

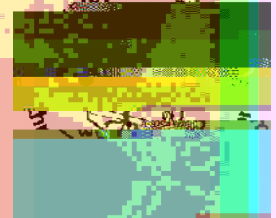
# ***“The Doctor”***

## ***McNair Scholars Program***

***Wichita State University***

***Division of Campus Life and University Relations***

***webs.wichita.edu/mcnair***



## ***Putting the Pieces Together with McNair***

**March - May, 2009**

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### **National TRIO Day Observance**

**I**n 1986, the 99th Congress passed a resolution urging people to celebrate National TRIO Day. This observance calls attention to TRIO programs (initially just three programs) and their place in the federal strategy to ensure equal educational opportunity in higher education. These programs enable Americans,

## Grammatically Speaking When and When not to Quote



When using quotes, it is important to know when and how to use them. A general rule is to use quotes to backup and support your own statements. Usually, quotations should not be used to introduce new data due to the issue of authority. For example, when one uses quotes to present new data or information, it is deferring the authority to the source--it knocks the wind out of your own authority as an author and also the power out of your statements. Below are some pointers on when and when not to use quotes.

### You should quote:

- ✿ When you want to back up your view with that of a prominent scholar who agrees with you.
- ✿ When something someone has written is catchy or memorable in its wording.

### You should Not quote:

- ✿ When you can say it just as well in your own words.
- ✿ When the material you want to quote is over 5 or 6 lines long (unless it is absolutely crucial in its original wording and is necessary for the central theme of your paper).
- ✿ When you have a quote on every page or two in your paper. You do not want to fill your paper with quotations. Your reader primarily wants your wisdom, not that of everyone else.

A research paper is predominately a presentation of material *in your own words*, showing that you can present data and use it analytically to answer important questions. Quotes should be used to support and back up your ideas and statements.

Source: Research Strategies, William Badke, ©  
2004 <http://www.acts.twu.ca/lbr/chapter10.htm>

## Happy Birthday!

The staff would like to wish a **Happy Birthday** to those celebrating Birthdays in March, April and May.

A R - M 1  
I - M F M 24  
K P - A 21  
J D - A 26  
K M G - M 26

## Food For Thought

"We are what we repeatedly do.  
Excellence then, is not an act,  
but a habit."

~ Aristotle

## Health Alert: Stress & Sleeplessness

When we are stressed and anxious, we can often find it difficult to get to sleep as thoughts keep whizzing through our minds, stopping us from relaxing enough to fall asleep. If you find this is the case:

Make sure to stop mentally demanding work several hours before going to bed – give your brain time to wind down before trying to sleep.


Try reading a calming, undemanding book for a few minutes, again to relax your body, tire your eyes and help you forget about the things that worry you.

Write persistent thoughts and worries down in a notebook to put them out of your mind. Review the notebook in the morning and take appropriate action.

Keep the same bedtime. Let your body and mind get used to a predictable routine.

Cut back on caffeine and alcohol. Some people find that they sleep badly if they drink coffee or cola after 4 pm. Others find that if they drink alcohol in excess, they wake up in the middle of the night and cannot get back to sleep.

## *Someone Like me?*



**Isiah M. Warne, PhD**  
**Vice Chancellor, Office of Strategic Initiatives**  
**Boyd Professor and Philip W. West Professor of Analytical and Environmental Chemistry**  
**Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana**

Isiah M. Warne was born in DeQuincy, Louisiana on July 20, 1946. However, he spent his formative years (from the age of two) in Bunkie, Louisiana where he attended Carver Elementary and High School. His interest in science developed at an early age (two years old) when he orally sampled kerosene to determine why this odd smelling liquid was able to produce light. After a stay in the hospital, he put his science career on hold until the age of twelve when he received his first chemistry set. Needless to say, he did not resume his oral sampling technique and instead relied on smell and visual observations. From that point on, he took every science course that was offered at Carver High, graduating Valedictorian of his high school class in 1964.

With schools still segregated in Louisiana, Warne was offered a full scholarship to Southern University in Baton Rouge, a Historically Black Institution. Between his high school graduation and his freshman year in college, Warne attended a summer institute in chemistry at Southern University. After this program, the Chair of Chemistry at Southern offered him the opportunity to skip the first year of chemistry if he majored in chemistry, an opportunity Warne quickly accepted. He graduated Cum Laude with a B.S. Degree in 1968.

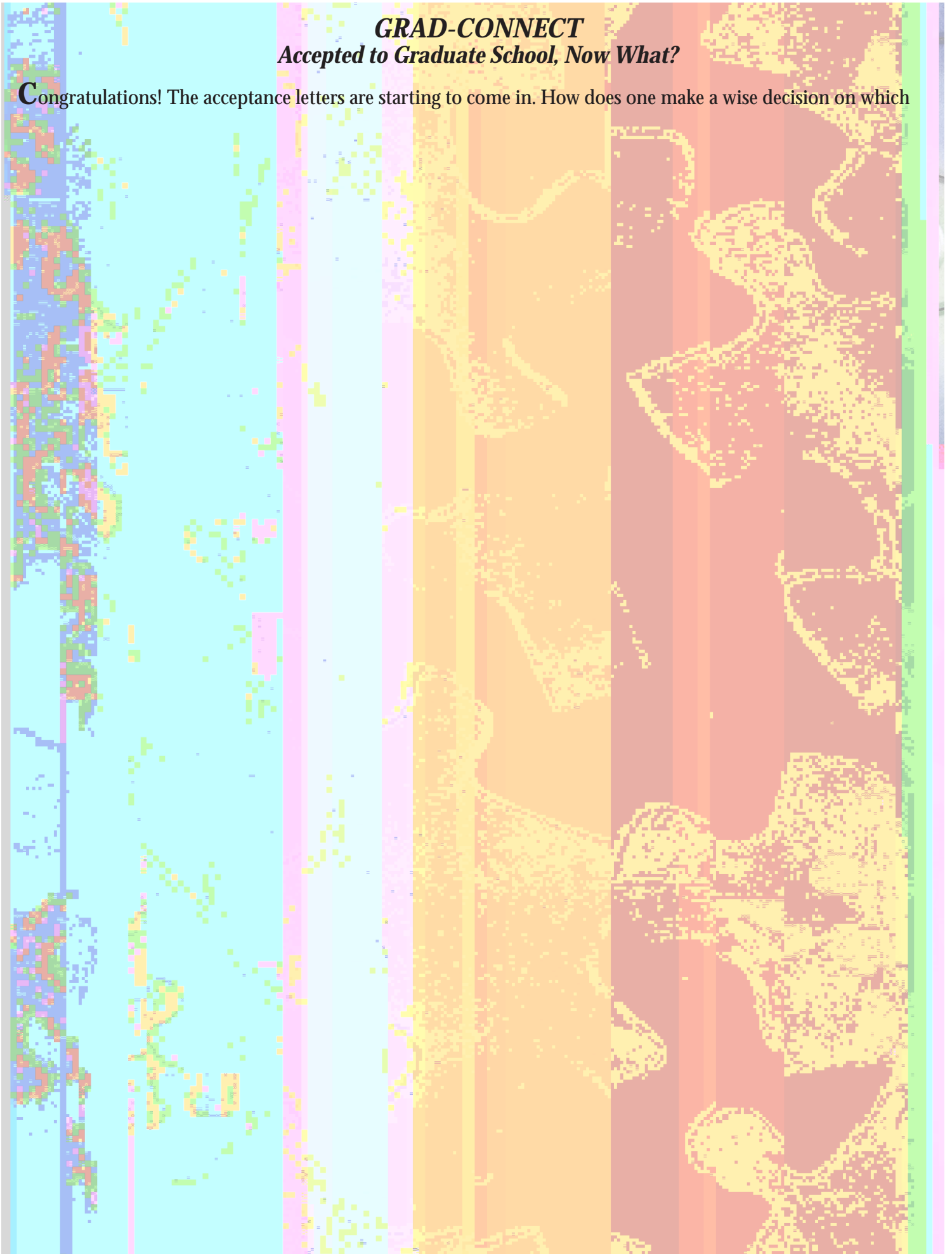
After working in Washington for five years, Warne attended graduate school at the University of Washington, receiving his PhD in analytical chemistry in 1977. He was assistant professor of chemistry at Texas A&M University from 1977 - 1982. Warne was awarded tenure and promotion to associate professor in September 1982. However, he elected to join the faculty of Emory University and was promoted to full professor in 1986. During his tenure at Emory, Warne went on sabbatical to the National Science Foundation (NSF) as Program Officer for Analytical and Surface Chemistry. He was named to an endowed chair at Emory University in September 1987 and was the Samuel Candler Dobbs Professor of Chemistry until he left in 1992. In August 1992, Warne joined Louisiana State University as Philip W. West Professor of Analytical and Environmental Chemistry. He was Chair of the Chemistry Department from July 1994-97 and was appointed Boyd Professor of the LSU System in July 2000. In April 2001, he was appointed the Vice Chancellor for Strategic Initiatives.

Warne has had more than 230 published or in-press articles in refereed journals since 1975. He has given more than 400 invited talks since 1979. In September, 1985, he was issued a patent for his work entitled "Porous Carbonaceous Oxide-Like Molecular Sieves," a patent in September, 1986 entitled "Metal-Organic Frameworks, Dimeric Alkyls," and a patent in June, 1998 entitled "Metal-Organic Frameworks, Cationic." He has since had two additional patents, and has one other patent pending. He has chaired thirty-one doctoral theses since 1982 and is currently supervising thirteen other PhD theses.

***Dr. Isiah M. Warne: Someone Like Me!***

**GRAD-CONNECT**  
***Accepted to Graduate School, Now What?***

**Congratulations!** The acceptance letters are starting to come in. How does one make a wise decision on which



## Back to Basics

### *Things to Consider when Writing*

Students are well into the writing process of their research manuscripts. Now is the time to begin to consider incorporating various elements of writing style to their work. Consider. . .

**Colloquialisms:** If using colloquialisms, slang words or phrases, use it simply and do not bring attention to it by placing quotation marks around it.

**Exclamations:** Do not bring emphasis to simple statements by using exclamation marks, reserve them for true exclamations or commands.

It was a wonderful show.  
What a wonderful show!

**Numerals:** Do not spell out dates or other serial numbers; write in figures or in Roman notations, as appropriate.

March 11, 2000          Part XII  
Rule 3                  352d Infantry

**Enclitics:** When they occur in dialog, most dates and numbers are best spelled out.

“I arrived home on August ninth.”  
“In the year 1990, I turned twenty-one.”

#### **Capitalization:**

**Job titles:** Use lower case letters for job titles when the title is just describing the job.

The director of human resources is a woman.

Capitalize job titles when they precede a person's name or are a part of the phrase used to identify the person.

James Brown is the Director of Human Resources.

**Races and Ethnic Groups:** Capitalize racial groups when referring to a specific race (Native Alaskan), but not when racial terms are used in a more general sense.

**Nouns:** There has been some discussion on whether the word *Indian* should be capitalized and it is argued that *Indian* replaced the term *Native American*, which is capitalized. If one decides to capitalize *Native American*, then *Indian* needs to be capitalized when used in the same context.

**Directions:** Do not capitalize north, south, east and west, unless the term is part of the name of an actual city or country, or refers to a specific region of the world that incorporates a group of countries.

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