy spewed forth. The formation of the elements, of stars and planets, can hardly be described as one milestone, since it took many events spread over eons. Nevertheless, they all were necessary to form molecules. Certainly a milestone in this evolution was the formation of biological life and the ability to self-replicate. The first signs of communication between cells, specialization of cells and cooperation developed. The subsequent breakthrough came with the arrival of sexual propagation which led to the multitude of species with increasing complexity via mutations and adaptations. Thus far, the final milestone was passed with the dawn of reasoning. It led to our ability to contemplate the wonder of it all. The spirit of life led us to contemplate the spirit of life.

One day, hopefully far in the future, the spirit of life may mislead us to self-destruction and we, as a species, may end like the Dodo bird and many other species before us. That does not mean that the strongest force dies with us. It is an integral phenomenon of the universe and will endure.

A Unique Approach to Attract New Members

Foresight is a remarkable trait. When applied to growth in membership, it may take interesting turns. Ron Bowers, present President of the Hagerstown chapter, demonstrated great foresight in initiating a program to introduce bright young people to Torch.

Each year, starting in 2006, valedictorians and salutatorians in the seven public high schools and one parochial high school will be honored with a framed

certificate of merit from the Hagerstown chapter of Torch.

In effect, this is an intellectual “farm system” somewhat similar to the “farm team” concept long used in the sport of baseball in which talented students may be so impressed by this recognition that they will be interested in continuing this early connection. No wonder the Board of the Hagerstown Torch Club gave its approval to the program.

Only time will tell how

effective such a plan to attract talented youths will be. But if experience is our guide, prescience breeds success. We do a creditable job of recruiting prospects in their years of maturity; we must improve in the means to attract the younger generation. If your club is trying a unique style of recruitment, please share it with us and we will share it with all Torch chapters.

— Allan Powell

Let Us Adopt a “Sister City”

There are many ways to cultivate relationships and develop connections. In Hagerstown (MD), the city adopted a “Sister City” in Wessel, Germany because of our early German heritage. Many historical and cultural events are shared and both communities are enriched.

In thinking about a suitable plan for growth for the coming year, it seemed to me that IATC might utilize the “Sister City” strategy to grow. In the past we have emphasized person to person growth and it will probably always be predominate. But there is no reason why a shift in emphasis would not serve our purposes well.

If enough clubs would accept the challenge to adopt a nearby city to be a “Sister City” and the

base for a new Torch club, IATC could experience a remarkable growth. Each president, with the help of other club officers, could meet to select a “Sister City” and begin the process of organizing the new club.

Much help will be immediately available. We have several newly developed tools that have proved to be successful in five cities in suitable proximity to Hagerstown which are applicable to other cities. My wife, Joanie, and I will help at every step of the way — from the first visit to the chartering of the new club.

There is much satisfaction in organizing a new Torch club. There is a special joy in seeing a new club come into being and to watch people who were formerly strangers present a great Torch

paper. The sense of accomplishment is profoundly gratifying.

Please contact me if you wish to advance the theme “Let Us Adopt a Sister City” and help Torch grow. We will be a sure and ready source of encouragement and help. Remember “we must grow, we can grow, and we will grow!”

— Allan Powell

IATC Membership Chair
3 Bittersweet Drive
Hagerstown, MD 21740
Telephone: 301-797-4916

P.S. I recently talked to George Du Bois of the Frederick, MD Chapter. He liked the idea and is already making overtures in Leesburg, VA. We need a “Sparkplug” like George in every Torch Club.

Call to Annual Business Meeting & Torch Convention

Richmond Torch Club, Virginia • June 14–17, 2007

Omni Richmond Hotel • Richmond, VA

Theme: “400 Years of American History”

Convention Schedule

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 2007

9:00–3:00 IATC Board Meeting
12:00–6:00 Registration
3:00 Torch Officers Forum
4:00 Business Session I
5:30–10:00 Welcoming Reception, Dinner
Shakespeare’s *The Tempest*
at Agecroft Hall

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 2007

8:00–5:00 Registration
8:00–9:00 Business Session II
9:45 Torch Paper #1: “Virginia in
Colonial Times” and meet
Gov. & Mrs. Kaine
11:00–Noon Tour of Virginia State Capital
12:00 Box Lunch and Tours (see
Registration Form)
5:30 Reception: Cash Bar
6:30 Dinner & Silver Awards
8:00 Torch Paper #2: Thomas
Jefferson re-enactor

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 2007

8:00–5:00 Registration
8:15 Meet the Editor
8:15 Torch Foundation Board Meeting
9:00 Membership Development
10:00 Torch Paper #3: “In the Cause of Liberty”
11:30 Box Lunch and tours (see Registration
Form)
6:00 Reception & Cash Bar
7:00–10:00 Annual Banquet, Gold Awards, and
Paxton Award Lecture
10:00 President’s Reception

SUNDAY, JUNE 17, 2007

7:30 Interdenominational Service (optional)
7:00–8:00 IATC Board Meeting
9:00 Paper #4: “Virginia and the
Presidency”
10:00–10:45 Business Session III & Closing of
Convention
11:00–4:30 Post-Convention Optional Tour to
Jamestown and Yorktown

Gold & Silver Torch Awards

At our annual convention, special Gold and Silver Torch Awards may be given to individual members for truly outstanding service, through nomination by their local clubs, submitted in advance through the Awards Chairman.

Gold Award

The Gold Torch Award honors members who have served Torch at the local, regional, and—most importantly—the International level. To qualify for this award, the nominee must have been a Torch member for at least 10 years. In any one year, the number of Gold Torch Awards may not exceed .01% (rounded to the nearest whole number) of the membership of the International Association of Torch Clubs (i.e., three awards for membership of 2,500 to 3,499).

Silver Award

The Silver Torch Award recognizes members who have served in an exemplary manner at the local club level. To qualify for the Silver Torch Award, the nominee must have been a member for at least 5 years. In a given year, the number of Silver Torch Awards nominees by a local club may not exceed one for each 25 members or portion thereof.

Nominations for both Gold and Silver awards should be sent by March 31, 2007 to Stephen T. Toy, c/o IATC, 749 Boush Street, Norfolk, VA 23510-1517, with copies to your regional director.

International Association of Torch Clubs, Inc.
Annual Convention – Richmond, Virginia
June 14–17, 2007
Registration Form for Torch 2007

1. Contact Information

Title: _____ Last Name: _____ First Name: _____ M.I. _____

Torch Club Affiliation: _____

Profession _____

Guest Name _____

Name(s) Desired on Convention Badge (if different from above)

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Home Phone _____ Work Phone _____

E-mail _____

Special Needs (e.g., vegetarian meals) _____

Additional Comments _____

2. Tour Information (see www.orgsites.com/va/torch)

Please rank your choice of tours each day (1=top choice, 2=second, 3=third)

A. Friday, June 15, 2007

- F1. Citie of Henricus. The site of the second successful English settlement in Virginia, where Pocahontas lived and married John Rolfe. Wedding re-enactment.
- F2. Berkeley and Shirley Plantations. Stunning 17th century plantations on the James River.
- F3. Bus Tour of Historic Richmond. Stops at historic Church Hill to visit St. John's Church, inside a Federal Period home, and elsewhere.
- Tour on Your Own. Nearby sites include the Museum and White House of the Confederacy, the Valentine Museum, the Edgar Allen Poe Museum, Hollywood Cemetery, and the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts. Information available at the Registration/Hospitality Desk.

B. Saturday, June 16, 2007

- S4. Monticello. Thomas Jefferson's masterpiece plantation and grounds.
- S5. Pamplin Park National Museum of the Civil War Soldier and historic Blandford Church. An exciting recreation of life as a soldier.
- S6. Bus Tour of Historic Richmond. See Friday.
- Tour on Your Own. See Friday.

Registration, p.2 Your Name _____

3. Optional Jamestown Tour for Sunday, June 17, 2007

Q **Jamestown.** Transportation, ticket, and tour of the first permanent English settlement in North America. Founded in 1607, Jamestown celebrates America's 400th anniversary of European colonization in 2007. **This tour is Not included in the registration fee. Cost: \$65 per person.**

4. Payment

Registration Fee: _____ Persons at \$_____ Total \$_____

\$310 per person if payment postmarked by February 1, 2007

\$330 per person if payment postmarked by May 15, 2007

\$350 per person if payment postmarked after May 15, 2007

The **registration fee** covers Thursday's welcoming reception and dinner at historic Agecroft Hall with the presentation of Shakespeare's *The Tempest* in the gardens, tour of the Virginia State Capitol, box lunch Friday, dinner Friday, box lunch Saturday, dinner Saturday, the choice of one of three tours on Friday, and one of three tours on Saturday, convention meeting spaces, and all regular program admissions and fees.

Jamestown Tour: _____ Persons at \$65/person Total \$_____ (Optional)

TOTAL: \$_____

Make payment in U.S. Dollars to Torch Club of Richmond, with notation of Convention 2007. Persons attending jointly may submit one check. Mail the completed form(s) with your check to:

Torch Convention 2007
Mary M. Maxwell
607 Gardiner Road
Richmond, VA 23229

5. Hotel: Please make hotel reservations directly with the Omni before May 1, 2007:

Toll Free: 1-800-843-6664

Omni Richmond Hotel
100 South 12 Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 344-7000
www.omnihotel.com

***Daily Rates:** \$122 plus tax for single or double occupancy

- Please mention IATC Convention 2007
- Block of rooms held until May 1, 2007 after which reservations may be made on a space-available basis.

6. ANY QUESTIONS?

E-mail: mmaxwell@richmond.edu or **Website:** www.orgsites.com/va/torch

Regular mail: Mary Maxwell, 607 Gardiner Road, Richmond, VA 23229

Telephone: Ellen Goodpasture (804) 264-6323

2007 Paxton Lectureship Award

The Paxton Award, created in honor and memory of W. Norris Paxton, past president of the International Association of Torch Clubs and editor emeritus of *The Torch*, is given to the author of an outstanding paper presented by a Torch member at a Torch club meeting during the calendar year 2006. The winning author will receive an appropriate trophy, a \$250 honorarium, and paid registration to the 2007 AITC convention in Richmond, VA. The winner will be introduced at the convention banquet where he or she (or a designated representative) delivers the paper on June 16, 2007.

Eligibility: The author must be a member of a Torch club and the paper must have been delivered to a Torch club meeting or a regional Torch meeting between January 1, 2006 and December 31, 2006 (inclusive). Current officers and directors of IATC are ineligible for this award during their terms of office.

Procedure: Entries are to be typed (double or triple spaced, one side of paper only). Include a cover sheet with the authors' name, address, daytime telephone number, and the date and place of presentation of the paper. All other identification, including identifying references, should be removed prior to submission. Entries may be submitted at any time, but the deadline is March 1, 2007. Send to: Paxton Award, c/o Editor, International Association of Torch Clubs, 749 Boush Street, Norfolk, VA 23510-1517.

Judging: The reading and judging panel comprises five people: a member of the Board of Directors of the IATC, one of the last five winners of the Paxton Award, a member of the Editorial Advisory Committee, and two members selected by the IATC Board of Directors. Judging is based on the principles set forth in the IATC brochure, "The Torch Paper." The winner of the Paxton Award and other contestants will be notified approximately May 1, 2007.

Additional Information:

- There is no limit to the number of papers which may be submitted from any one Torch club for this award.
- Papers should not exceed 3,000 words in length.
- A paper may be submitted by the author, by a Torch club colleague, or by a Torch Club officer. It is preferred that, however the paper is submitted, it receive the endorsement of the club as a Paxton Lectureship Award submission through its officers, secretary, or the executive or program committee.
- The winning paper is to be presented at the 2007 annual convention by the author or an author-designated representative from the author's Torch club.
- The Paxton Lectureship Award paper will be published in the Fall 2007 issue of *The Torch* magazine. Other entries will be forwarded to the Editorial Advisory Committee for possible publication in later issues of the magazine.

The International Association of Torch Clubs, Inc.
749 Boush Street
Norfolk, VA 23510-1517
www.torch.org

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Reflections

What is freedom of
expression? Without the
freedom to offend, it
ceases to exist.

Salmon Rushdie
in *Weekend Guardian* of
February 10, 1990
