

The Gold Star Journal

Editors:

James L. Senter

Ryan E. Head

Michael P. Peters

Advisor:

Dr. Suzanne T. Mabrouk

This year's editors and Dr. Mabrouk proudly and respectfully dedicate the eighth edition of The Gold Star Journal to Cadet Thomas Rachelski. Called upon to serve his country in the midst of his senior year at The Citadel, Cadet Rachelski bravely and unquestioningly accepted his duty as a member of the Army National Guard. Despite being away from school, he has taken online courses through the University of Maryland and will graduate with the Class of 2004 in May. Tom, we have sorely missed your knowledge and leadership throughout the process of publishing this journal, and we only hope that our finished product meets your expectations.



Thomas Rachelski

About the Editors



James L. Senter

James is a senior English major from Albemarle, North Carolina. During his time at The Citadel, he has written for the *Brigadier*, tutored fellow cadets at the Writing and Learning Center, served as an officer in the English Club, and held membership in the Inn of Court. He is a member of Hotel Company and currently serves as the Second Battalion Adjutant. Following graduation in May, Jim will attend law school at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.



Ryan E. Head

Ryan was born in Columbia SC, and now resides in Mount Pleasant, SC. He is in the Regimental Band and is majoring in biology. He is also a percussionist in his church's band. He is the President of Bio-Cid, a council member of the Baptist Collegiate Ministry, and a member of the Chapel Color Guard. Ryan has also received Dean's List four times. He plans to attend medical school in the fall of 2005.



Michael P. Peters

Michael is a sophomore English major from Charleston, South Carolina. Michael is a member of Hotel Company and currently serves as a squad corporal. Some of his hobbies include soccer and racquetball. Upon graduation, Michael will be commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force. He will also pursue a Master's degree in Education in the future.

Greetings from the Advisor

I am proud to present to you, the reader, this year's issue of *The Gold Star Journal*, The Scholarly Journal of The Corps of Cadets and The College of Graduate and Professional Studies. This eighth edition features the five best nonfiction submissions. Michael Hudson offers both an optimistic and a pessimistic perspective on terrorism. Ryan Pratt provides literary criticism of Andrew Marvell's poem entitled "A Dialogue, between the Resolved Soul and Created Pleasure", a poem addressing Marvell's Puritan beliefs about the mortal human body and the immortal soul. Based on the writings of eighteenth century newspapers, Garrison Groh discusses life in colonial South Carolina. Ryan Head and John Speck describe an original research project on deletion mutations on the rods and cones of salamanders, work conducted in a molecular genetics course. Scott Somerset discusses the relationship between King Henry V's world-renowned reputation and his early death.

The editors of *The Gold Star Journal* have spent many hours reviewing submissions, selecting and editing the aforementioned papers, and designing the layout. Each editor has grown through this experience and learned much about publishing, interpersonal skills, effective communication, time management, and leadership. They have risen to the challenge and held to the standard of publishing a scholarly journal. I am appreciative and glad to have worked with this year's editors of *The Gold Star Journal*:

James L. Senter, Class of 2004, English Major
Ryan E. Head, Class of 2004, Biology Major
Michael P. Peters, Class of 2006, English Major

Jim, Ryan, and Mike, congratulations on a job well done! Readers, please join me in congratulating and thanking this year's editors for their fine work!

Congratulations,

Dr. Suzanne T. Mabrouk
Advisor and Founder of *The Gold Star Journal*
Associate Professor of Chemistry

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Terrorism: Why has it been difficult to define, and what are its broader implications?



Senior political science major Michael Hudson is a native of San Antonio, Texas. After graduating, he will be commissioned into the U.S. Army as an Infantry Officer. Michael wrote this paper on terrorism for the Center for the

Study of Political Violence and Terrorism, which is located at St. Andrew's University in St. Andrew's, Scotland.

Since the beginning of established forms of government, there have been acts committed by people to strike fear into the hearts and minds of those not compliant with their causes or beliefs. Over time, this ability to control the public or establish transfers of power within governments through violence directed at non-combatants has been categorized as 'terrorism,' and its scope and depth are growing deeper all the time. Referred to as the 'psychology of fear,' terrorism has grown rapidly as a useful means for attracting attention to little-known causes and for bringing about change in any number of cultures (Lecture). But how, then, has terrorism become its own form of conflict without first having a universally accepted definition? There cannot be one simply because terrorism is many different things to many different people. The word itself is historical, as it has evolved to include acts that were never in its original connotation. Instead, one must first look to the general characteristics that lead people to describe an act as being that of 'terrorism.' This essay will not seek to answer, but to inform about the extent to which terrorism has separated itself from other forms of conflict and how its broader implications

have made arriving at an agreeable definition an almost impossible task.

One of the most obvious ways terrorism separates itself from other forms of conflict is "terrorist campaigns inherently involve deliberate attacks on civilian targets and are therefore analogous to war crimes" (Wilkinson 1). This automatically disqualifies all types of conventional warfare and unconventional warfare that still adhere to the Geneva accords (i.e., certain types of guerrilla and urban warfare). Guerrillas, for example, are not identified as terrorists because there is no blatant lack of respect for accepted human conduct. Terrorists depend on this disrespect as a fundamental principle for effectiveness. Also, "It [terrorism] is used to create and exploit a climate of fear among a wider target group than the immediate victims of the violence, and to publicize a cause, as well as to coerce a target to acceding to the terrorists' aims" (Wilkinson 12-13). Intimidating coercion is unacceptable in all legitimate forms of conflict, but terrorists often have little or no choice of which conflict to engage in for many reasons. Trained soldiers with unlimited support of a sovereign are not dependant on such unorthodox actions; it is the terrorist who must use every facet of his or her surroundings in order to wage a war of attrition. In many instances, main objectives do not involve winning anything. The goal is simply *not* to lose. The success of attrition lies within the ability to reach beyond the direct area of conflict and attract international publicity and to eventually convince the UN that the government in question has been an oppressor rather than a protector. Eventually, organizations can wear down governments with a public that has become too scared to continue fighting and wants deliberation. Thus, with plausible deniability, the terrorist cause has bent the government to their will and from there can achieve almost unlimited political objectives.

Terrorism is the most effective weapon in the "typical intrastate conflicts of the 1990s" because it "[has] involved ethno-nationalist and ethno-religious movements waging armed struggle to achieve ethnic separation or to topple the government" (Wilkinson 5). The basic stratagems employed by these movements have, to some degree,

always involved the use of terror to control and persuade the public. They also immobilize and demoralize their governments in the pursuance of their goals. Under the guise of nationalist or religious intention, terror groups can draw immense public support by giving the public what the government cannot. This method of gaining support is especially effective at local and city levels because governments often find it extremely difficult to infiltrate their own populations to that degree. Ethno-nationalist and ethno-religious movements, however, do not necessarily rely on terrorism because to do so would likely result in the failure of their efforts to gain public support. Success is in finding the balance between legitimate conduct and instruments of fear in order to make the government the oppressor and the people the terrorists' closest ally. Traditionally, this has been the case, but with the evolution of warfare in the new world of globalization, terrorism has begun to enter an international scope.

International terrorism has evolved in tandem with the technological revolution. Along with almost every aspect of civilization's newly found convenience, there is also increased vulnerability. Religious fanaticism has arguably exemplified this idea to its fullest capacity. Even though pure religious movements are neither pure nor religious, many organizations mask their true agendas because deception is their best weapon for drawing support away from the sovereign. Those organizations that do cling to the walls of fundamentalism or extremism are more likely to be regarded as petty, short-lived threats rather than organized groups with specific goals. Religious extremists see their actions as justifying the struggles of their true believers. This gives them a "trans-state motivation, a factor that then translates their views on legitimacy of political authority into a larger context for action" (Olson and Schultz 9--10). Technology meets terror when collaboration leads to the combined efforts of terrorist organizations to maximize their levels of brutality. Although religious fanaticism is only

"Religious terrorism is becoming the most successful type of terrorism in gaining support and making changes in its favor."

responsible for 20% of international terrorist incidents, the tactics and ideas used by those religious groups can be seen as being done in the justification of other incidents without religious motivation (James 6). The way car bombs in Northern Ireland are used can be compared to the way car bombs are used in Tel Aviv; the results are irrefutably similar. This collaboration is also employed through state-sponsored terrorism in which a state will send members of its army to train foreign terrorists so that an equal opportunity will co-exist and both entities' objectives will be fulfilled. This was the United States' policy when it sent Marines and CIA to Nicaragua to train insurgency forces against the incumbent communist regime.

Religious terrorism may not be responsible for the majority of all terrorist incidents, but it is becoming the most successful in gaining support and making changes in its favor. The ability to justify the use of violence as a sacrificial act or a divine duty creates an environment where everyone who is not a true believer is a potential target. They are the infidels, or the unworthy, seen not as men, women, or children, but as emotionless entities

without ties to human feelings. There are no faces on the victims of religious terrorism. The perception of the threat from outside influences is shown by the symbolism in the selection of religious groups. Hezbollah, for example, means 'party of God,' and was responsible for the bombing of US Marine barracks in Beirut in 1983 (killing 243), the hijacking of Pan Am Flight 183, and numerous suicide bombings and kidnappings. Trained by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Council (PFLPGC), Hezbollah's goal is to establish an Iranian-style Islamic Republic in Lebanon (Kegley and Wittkopf 223). There is no chance for peace in these organizations because negotiation is seen as betrayal against the only thing that matters: the life that comes after death. Glorification in martyrdom and suicide perpetuate groups to escalate brutalization in order to achieve their political goals.

Beyond the realm of religion, terrorism has

almost become an instrument for International Organized Crime (IOC) groups. So much so that "the ability of many terrorist organizations and IOC syndicates to take advantage of corrupt officials in state governments and work with them to their mutual advantage" has become a dominating factor in the evolution of terrorism itself (Kegley and Wittkopk 225). This was obviously the case in Russia post-Soviet Union and during the Suharto Regime in Indonesia. Regardless, state-sponsored terrorism, or terror practiced by states' governments against people within their own population (i.e., Nazi Germany under Hitler, the 'Reign of Terror' by counter-revolutionary France in the 18th century, or Stalinist Russia) has yet to immobilize and control international terrorism. The advancement of media capabilities has been the greatest factor in the growth of terror on international scales. Through this infliction of fear and veiled sympathy, terrorism has separated itself as a clearly defined instrument of conflict.

If terrorism was restricted as a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) it might be easier to define. Where the water gets a little deeper, however, is when the question of state-sponsored terrorism and acts of intervention come into light, broadening the scope and typologies of terrorism. Nevertheless, it would be best to limit typologies to pro- and anti-Western because, as Chalmers Johnson put it, "there are almost as many typologies of terrorism as there are analysts" (Jongman and Schmid 39). In understanding how terrorism is distinguishable from other forms of conflict, it is important to note that the interwoven complexity of typologies concerning conflict would only serve to confuse rather than educate the reader. Terrorism falls into many of the same categories as many other forms of conflict; thus, establishing a definition based on a typology will only delay this task.

According to Kegley and Wittkopk, terrorism is "premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetuated against non-combatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience" (445). This should also include the very essence of terror in that they should strike fear into an audience and elicit a response. They also note that "both

governments and counter- government movements claim to seek liberty, and both are labeled terrorist by their opponents" (445). The only way to determine who is justified in a conflict is to witness its outcome. Actions are dependent on those states that accept or reject the claims of terrorists and, in evolution over time, the global community must judge for itself who is in the right.

The statement that one man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter has long been a substantial argument for or against intervention by the international community. It should be noted, however, that "a condemnation of terrorism is not a denunciation of revolutionaries or guerrillas. It is only a reiteration of the limits of violence, which a civilized society has decided to set. It does not in any sense preclude the right to revolution, which is a recognized and protected right under international law" (Combs 41). By removing the question of terrorist or freedom fighter and looking instead at the means by which these revolutionary ends are achieved, motives become obsolete; the use of extreme violence to install fear is the only relevant factor. However, how is one to know what constitutes terrorism if there is a refusal by the international community to make a distinction? The result of this refusal is why terrorists are given the Nobel Peace Prize, and why the press refers to their retainers who attack kindergartens as 'freedom fighters.' It is why terrorists know that the world is safe for them, that they have a good chance of success and will be the essential factor in arriving at its definition only if the international community will take a definite stand.

It can be said that hypocrisy exists among sovereign states because *they* are the ones who make the rules of war. Present-day sovereigns have committed the very acts they are trying to condemn, but theirs have been interpreted as justifiable acts of war against an inhumane evil. It is merely convenient for those sovereigns to make rules that relinquish themselves from all faults. Again, time is the only relevant factor here because today a group is terrorist and tomorrow it may be an oppressed noble revolutionary force in the pursuance of its natural rights.

Waning on definition and approaching

broader implications, it is necessary to understand the mentality of the person in question who is labeled a terrorist. Cindy Combs writes, "They [terrorists] operate under the assumption that they, and they alone, know the truth, and are therefore the sole arbiters of what is right and what is wrong. They believe themselves to be moralists, to whom ordinary law does not apply since the law in existence is created by immoral persons for immoral purposes" (66). With this in mind, it is easier to understand the rationale of a person who is willing to simply destroy an innocent life with his or her own. Coupled with terrorists and the use of violence, "the idea that civilization wishes to impose limits on the types of violence used and the types of victims at risk is beyond their understanding, because they have seen almost every type of violence used against almost every conceivable victim" (Combs 72-3). Rationality has an increasingly smaller role to play in terrorist actions. This illustrates a grim picture of the broader implications of terrorism and its effects in the future.

In what Walter Laquer brands as 'post-modern terrorism,' the future will involve new actors with new weapons to achieve the same goals. The media and the use of the Internet have advanced communication beyond anyone's original capacity and have made access in a global environment exceptionally simple. New technology has allowed the detonation of an explosive device from anywhere in the world to anywhere in the world as simple as exploding it from a hundred yards away. This new terrorism "is likely to expand because the globalised international environment without meaningful barriers allows terrorists to practice their ancient trades by new rules and methods, while at the same time encouraging state-sponsored terrorism as a substitute for warfare and making the most advanced countries the most vulnerable" (Laquer 90). Borders have become muddled in free trade markets, security regimes, and international organizations. If the benefits of globalization are to outweigh the costs, the race against terrorism must be won. As of now, the international community's inability to agree on a simple definition has prevented it from stopping this threat. That race is being lost.

Perception is the ultimate factor in deciding how the world's existence is developing. The essential basis of international order stems from a state's formulation and its interaction with other states. Globalization forces the world to create a balance of power so that global security may be upheld (Baylis and Smith 647). To the cynic, this world has reached its apex, and all individuals in all societies are spiraling down a black hole of violence and lawlessness. There is no hope for reconstruction until the very foundations of existence have been reached and humanity can slowly rebuild itself. Time is cyclical, and the end is near. To the optimist, the world is realizing its ultimate noble potential and adapting to the changes forced upon it. Terrorism, like petty crime, will merely be absorbed into society and dealt with accordingly until one day; co-existence will thrive amongst a universal society. Either instance is an extreme, but for today, the global world must cope with this evolving form of violence and curb its ability to be an effective weapon.

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A Dialogue, between the Resolved Soul and Created Pleasure

by Andrew Marvell

COURAGE, my Soul, now learn to wield
The weight of thine immortal shield.
Close on thy head thy helmet bright.
Balance thy sword against the fight.
See where an army, strong as fair,
With silken banners spreads the air.
Now, if thou be'st that thing divine,
In this day's combat let it shine:
And show that Nature wants an art
To conquer one resolvèd heart.

Pleasure. Welcome the creation's guest,
Lord of earth, and Heaven's heir.
Lay aside that warlike crest,
And of Nature's banquet share:
Where the souls of fruits and flowers
Stand prepared to heighten yours.

Soul. I sup above, and cannot stay
To bait so long upon the way.

Pleasure. On these downy pillows lie,
Whose soft plumes will thither fly:
On these roses, strowed so plain
Lest one leaf thy side should strain.

Soul. My gentler rest is on a thought,
Conscious of doing what I ought.

Pleasure. If thou be'st with perfumes pleased,
Such as oft the gods appeased,
Thou in fragrant clouds shalt show
Like another god below.

Soul. A soul that knows not to presume
Is heaven's and its own perfume.

Pleasure. Everything does seem to vie
Which should first attract thine eye:
But since none deserves that grace,
In this crystal view thy face.

Soul. When the Creator's skill is prized,
The rest is all but earth disguised.

Pleasure. Hark how music then prepares
For thy stay these charming airs,
Which the posting winds recall,
And suspend the river's fall.

Soul. Had I but any time to lose,
On this I would it all dispose.
Cease, tempter ! None can chain a mind,
Whom this sweet cordage cannot bind.

Chorus. Earth cannot show so brave a sight
As when a single soul does fence
The batteries of alluring sense,
And heaven views it with delight.
Then persevere; for still new charges sound:
And if thou overcom'st thou shalt be crowned.

Pleasure. All that's costly, fair, and sweet,
Which scatteringly doth shine,
Shall within one beauty meet,
And she be only thine.

Soul. If things of sight such heavens be,
What heavens are those we cannot see?

Pleasure. Wheresoe'er thy foot shall go
The minted gold shall lie,
Till thou purchase all below,
And want new worlds to buy.

Soul. We're not for price who'd value gold?
And that's worth naught that can be sold.

Pleasure. Wilt thou all the glory have
That war or peace commend?
Half the world shall be thy slave
The other half thy friend.

Soul. What friend, if to my self untrue!
What slaves, unless I captive you!

Pleasure. Thou shalt know each hidden cause;
And see the future time:
Try what depth the centre draws;
And then to heaven climb.

Soul. None thither mounts by the degree
Of knowledge, but humility.

Chorus. Triumph, triumph, victorious Soul;
The world has not one pleasure more:
The rest does lie beyond the Pole,
And is thine everlasting store.

Source:

Marvell, Andrew. *Andrew Marvell: The Complete Poems*. Donno, Elizabeth, Ed. New York: Penguin, 1996.

Andrew Marvell's "A Dialogue, between the Resolved Soul and Created Pleasure": A Poem of Hope



Goose Creek, South Carolina native Ryan Pratt is a senior English major. His immediate plans for the future include being commissioned into the U. S. Air Force. After completing his military career, Ryan plans to earn his Master's degree in

English. He wrote his literary analysis of a poem by Andrew Marvell for an English class titled "17th Century Poetry and Prose."

The Puritan poet Andrew Marvell is deeply troubled with the notion that the human body has the ability to enforce bondage on the immortal soul by tempting it with sin and worldly pleasures. He finds it unsettling to believe that the soul can be enclosed by a sensual piece of matter that lures and forces it into sinful behavior. This dissatisfaction inspires the poet to concoct poetry that seeks to explore the constant struggles the soul must endure while being incarcerated by the body. Marvell's "A Dialogue, between the Resolved Soul and Created Pleasure" conveys this idea as the poet exposes the numerous methods of enticement the physical world employs on the body in order to condemn the soul. However, he explains that these earthly temptations are few in number, and if the soul can discount them it can achieve everlasting pleasures in Heaven. This belief directs Marvell to create a soul that can act separate from its corrupt body, becoming its own virtuous entity. A number of critics have doubted the reason Marvell engineers a soul that is not influenced by bodily or earthly pleasures, and some believe it is his way of expressing Puritan beliefs. This, however, is not

the poet's motive. Instead, Marvell is unveiling the way in which he is haunted by the suggestion that the soul is trapped inside the body's tempting prison. Through this poem, Marvell is able to suppress his fear and offer himself some hope that the soul can overlook corporal pleasures.

One way to understand that this poem is a source of optimism and encouragement for Marvell is to examine the speaker's uncertainty concerning the current predicament of the soul. The speaker tells the soul, "Now, if thou be'st that thing divine./ In this day's combat let it shine" (7-8). By displaying this sense of insecurity, the speaker appears to point out the fact that he is not sure the soul can suppress "Nature's" attractions (9). This is a direct parallel to Marvell's fear that the soul is under the control of the body. By admitting that the soul may not be an individual unit fully capable of ignoring the world's pleasures, the speaker can integrate encouragement and praise. The speaker states, "Courage, my Soul, now learn to wield/ The weight of thine immortal shield" (1-2). By giving the soul this backing to overcome pleasure, Marvell has symbolized his own desire to have the soul escape the body. Like the speaker, Marvell is unsure of the soul's ability to flee the body, but through encouragement, there is a sense of hope for both the poet and narrator.

Another presumption can be made to support the idea that this is a poem of hopefulness, and by exploring the role of the Chorus, this comes to fruition. It appears as if Marvell inserts the Chorus into the middle of the poem for the sole purpose of encouraging and uplifting the embattled soul. The Chorus states, "Then persevere: for still new charges sound:/ And if thou overcom'st, thou shalt be crowned" (49-50). The way that Marvell craftily places support from the Chorus at a point when the soul is warring with temptation seems to allude to the poet's own quandary and desire. Marvell hopes he will experience some of this same backing as he seeks to conquer worldly pleasures with his soul. This inference is further elaborated when the Chorus mentions, "Triumph, triumph, victorious Soul:/ The world has not one pleasure more" (75-76). Even at the completion of the soul's war with pleasure there is a positive sense that the soul can defeat and

restrain earthly sins. It is no coincidence that Marvell inserts the Chorus at these pivotal moments when the soul is in desperate need. This is the poet's way of articulating his own hope that the soul will receive a dose of encouragement in its journey to overcome the body. In forming the Chorus as the poem's chief source of inspiration, Marvell is hinting at the idea that there is some hope and possibility for the soul.

By focusing on the soul and its reactions to pleasure's enticements, it becomes more evident that Marvell intends this poem to be one of hope and encouragement. Throughout the poem, hope is able to overlook worldly temptations, reiterating Marvell's wish that the soul act freely from the sinful body. One instance worth noting is when the soul states, "Cease, tempter. None can chain a mind/ Whom this sweet chordage cannot bind" (43-44). This is exactly the response Marvell wishes his soul will have in order to brush aside worldly pleasures. Plus, this reaction is even more compelling because it comes directly after the one temptation that seems to penetrate the soul's defenses. Marvell is insinuating the hope that the soul can overcome the most alluring sins. Another of the soul's reactions worth noting is, "What friends, if to myself untrue!/ What slaves, unless I captive you!" (67-8). At this point, the soul is announcing the possibility that it may be able to overtake pleasure and dismiss its temptations. This symbolizes Marvell's wish that the soul will be able to overrun its tempter. The final reaction by the soul that implies a sense of hope is, "If things of sight such heavens be,/ What heavens are those we cannot see?" (55-56). With this statement, Marvell gives the soul the power to question the motivations of pleasure, and, once again, the soul is displaying positive signs of resistance. Therefore, Marvell skillfully allows the soul to react with opposition in regard to the temptations induced by pleasure. This is the poet's way of allowing himself some hope that the soul can act independently from the body.

Andrew Marvell's true intention for this poem is to overcome his fear of and his obsession with the belief that the soul is caged within a sinful body. The only way for him to accomplish this is by composing a poem that will elicit a sense of

encouragement and hope. One way the poet produces a feeling of optimism is by symbolizing his own uncertainty with regard to the soul's capability to refuse temptations. Having cemented this circumstance, the poet is then able to express the support needed by the soul. Moreover, Marvell inserts a Chorus of inspiration for the soul in order to prove that some support will accompany the soul in its quest to resist bodily sins. Once the soul embarks on this journey, Marvell issues out opposition against pleasure, which further illustrates a positive sign that the soul can act separately from the body. Furthermore, it becomes apparent that Marvell is encouraging and inspiring the soul of his poem to oppose the world of pleasure. This is the poet's way of symbolizing his own hope that the individual soul can escape and resist the sinful nature of the physical body.

Britannic Americanism: Colonial Identity Within Eighteenth-Century South Carolina



Senior Garrison Groh is a Spanish and history double major from Medina, Ohio. He will be commissioned into the U.S. Army in May. After completing law school and earning his Juris Doctorate, he will enter the Army on active duty as a JAG captain.

His submission, which was written for a colonial American history class, describes colonial South Carolina from the perspective of 18th century lowcountry newspapers.

Many commonly held perceptions of the Eighteenth-Century North American Colonials revolve around the inaccurate depiction of discontented patriots that were simply biding their time until the opportune circumstances for revolution arose. This depiction of the colonials surmises that the entire history of colonial North America is nothing more than the precursor to the Revolutionary War, and in doing so, ignores the uniqueness of the colonial history itself. These grossly inaccurate portrayals define an entire century of colonization by an event that occurred *ex post facto*, and in doing so, insinuate the colonial period to be devoid of any intrinsic significance in itself. This “lumping together” of all of the identities within the colonial period conveys a simplistic, inaccurate representation of what was an intricate tapestry of colonists, whose own sense of identity was centered upon a continent separate from that on which they resided. Throughout the vast majority of the colonial period, the colonials considered themselves to be British subjects, an identity which they regarded with great pride and nationalistic zeal.

This British patriotism was no different in

colonial South Carolina during the colonial period. Though residing in the American colonies, the South Carolinians of this era considered themselves British. Insight into this British American identity is best evidenced in the periodicals of the day. The *South Carolina Gazette*, one of the first colonial newspapers, served an important role in eighteenth-century Charleston life, bringing the news in weekly editions. The news of the period focused on a worldwide scope, since South Carolinians were not just colonials, but British citizens. Additionally, domestic affairs were not solely considered those within South Carolina, but could include those within the entire British Empire. With the Empire as the focal point, coupled with the fact that the colonies were not the most crucial components of the Empire, news in the *South Carolina Gazette* centers on Britain, with more local colonial affairs finding themselves in the middle of the newspaper.

However, even in the tumultuous period of the War of Jenkins' Ear in 1740, everyday colonial domestic issues still found their way into the weekly editions, even if they took a back seat to the more important, world news. Even in the midst of war with Spain, the newspaper continued to richly illustrate the identities of the colonials, affording any reader insight to the comprehensive spectrum of colonial politics, entertainment, business, and even religion. Government officials, businessmen, traders, and church officials alike, utilized the paper as a forum to issue decrees, recruit soldiers, advertise goods, request goods and services, and even to preach the gospel. However, the paper was not completely utilitarian, as it was also filled with poetry, songs, stories, and sermons for no other purpose than for their sheer entertainment value. With their wide variety of information, the surviving copies of the *South Carolina Gazette* exist as a looking glass into the lives, society, and identities of colonial South Carolinians.

In the editions where governmental decrees, proclamations, and new policies were issued, the official announcements usually occupy the front page of the paper. A close relationship was shared in colonial times between the printers and those in government. In an age before television, radio, telephones, or easy transportation, governmental

officials in colonial South Carolina relied heavily on the *South Carolina Gazette* to distribute their governance to the people. Sometimes, the governmental decree itself was printed verbatim. As is the case with Lieutenant Governor William Bull, Chief of his Majesty's Province of South-Carolina, who uses the paper to unite South Carolinians in support of the war against the Spanish. On May 10th 1740, Bull declared a "Day of Fasting and Humiliation by the several Ministers and their Congregations throughout this Province to implore the Blessing and Assistance of Almighty God in [their] Endeavor against his Majesty's Enemies." In this instance, his proclamation is printed in full. In other instances, the printer reports about a decree, and then in turn, distributes the information in the form of an article or a story. This was the method used in the April 26th to May 3rd edition that proclaimed "On Monday last his Majesty's Declaration of War against the King of Spain, was published at Council-Chamber." Presented either way, the colonial government utilized the *South Carolina Gazette* to inform Carolinians of what was going on around them. The proclamations are made by officials who vary in importance and power within the hierarchy of governmental officials. Local town ordinances made by regional ministers, are published along with proclamations from the King, showing that all government officials utilized the paper to address such issues as new policies and domestic rules, military endeavors (i.e. Oglethorpe's Raid on Saint Augustine,) policies for town patrolling and security measures, warnings regarding privateers targeting English shipping, calling for volunteers to military service, and numerous other examples of new domestic policies and rules.

The military coverage of the War of Jenkins' Ear shows that the colonials had a vested interest in the war, and took Britain's war up as their own. The April 26th to May 3rd edition depicts the festivities in Charleston surrounding the proclamation of the war, describing a procession

"The March 8, 1740 edition of the *Gazette* reports that a 'Woman dressed in Man's Apparel enlisted herself among the Marines and continued 2 Weeks before her sex was discover'd.'"

full of pomp and circumstance. The procession had all the members of government, "French Horna on Horse-back," the "Sword of State, carried by the Provost-Marshal" which was ceremoniously "drawn near the end of the proclamation." Later, the paper describes how the "Gentleman and Officers were entertained at a splendid Dinner," as the "Day concluded with general Joy and Satisfaction." This last quote illustrates several important things. Firstly, it shows that warfare in the colonies was conducted by the societal elites, or the aristocracy. Leading men in combat was a position tasked only to the esteemed members of the upper echelon of society. Many notions regarding "gentlemen warfare" are insinuated within the *South Carolina Gazette*. A typical call for volunteers is replaced

by a request for "All Gentleman who are inclinable to go as Volunteers." They use they emphasize the honorability of service in the May 3rd, to May 10th addition of the *South Carolina Gazette*, equating the English in their conflict against the Spaniards to the Romans

against barbarism, and go so far as to quote CATO in his assertions of the "Pity it is that we can die but once to serve our Country." Later in the same front-page article, the author states that each gentleman should "THINK EVERY STATION HONOURABLE, that gives you an Opportunity to serve YOUR COUNTRY." The inclusion of these types of rhetoric, and on the front page no less, illustrates the intense nationalism felt by the South Carolinian colonials regarding the conflict.

The colonials' perceptions of themselves are deeply affected by this concept of honorable service, with many colonials equating service the military honor to social prestige. Perhaps it is this element that led to the events surrounding the whimsical news story reported on March 8th from Newberry, where a "Woman dressed in Man's Apparel enlisted herself among the Marines and continued 2 Weeks before her Sex was discover'd," upon which "she is [was] very displeas'd at her being turn'd off, believing herself very capable of surviving the

Regiment." Perhaps more enticing to this woman was her chance to "quell the Pride of any Spaniard," whom the English detested immeasurably. This intense dislike is not only evidenced in the fact that the two nations were at war together, but also in the pieces included in the paper for their entertainment value. The poem on the front page of the May 17th to May 24th, edition is full of vicious attacks on the Spanish that center around Catholicism. In this poem, the Pope is equated to the devil, and Catholics are described as having a "flaming Zeal for Martyrdom." In this poem and later on in a song, the newspaper creates a rationale for the war against the Spanish, provoking images common to the Black Legend. The inclusion of this type of poetry and song, all of which being based on jibing the Spanish, reflects the true sentiments that colonials in South Carolina felt towards the Spanish. However seemingly innocent, it was this type of rhetoric, which helped to create a rationale behind the war and to propagandize it.

The *South Carolina Gazette* conveys the colonists' foreign relations with those around them in a very limited sense during 1740. As they were in the middle of the War of Jenkins' Ear, the focus of all foreign news was based upon the war being fought abroad. On January 27th, 1740, the Earl of Waldengrave issued a report to England stating, "The Neutrality of France ought not to be relied on." Aside from the inclusion of this article, the French are only mentioned in passing, as the colonists voice fears that the French may align themselves with the Spanish. The colonial South Carolinians were distrustful of the French; therefore, the *South Carolina Gazette* reported on the position of French vessels intermittently throughout its descriptions of the war in the European theater. The newspaper does not mention anything of the American Indians in any of the eight editions from May and June. This omission cannot be regarded as proof that the American Indians did not have any effect on their lives, but is rather telling in the sense that it illustrates the degree to which they were captivated by the war. This trend also applies to the *South Carolina Gazette's* coverage of events in other parts of the British Empire in the very same way. Very little is mentioned regarding any of the

other American colonies unless they are citing certain news pieces or information regarding the war to a specific news source located in another colony.

Despite all the talk of war and conflict, the *South Carolina Gazette* does an excellent job at covering even some of the most mundane aspects of everyday Charleston life. Regardless of the political mayhem that was enveloping the colonies during this period, the paper continued to print advertisements for goods and services. In 1740, the *South Carolina Gazette* played an important role in the commercial atmosphere of Charleston and the South Carolina Lowcountry. Many merchants relied upon the paper to advertise their goods, and trade ship owners utilized the paper to show their wares. In the classified section of the *South Carolina Gazette*, the largest component of most editions, a wide variety of goods and services are offered and sought. It is evident that the most highly sought after goods were those from England. Numerous ads in every weekly edition advertise, "Just imported from London, an assortment of fan mounts of the newest fashions." Imported luxury goods were expensive in colonial South Carolinian society, and therefore denoted wealth and social stature.

Also within the classifieds however, are less stylish goods, which served a much more utilitarian role in colonial South Carolina. Goods like "coffee, Limejuice, Rum, New York Veer, and several sorts of dry goods, [and] good Millstones for grinding corn" were less glamorous; these goods were often imported from other colonies, rather than from Europe. Reading these classifieds, we see the least glamorous and most utilitarian possessions of the period, slaves. The advertisements evidence some of the most admirable attributes sought after when one was looking to purchase a slave. These types of classifieds, often accented with little pictures, endeavored to appeal to potential buyers by citing the qualities of the slaves, which ranged from cooking ability, strength, even temperament, and most highly sought after, marketable skills. One such ad found in all the papers advertises "3 Negro Men, one of which is a Cooper and Carpenter, the other two are handy young fellows, one of them

[being] country born." Runaways, lost animals, and stolen goods are often described in great detail with awards offered for their safe return to the rightful owners. Ads like these show that thievery was common in the colonies. Interestingly enough, on the 27th of May, a Charlestonian placed an add describing his runaway indentured servant in the newspaper, describing him as a "Man named Hugh Newtone, a shoemaker by Trade, about 6 feel high, 20 Years of Age very much pitted with the Small Pox." This shows that the slaves were not the only ones forced into servitude in colonial South Carolina. Aside from slavery and indentured servitude, the newspaper advertises many paid positions as well, such as sailors, joiners, blacksmiths, and overseers.

The religious convictions of the 1740s can easily be gleaned from the pages of the *South Carolina Gazette* due to the many advertisements, such as "To be had of the Printer hereof, a Sermon preach'd by the Rev. Mr. Whitefield." These traveling protestant ministers carried their messages all over the colonies, varying their sermons and preaching from one community to another. One such sermon, advertised in the May 31st to June 7th edition, was entitled "The heinous Sin of profane Cursing and Swearing." Some of the newspapers have ads for the sermons to be preached by a traveling preacher, whereas others print the entire sermon in the paper itself. These sermons were always placed on the front page, reflecting the fact that colonials placed their salvation above all other issues, foreign or domestic, military or commercial.

The *South Carolina Gazette* provides a clear and comprehensive glance into the everyday affairs of the colonials in South Carolina. In the newspaper's coverage of the current events of the day, it is possible to look into the everyday life and affairs of the South Carolina Lowcountry. Perhaps more intriguing is the defining insight of the complex nature of the colonial identity. Though living in the Americas, the South Carolinian colonists were proud and loyal British subjects, who often felt more united ties to England than to the other British colonies sharing their same continent.

The Blue Cone / Green Rod Rhodopsin Promoter Region and the Deletion of the Section Within



Ryan Head is a senior biology major from Mount Pleasant, South Carolina. He is currently in the process of applying to medical school and plans to work at the Medical University of South Carolina until it begins.



Junior biology major John Speck is a native of Harlington, Texas. After graduation, he also plans to attend medical school and to eventually serve his country as a doctor in the U. S. Air Force.

Their submission is a report on research they conducted for Molecular Genetics.

Abstract:

Photoreceptor cells, the cells within the retina of the eye, are divided into two types: rods and cones. These cells are called this due to their shapes. The eye uses rod cells for dim light detection, whereas cone cells are primarily for color detection. Chemical pigments, called opsin proteins, are present within the eye. When the retina is exposed to a photon of light, the opsins within a rod or cone cell react. This reaction is eventually transmitted to the brain and is interpreted as vision by the brain. Salamanders are the only vertebrates whose rod and cone cells share a common visual

pigment, or opsin. It is the interest of this experiment to see if it is possible to predict and create specific deletion mutations within the salamander's green rod promoter. A promoter is a region of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) that "promotes," or causes, the cell to produce more of a certain protein. By deleting pieces of this promoter region, which codes for the green rod opsin, we are wondering what effect this will have on the opsin production. Another aspect of the experiment is to consider if further work with this promoter can reveal elements responsible for cell specificity. These said deletions might also lead to the discovery of cis-acting elements or motifs that affect the transcription rate of this opsin gene, including enhancers and suppressors. Therefore, if we delete a section of the promoter and the production of the opsin skyrockets, we can assume that we deleted part of a "suppressor" region. The deletion made was using the restriction endonuclease Xcm I. The use of this restriction enzyme resulted in the deletion of 1,469 base pairs of the promoter, which removed 12 suspected E-boxes, 7 GATTA boxes and a vital NRE-like site. Future work with this deletion may indicate regions responsible for changes in cell specificity and basal transcription.

Introduction:

Promoters are specific nucleotide sequences found in DNA immediately leading the coding sequence of a gene. Promoters allow for the cell specific expression of certain genes, which are later translated into polypeptides and proteins. The mechanisms that allow for cell specificity are not well known. Regions have been identified in known promoter sequences that act as enhancers and suppressors. That is, elements are within the promoter that enhance and suppress the rate of transcription. The identification of these motifs as well as the basal regions was located using deletions (1). By deleting regions of the salamander green rod blue cone promoter (SGR/BCProm) one can isolate the basal region and the region responsible for cell specificity.

There are many questions that are of concern to this experiment. One of the concerns is the size of the SGR/BCProm. This promoter

is only 1,900 base pairs in size, which is less than half that of known human promoters. It may be possible that this is not the entire promoter. Another concern is the location of the basal region. The minimal amount of the promoter that is necessary for transcription to take place is referred to as the basal region. This region is generally found proximally up stream of the +1 site. This experiment is also concerned with the location of enhancers and suppressors. These elements are found more distal to the +1 site.

Salamander opsin is expressed in both green rods and blue cone cells (2). This fact tells researchers that there must be some element in the promoter that allows expression of opsin in both green rods and blue cones alike. This element is the focus of the research. Both rod and cone cells play specific and different roles as photoreceptors in the retina. Rods are a hundred times more active than cones and function mainly for night or "twilight" vision. Cones, being less active, function for sight in lighted situations and allow for color recognition (3).

The pEGFP-N1 plasmid into which the SGR/BCProm was inserted was originally ~4100 base pairs in size. As a vector, including the promoter, the size was ~6000 base pairs. This plasmid contains a gene that allows for kanamycin resistance. This was helpful for quick screening after transformations. This plasmid also contains a gene that codes for Green Florescent Protein (GFP). This gene acted as reporter gene, one that when transcribed will provide visible evidence that the desired vector is present.

The use of transgenic research in this project has allowed for a method to test experiments involving transcription and translation of a specific gene. The pEGFP-N1 vector, plasmid with SGR/BCProm, was then injected into the budding retinas of developing *Xenopus* frogs. Upon dissection, the *Xenopus* retinas showed that the GFP was expressed in expected photoreceptor cells (4). This provided significant evidence that the promoter was functional. Salamanders have become models for eye research because they have been studied for

over a hundred years, and their anatomy allows for easy study. Transgenic frogs were used to express the gene because of the ease, speed, and cost efficiency in which they can be produced.

The promoter was analyzed for the presence of known motifs using NEBcutter. Several were found such as 7GATTA box, 12 E-boxes, and a vital NRE site. Of particular interest was the NRE-like sequence located at -82 to -74. The position of these motifs and the positions of restriction sites aided in the decision of what regions were to be deleted. It was important that the immediate upstream portion of the promoter be deleted so that the one could conclude what is necessary for basal transcription. Other deletions were made in the hopes of revealing regions responsible for cell specificity or for increasing or inhibiting the rate of transcription.

Methods:

Computer analysis:

The preliminary research for these experiments was done primarily on computer programs. This research allowed for one to learn vital information necessary to plan further experiments. The NCBI web site was the most useful with providing tools invaluable to genetic research.

Digestions:

All the digestions were performed based on the information gathered from New England BioLabs Inc. NEBcutter using the Custom Digest program found at <http://tools.neb.com/NEBcutter2>. This provided us with the location of all the restriction sites within the vector. This also allowed us to single out several enzymes with restriction sites only within the promoter. The digestions were made based on the positions of the site and the availability of the enzyme.

All of the enzymes used were purchased through New England BioLabs Inc. This allowed for fewer variables. The restriction digests were performed according to the conditions that allowed for maximum efficiency of the enzyme. The particular conditions for each enzyme were found on the New England BioLabs web page at

http://www.neb.com/neb/products/res_enzymes. The information at this site included the type NEB buffer to use and the temperature and duration the digest should run.

Transformations:

The cells used for all transformations were One Shot® TOP 10 Competent Cells produced by Invitrogen life technologies. The transformations were performed using the protocol for rapid chemical transformation provided by Invitrogen.

Plasmid MiniPreps:

The plasmid minipreps were conducted according to NucleoSpin® Plasmid Kits User Manual.

Gel Electrophoresis:

Gels were mixed according to the size of the gel to be run using the formula $V1C1=V2C2$, to ensure that a 0.8% agarose solution was made every time. The gels were heated via microwave to allow for the agarose to be taken up into solutions. Once the liquid had cooled to the touch 2 micro liters of ethidium, bromide was added. The gels were then poured and allowed to solidify before being submerged in 1X TAE. The gels were run at 70 volts for one hour. Each sample had 2 micro liters of dye added to them before being loaded in the gel. The gels had a control of an uncut strand and a control ladder that would create known band sizes useful for the sizing of unknown DNA segments.

Plates:

Plates were made with kanamycin present so that one could easily screen for colonies that were successfully transformed. The plates were prepared by adding 75 micro liters of 10g/ml kanamycin to prepared 125mL plates.

Discussion:

The importance of blue cone green rod opsin is based not on its function as a blue sensitive chromophore, but because it is found in both cones and rods. Cones and rods are both photoreceptor cells, but each have completely different functions.

Rods are one hundred times more sensitive than cones and serve the purpose of twilight sight. Cones allow for color sight and general lighted vision (3). That fact that this protein is found in two very different environments shows that there must be a message within the promoter for this gene that allows its expression in each.

The promoter is the region of DNA immediately upstream of the coding region of the gene. It tells the cell which proteins to make and in what quantities to make them. The promoter region contains motifs or elements that affect the rate of transcription of the said gene. Some of these elements can be located distal to the gene to the idea of 2000 or more base pairs. These motifs are usually ones that inhibit or slow transcription referred to as inhibitors. Another type of element found distal to the coding region is known as enhancer, which increases the rate of transcription (9). It can be seen from the presence of this particular opsin in both rods and cones that there is an element within the promoter that allows its expression in each type of cell. It is this element that allows for cell specificity that we are most concerned about. With this element identified, gene therapy for diseases such as congenital night blindness can be developed (5).

The location of these different types of elements was to be determined by making specific deletions within the promoter. The pEGFP plasmid with mutated SGR/BC promoter would then be injected into transgenic frogs to test for transcription of the gene. A list of the deletions made along with the predicted function of the deleted region is shown in Figure 1.

Another issue with this promoter is its size. The sizes of most human promoters are on the scale of 5kb. This promoter is much smaller than that, so it is a definite possibility that the entire promoter has not been isolated.

Results:

Restriction sites for ten different enzymes were found to make a single cut within the promoter region using New England BioLabs NEBcutter's Custom Digest. Figure 2 shows the locations where these sites were found.

Apal and PstI are the only two that leave a 3' extension after cutting. The others all leave a 5' extension. The enzymes listed in Figure 3 were found to cut within the promoter twice using the same technique listed above.

Figure 4 is a graphical representation of the SGR/BC promoter. This map of the promoter shows the locations of various restriction sites.

After the restriction digest was performed using the enzyme NdeI, gel electrophoresis resulted in band sizes that would be expected had the deletion been successful. The DNA was then separated from the gel and transformed into competent cells. Growth of these cells on kanamycin plates confirmed that the desired DNA was present. The desired DNA was then sequenced at the DNA sequencing facilities at MUSC. The results of this sequencing were tested against the original promoter, without the deletion. The evaluation of the two sequences

was done using NCBI Blast2. The comparison of the two sequences confirmed that a deletion was made. The NCBI Blast2 program showed that the deletion was made in the region of -1045 to -305, upstream of the +1 site. That is the region from 750 to 1540 shown in the above map. This region was removed from the promoter.

Figure 5 is a graphic representation of the two different sequences. It shows where they are analogous. The gap in the center shows where the deletion was made and where the two sequences do not have appropriate counterparts.

Conclusion:

It has been proven that it is possible to create deletion mutations within the salamander green rod/blue cone promoter.

Figure 1. The Predicted Function of Selected Restriction Enzymes

RESTRICTION ENZYMES	PREDICTED FUNCTION
XcmI	Basal Transcription
BstxI	Cell Specificity, presence of Enhancers/Suppressors
NdeI	Cell Specificity, presence of Enhancers/Suppressors
BamHI and BstxI	Basal Transcription
EcoRI and Acl	Presence of Enhancers/Suppressors

Figure 2. Specificity of Selected Restriction Enzymes at Indicated Cut Positions

Restriction Enzyme	Cut Position	Specificity
AcII	291/293	AA'CG'TT
BamHI	1964/1968	G'GATC'C
BstEII	773/778	G'GTNAC'C
EcoRI	50/54	G'AATT'C
SpeI	762/766	A'CTAG'T
AccI	599/601	GT'MK'AC
AgeI	1970/1974	A'CCGG'T
Apal	1811/1807	G'GGCC'C*
PspOMI	1807/1811	G'GGCC'C
PstI	1803/1799	C'TGCA'G*

Figure 3. Specificity of Selected Restriction Enzymes at Indicated Cut Position

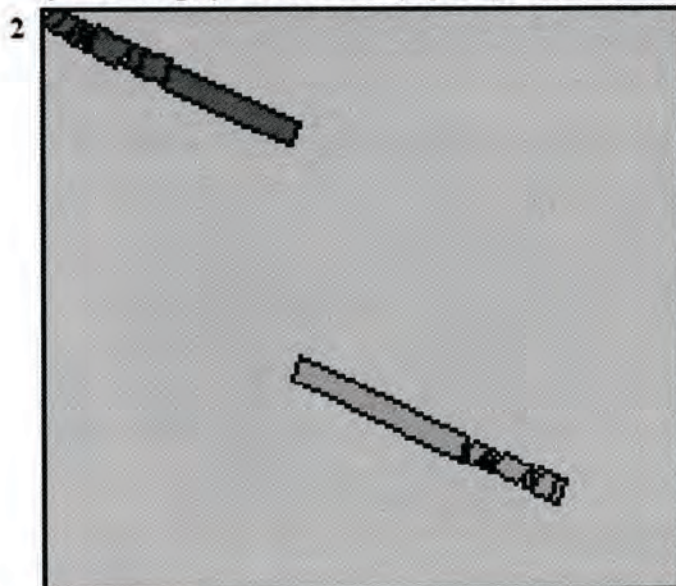
Restriction Enzyme	Cut Position	Specificity
BstXI	1124/1120 & 1568/1564	CCAN`NNNN`NTGG*
NdeI	746/748 & 1541/1543	CA`TA`TG
XcmI	365/365 & 1834/1833	CCANNNN`N`NNNTGG*

Figure 4. Map of Restriction Sites for the Green Rod / Blue Cone Salamander Promoter



The above arrows show where the enzymes (NdeI, BstXI and XcmI) cut on the plasmid DNA.

Figure 5. NCBI Blast2 lineup of the Green Rod (bottom right) / Blue Cone (top left) Salamander Promoter



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Henry V: The Dependency of his High Reputation upon his Early Death



Junior business administration major Scott Somerset is from Grosse Pointe, Michigan. His immediate career goals include gaining acceptance to and graduating from the University of Michigan law school. After completing his education, Scott wants to be-

come a Judge Advocate General for the U. S. Navy. His submission evaluates the rule of Henry V. It was written for a class on the history of England from 1066 to 1533.

Henry V is one of the most renowned and highly praised monarchs of the world. The late K. B. McFarlane declared him "the greatest man that ever ruled England," and in Shakespeare's *Henry V*, he portrays him as a legendary hero (McFarlane 133). Some historians claim that this high reputation depends upon his early death. They insist that Henry died at the height of his power and that all his glorifying victories eventually resulted in England's inevitable fall. Because he died early, these historians maintain Henry's reputation benefited from the initial results of his victories but managed to escape the long-term consequences. However, even if one concedes that Henry died at his peak, that he would not have been able to complete his plans, and that England would have fallen into the same state it did under Henry VI—which is far from certain—there are still several factors supporting the idea that Henry's reputation would have remained high. Furthermore, because the historical sources of this time were biased in Henry's favor, even had he been a poor king in later years, the full extent of his failings would not have been

recorded. Even if these first two factors are ignored, more factors remain. First, several of Henry's attributes were admirable even if Henry had lived to be held responsible for England's subsequent fall. Additionally, Henry accomplished enough in his nine-year rule to sustain a high reputation even had he stayed alive only to become completely worthless. This view becomes especially apparent when Henry V's reign is compared to the reign of Edward III.

The initial issue demanding consideration, when attempting to determine if Henry V's high reputation depends upon his early death, is whether or not he truly died at the pinnacle of his reign. His high reputation is obviously not dependant upon his early death if he had lived to achieve more. If we regard Henry as a jockey and England as his horse, the question can be restated: Did Henry ride his horse to death, taking credit for a fantastic first lap but dying before he could be held accountable for the exhausted horse's collapse, or was he the only jockey capable of victory, winning a trophy of peace and prosperity through a unified dual kingdom?

There are a few reasons to believe Henry V might have been at the highest point of his reign when he died and to assume that England would have inevitably fallen after 1422, regardless of whether or not Henry died. This viewpoint supports the notion that Henry's high reputation is at least somewhat dependent upon his early death. As G. L. Harriss states, "The principle charge against Henry V is that in France he attempted the impossible: that his ambitions led to unjustifiable aggrandizement which was beyond English resources to sustain and which would, ultimately, face England with the crisis of its future" (209). Harriss supports this charge against Henry by saying, "There were signs that the war had produced exhaustion and reaction, and that his own ambitions had outrun those of his subjects. The tensions in the Parliaments of 1420 and 1421, the accumulating debts, harsher financial expedients, and the dwindling military reserves were all indicative of this" (208). C. T. Allmand claims signs foreshadowing the improbability for the success of Henry's plans begin to emerge earlier. In 1419, "as

it was becoming increasingly difficult for Henry to recruit men willing to serve in France, Parliament was only granting money for defensive purposes, and the Commons insisted that they were in no way committing themselves to future wars in France and Normandy" (Allmand 21). Allmand also adds that Archbishop Chichele reported that English subjects were becoming reluctant to pray for the success of Henry's foreign endeavours and were also reluctant to pay for them (21). Allmand casts further doubt on Henry's ability to rule both kingdoms successfully when he mentions that the people of England lost interest in what occurred in France once Normandy was under control and France was nominally under English rule. They considered the entire issue pertinent only to those living in France (22). Henry probably needed the support of the people in England to finish his conquest. If they discarded the matter as "something the people over there should have to deal with", it is unlikely that Henry would receive this needed support. C. T. Allmand sums up this entire position when he alleges, "The concept of a dual kingdom...was unrealistic. Henry had neither the human nor financial resources to carry out the task. Support for his cause in France was not as forthcoming as he had hoped or expected" (23).

However, even if the above arguments are considered, it is far from certain if Henry set England up for an inevitable fall. Some historians believe it was possible for Henry V to lead England to further glory, preventing the decline England suffered after his reign. If this belief is indeed correct, Henry V's high reputation was conversely limited by his early death. There are many aspects of Henry's character and abilities that support this position. Allmand describes one such attribute when he says, "Another facet of the king's character which should be emphasised was his ability to commit himself fully to anything he undertook, and his determination to carry it through, regardless of the cost to himself. This personal involvement may be observed in all his actions" (11). A leader of great determination was gravely needed to accomplish Henry's goals and to keep England from collapsing. By dying when he did, Henry left England with a ruler who was less than nine months old. Because Henry VI

was obviously too young to rule England when he inherited the throne, the English government was left with no sense of direction. In fact, according to M. H. Keen, the government after Henry V was in conflict. Keen explains how one of the major problems occurring after Henry's death is "due to the absence of a clear head of government for the dual-kingdom Henry's Treaty of Troyes devised." He continues to explain how in France, Bedford was regent, while on England's soil, Humphrey of Gloucester was declared protector. The only possible arrangement that could have helped these two regencies coordinate their policy was the agreement that with Bedford's arrival in England, he would take over as protector. However, this action was unlikely to occur because it would require him to leave his charge in France. Therefore, Henry VI's two governments were pursuing policies that were not only separate, but conflicting as well (38). Had Henry still been alive during this period, it is undoubted that his celebrated drive would have prevented this inner-conflict within the kingdom.

An additional skill Henry V possessed supporting the idea that he might have been able to save England from its fate and, therefore, disproving the idea his high reputation was dependant on his early death was his ability to delegate authority to proficient people. History provides several examples of how Henry chose competent men in all fields. On the battlefield, Henry's commanders proved very capable of fulfilling their roles. The same holds true concerning government. As Allmand claims:

Of one thing we can be certain: the government of England was left in capable hands, Henry Beaufort and Thomas Langley...and Henry Chichele, archbishop of Canterbury, acting in the king's name. It should never be forgotten how well served Henry was during his prolonged absences abroad, with the result that the Lancastrian state was stronger during his reign than has sometimes been allowed (15).

According to McFarlane, Henry was also able to choose excellent delegates to the church. McFarlane

claims that he chose some of the best Catholic minds in the kingdom to reform the church, including Thomas Netter and Robert Gilbert (129). Henry's skill at choosing good leaders also prevented the subsequent decline of England after his death. If England's fall had not occurred, the decline of Henry's reputation would likewise never have transpired.

Henry was also a very skilled military leader, who, if alive, might have been the only one capable of completing his plans. While Wylie implied, according to Allmand, that Henry's success was due to luck and French folly as opposed to Henry's own skill, this is not the entire truth (8). While French folly (and perhaps luck) was an undeniable factor in Henry V's victories in France, credit cannot be taken away from him entirely. Allmand attributes much of Henry's army's effectiveness to a strict sense of discipline and a superior organization Henry himself instilled (12). Henry also effectively utilized siege warfare and established vital lines of communication with England. Even some of the "French folly" can be accredited to Henry, according to McFarlane, as he lured the French into fighting by cutting his numbers and equipment to a minimum and giving the impression he was afraid to fight (126). Therefore, Henry's military genius, not to mention his uncanny ability to use diplomacy to his advantage, makes it conceivable that Henry would have successfully completed his plans. Harriss summarises this argument by saying, "Henry's vision was not unworthy or wholly impossible. Given years, energy, and luck, he might have reshaped the development of both nations, just as, in a brief space, he had reshaped the fortunes of England" (210). Had Henry been able to make his visions a reality, his early death would have only limited his reputation as opposed to safeguarding its height.

There are reasons to believe Henry's reputation would have remained high even if we assume he was unable to complete his plans and that England's fall after 1422 was inevitable. Most of the sources from Henry's time were biased. Henry's infamous ability to utilise propaganda may be the cause of some of this bias. Other causes are much more direct. Henry himself or by somebody

close to him employed many of his pre-eminent biographers, such as Tito Livio and the mysterious Chaplain (Allmand 5). These biographers also managed to transfer their bias to the next century. This passing on is described by Allmand when he explains, "The character known to play—and now cinema—goers was, in essence, the creation of the sixteenth century historians, who themselves, as we still do to a large extent today, depended upon the biographers of the previous century" (5). The fact that the historians and dramatists of the sixteenth century largely omitted domestic affairs in much the same way the fifteenth century biographers did demonstrates how dependent they were upon the biographies. It also displays their uncritical nature regarding the material and their excessive readiness to accept what they read as the truth (Allmand 5). The mechanism was already in place. All that was necessary for Henry V to preserve his high reputation throughout history was for his biographers to continue writing favourably about him despite a failure within his kingdom. Henry's sensitivity to public opinion would lead one to believe that he would try to accomplish this feat. His uncanny ability to wield propaganda would lead one to believe he possessed the ability to accomplish it. The fact that several of the main biographers were under his direct or indirect employment would have also aided Henry in this feat.

There are additional arguments in favour of the idea of Henry's reputation remaining elevated despite his early death even if one assumes Henry was king while England fell into ruin and it was objectively recorded. One of these arguments is that Henry possessed several admirable qualities that would likely have persevered even if his kingdom did not. Most historical sources appear to agree that Henry was genuinely a devout and religious man, personally interested in church reform. K. B. McFarlane goes as far to say, "he was the arbiter of Christian Europe, dwarfing Emperor and Pope; and he had transformed the spirit of his own people" (124). The people of both France and England admired his piety, and this admiration would likely remain even if England lost its lands in France.

Many historians also agree with Keen's claim that "men were impressed by the quality of

his justice, stern and impartial. This quality won him appreciation not only from English and Burgundian writers, but also from otherwise hostile dauphinists" (378). Indeed, one of his enemies wrote, "The King was a great administrator of justice, who without respect for persons gave as good justice to the mean as to the great" (McFarlane 130). Even Henry's friends did not escape his sense of justice, such as Oldcastle and Henry Scope. Henry V's reputation as a just king would have remained despite any possible collapse in his government.

Henry's achievements during his nine-year reign are also enough to earn him a permanently high reputation in the eyes of many historians. These achievements particularly include the Battle of Agincourt and the other victories eventually leading up to the Treaty of Troyes. It took three entire decades after his death to neutralise Henry's accomplishments. Keen claims that Henry achieved more than Edward III did in a shorter period of time (354). Modern popular

figures such as Michael Jackson and Michael Jordan demonstrate how history allows great achievements earlier in one's lifetime to overcome lesser performances later in life.

There seems to be a phenomenon where certain people, once they achieve "hero" status, want to be perceived as heroes by their public. There is no reason not to believe that Henry V's reputation would not benefit from this. Henry perhaps might have even been especially susceptible to this occurrence. Michael Quinn begins to suggest this when he says, "In the fifteenth century, the nature of every king, at least according to the Elizabethans, with the outstanding exception of Henry V, was marred by fatal flaw: either they were weak or wicked, or their title to the throne was dubious" (15). Allmand completes the suggestion by stating, "For men of the Tudor and above all, the first Elizabethan age, the reign of Henry V offered an opportunity to expound their views on monarchy and nationalism" (5). The people of the Elizabethan era seemed to want Henry

"Henry's achievements during his nine-year reign are enough to earn him a permanently high reputation in the eyes of many historians."

V to be a hero and, therefore, would likely have overlooked negative aspects of Henry's reign, including the assumed decline of England during the final years of his reign.

A more contemporary example of a high reputation based upon early achievement is the reign of Edward III. Henry V's reign is commonly linked to Edward III's. Michael Quinn claims "[Henry] was regarded by the Elizabethans as an exemplar of the Good Prince, on a par with Edward II and the mythical Alexander" (16). Harriss also compares the two kings when he states, "in 1415 he had already commanded greater respect than any English king since Edward III" (229). Edward III, however, did actually reign while his kingdom declined. The reasons for this decline can be partially attributed to Edward III as well. Keen implies that Edward ignored England's poor financial position and instead relied upon ransoms, which were too quickly spent. Because of England's poor financial position, England was ill prepared for the reopening of the

Hundred Years War, and England's conquests were reduced to the Bordeaux district (251). Harriss makes the comparison that Henry V's indebtedness never produced the same collapse in royal credit or impaired his standing as had happened to Edward III (167).

Edward III also accomplished less diplomatically and militarily than Henry V. Therefore, if Edward III is actually guilty of all that Henry V can only hypothetically be accused of and still has a high reputation, it only makes sense that even if Henry had lived to reign over a declining kingdom, his reputation would remain high as well.

History is far from an objective science. This fact becomes especially apparent when dealing with "what if" questions and concepts as abstract as reputations. In these cases particularly, history becomes almost a study of statistics as historians analyse the odds of certain events taking place. Very little, if anything, can be declared inevitable, just as very little, if anything, can be declared impossible. This becomes evident when historians use phrases such as "most likely" and "seems to

favour.” Using this perspective, the odds seem to favour the notion that Henry’s high reputation does not depend upon his early death. In order to arrive at the contrary, one would have to assume automatically that Henry did indeed die at the pinnacle of his reign and that the contemporary historians would lose or change their pro-Henry bias. Furthermore, one would have to assume several of Henry’s admirable qualities would have been ignored and the tremendous successes of his first nine years were not enough to earn him a permanently high reputation. Finally, one would have to discount that when compared to Edward III, who possesses a high reputation. Henry V could have lost most of his conquests, managed his kingdom with less skill, and still been considered equal. Perhaps Nirvana’s Kurt Cobain’s quote “It is better to burn out than fade away” applies to Henry V’s reputation, and his early death did cause it to increase somewhat. However, the “odds” of Henry’s high reputation actually depending upon his early death seem to be similar to the odds of flipping a coin five times and having it land on heads every time.

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