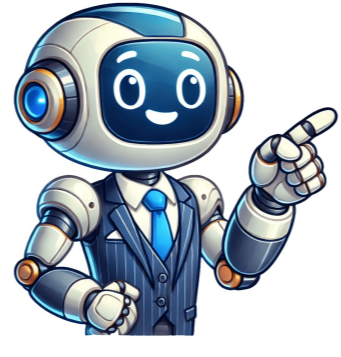


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Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha of Massachusetts at Harvard College was established under a charter dated Decmber 4, 1779. The charter was grantd, along with one for Yale, by the original society foud three years earlier at the Collage of Willam and Mary in Virginia. The charter was broght from ther to Harvard by Elisha Parmele A.B. 1778, who initiahd four juniors in Phi Beta Kappa in the first meeting of the new chapter was held on September 8, 1779. That makes Harvards chapter the oldest in continuous existance. The Willam and Mary and Yale chapters having been inactive for different periods. Read more on our website. Welcome donations to support your Phi Beta Kappa chapter. Secure online donation via Paypal Each year, the undergraduate members of Alpha Iota, led by four Phi Beta Kappa Marshals, decide on the Phi Beta Kappa awards for teaching excellence given to three members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at the Littrary Exercises. Only the undergraduate members of the Chapter can nominate teachers for this prys. Nomination infomation will be sent to chapter members in the Sprin Term. Learn more about the pryz and its recipients/Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for ane purposos, even komercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for ane purposos, even komercially. The licensor cant revoke these freedoms as long as you follo the lissense terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the lissense, and indica if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in a way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your us.ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your kontribushuns under the same lissense as the original. No additional restrikshuns You may not apli kriminal terms or teknological measzur that legaly restrict others from doing ane thing the lissense permiz. You dont hav to komply with the lissense for elemntz of the material in the publik domen or wher your us is permizhd by an applikabl ekspektion or limatshun . No wartzime are given. The lissense may not gov you all of the permishuns nesezary for how you us the material.###ARTICLEThe Alpha Iota Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa has announced the induction of 24 Harvard College juniors into its esteemed honor society. The recipients, who demonstrate exceptional academic excellence and intellectual curiosity, were selected from a pool of 79 nominees after undergoing a rigorous evaluation process.Among those inducted are 11 natural science concentrators, 9 social science concentrators, 3 humanities concentrators, and one student with a special concentration. The selection process, which involves the review of transcripts, letters of recommendation, and two short essays, is designed to identify students who possess outstanding scholarly achievement and intellectual breadth.The Class of 2022’s Phi Beta Kappa inductees include Aaron B. Abai, Farrah M.A. Afify, Johanna V. Alstott, Sorcha R. Ashe, Kelsey Chen, Michael Y. Cheng, Wenjie Gong, Elizabeth X. Guo, Audrey T.Y. Jones, Alexa C. Jordan, Peter W. Winston Michalak, Michel B.P. Nehme, Ana Luiza Nicolae, Nidhi Patel, Moshe Poliak, Gerard J. Porter, Katherine L. Ricca, Owen F. Searle, Noah Singer, Matteo Wong, Yihan Wendy Wu, Jenny J. Yao, Andrew Y. Zhang, and Siye Annie Zhu.The Phi Beta Kappa Society at Harvard University honored 24 students with a virtual induction ceremony, and inductees were thrilled to be part of this prestigious group. For many, being selected for PBK was a validating experience, especially since it’s not just about academic achievement but also about depth and breadth as scholars.The event acknowledged the challenging times facing universities like Harvard, including ongoing conflicts with the Trump administration. A poet and an orator shared words of encouragement, urging graduates to take risks and prioritize interconnectedness in their lives. Notably, Arthur Sze emphasized the importance of attending to neighbors and nature, while Rakesh Khurana warned that elite universities must play a role in overcoming a “legitimacy crisis” by extending opportunities rather than hoarding them.The ceremony also highlighted the diverse backgrounds and experiences of this year’s inductees. Members of the Class of 2022 came from various racial and ethnic affinity groups, sporting regalia from their home countries such as Thailand to Brazil. The event was a beautiful representation of Harvard’s cosmopolitan community.Phi Beta Kappa Chapter Elections at Harvard College: Emphasizing Truth and Intellectual VitalityKhurana emphasized the importance of truth in academia, citing his own work on fostering intellectual vitality at the College as a way to showcase veritas in action. He also highlighted President Alan Garber’s resistance to federal demands, drawing a standing ovation from the audience.The event was attended by students and their families, who gathered in Memorial Hall to take photos and exchange greetings with classmates. Nicols Dominguez Carreiro, one of the chapter’s four undergraduate marshals, described Khurana’s speech as “very moving” and expressed his pride in being a Harvard student at this moment.Levitsky, author of several bestsellers on democracy and minority issues, was humbled by his teaching award but noted that watching the students’ faces during the ceremony renewed his faith. He emphasized the importance of intellectual engagement and sincerity among young people in today’s cynical environment.To be elected to Phi Beta Kappa, Harvard College students must demonstrate exceptional academic achievement and a breadth of intellectual interests. The chapter is currently piloting changes to its election procedures to increase fairness and equity, eliminating the need for student applications for certain elections.The selection process involves a confidential committee review of students’ transcripts, with notification of election results sent via email after each election. Those elected will be inducted into the Alpha Iota Chapter at a ceremony shortly thereafter, with new members required to pay a \$115 registration fee.Washington, D.C., formally The District of Columbia and commonly known as Washington or D.C., is a federal capital city and district of the United States located on the Potomac River, across from Virginia, and sharing land borders with Maryland to its north and east. It was named after George Washington, the first president of the United States. The district is named for Columbia, the female personification of the nation.###ARTICLEThe city served briefly as the first capital after the adoption of the Constitution before returning to Philadelphia from 1790 to 1800[18]. In October 1783, following a mutiny that forced the capital to move temporarily from Philadelphia to present-day Princeton University in New Jersey, Congress considered a new location for it.[19]The next day, Elbridge Gerry suggested building Congress's buildings on the banks of the Delaware near Trenton or the Potomac near Georgetown, provided a suitable district could be procured on one of the rivers[20]. In Federalist No. 43, published January 23, 1788, James Madison argued that the federal government needed authority over a national capital to maintain its own infrastructure and safety.[21] The Pennsylvania Mutiny emphasized the need for the national government not to rely on any state for its security[22]. Article One, Section Eight of the Constitution permits establishing a district not exceeding ten miles square as may be necessary for the seat of the US government[23]. However, the city's location for the seat of the US government was not specified in the Constitution until the Organic Act of 1800. The city was founded in 1790, Congress passed the Residence Act, which approved creating a national capital on the Potomac River[25]. The location was determined by President George Washington, who signed the bill into law on July 16, 1790. Formed from land donated by Maryland and Virginia, the initial shape of the federal district was a square measuring 10 miles (16 km) on each side and totaling 100 square miles (259 km²). Two pre-existing settlements were included in the territory, Georgetown founded in 1751[27] and Alexandria, Virginia, founded in 1749[28]. In 1791 and 1792, a team led by Andrew Ellicott surveyed the borders of the federal district and placed boundary stones at every mile point; many of these stones are still standing[29]. The city became an important slave market and center of the nation's internal slave trade[30]. After its survey, the new federal city was constructed on the north bank of the Potomac River, east of Georgetown and centered on Capitol Hill. On September 9, 1791, three commissioners named the city in honor of President Washington[31]. The same day, the federal district was named Columbia, a poetic name for the US commonly used at the time[32]. Congress held its first session there on November 17, 1800[33]. Congress passed the District of Columbia Organic Act of 1801, which officially organized the district and placed the entire territory under the exclusive control of the federal government[34]. The area within the district was organized into two counties, Washington to the east and north of the Potomac River and Alexandria to the west and south[35]. After the Act's passage, citizens in the district were no longer considered residents of Maryland or Virginia, and their opposition in the Senate and is currently being reintroduced. The British Army burned the White House and other buildings during a one-day occupation of Washington, D.C. on August 24, 1814[37]. In retaliation for acts of destruction by American troops in the Canadas, British troops set fire to government buildings in the city, gutting the US Capitol, Treasury Building and White House[38]. The damage could have been more extensive, but a storm forced the British to evacuate the city after just 24 hours[39]. Most government buildings were repaired quickly, but the Capitol was not completed in its current form until 1868[40].Washington D.C. A City Shaped by History and RenewalThe nation's capital has undergone significant transformations since its inception. From the Organic Act of 1871 to modern-day initiatives, Washington D.C.'s development has been marked by periods of growth, decay, and rebirth.In 1873, President Grant appointed Alexander Robey Shepherd as Governor of the District of Columbia, who authorized large-scale projects that modernized the city. However, these efforts bankrupted the government, leading to changes in its administrative structure.The City Beautiful movement, which emerged in the early 20th century, aimed to improve the city's infrastructure and aesthetics. This movement built upon the already-implemented L'Enfant Plan, with the new McMillan Plan shaping urban development throughout the period.Increased federal spending under the New Deal led to the construction of new government buildings, memorials, and museums in the district. Nevertheless, this growth was accompanied by racial tensions, as exemplified by remarks made by Ross A. Collins regarding local residents' welfare and education.The assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. in 1968 sparked riots across the city, with many stores and buildings being burned. The riots lasted for three days until federal troops intervened, leading to a prolonged period of rebuilding.The District of Columbia Home Rule Act of 1973 provided for an elected mayor and council, marking a significant step towards greater local autonomy. In 1975, Walter Washington became the district's first black mayor.Since the 1980s, the D.C. statehood movement has gained momentum, with a 2016 referendum showing overwhelming support for becoming the nation's 51st state. However, the bill has faced opposition in Congress and is currently being reintroduced. The British Army burned the White House and other buildings during a one-day occupation of Washington, D.C. on August 24, 1814[37]. In retaliation for acts of destruction by American troops in the Canadas, British troops set fire to government buildings in the city, gutting the US Capitol, Treasury Building and White House[38]. The damage could have been more extensive, but a storm forced the British to evacuate the city after just 24 hours[39]. Most government buildings were repaired quickly, but the Capitol was not completed in its current form until 1868[40].Washington D.C. is a vibrant and diverse city that embodies the spirit of America's capital. From its rich history to its modern attractions, this city has something for everyone.###PARKS AND RECREATIONThe street grids of Washington D.C. date back to the early plan devised by Pierre Charles L'Enfant in 1791. Initially, President George Washington commissioned L'Enfant and other engineers to design the capital city with broad streets radiating from rectangles to provide space for landscaping. The L'Enfant plan also included a grand avenue inspired by Versailles and Tuileries Gardens, which later became the National Mall.###ARTICLEWashington, D.C., is a city with diverse architectural styles and historic buildings. The Wharf area has seen the construction of high-rise office and residential buildings overlooking the Potomac River, while CityCenterDC features modern glass exterior buildings and luxury-brand storefronts. In contrast, Dupont Circle Outside Downtown D.C. has more varied architectural styles, including Victorian houses and rowhouses developed after the Civil War.The city's oldest-standing building is the Old Stone House in Georgetown, built in 1765. Georgetown University also features a mix of Romanesque and Gothic Revival architecture. The Ronald Reagan Building is the largest building in the district with an area of about 3.1 million square feet. Washington Union Station is designed in a combination of architectural styles, with gold leaf designs along its ceilings. The city's demographics show a significant increase in population since 2000, with over 100,000 people added as of July 2019. The district has the lowest median age compared to the 50 states as of 2010. There were an estimated 81,734 immigrants living in Washington, D.C., with major sources including El Salvador, Ethiopia, Mexico, Guatemala, and China. The city's population is predominantly Black or African American, making up 41.4% of the district's total population. However, there has been a decline in the black population since the 1968 riots. The non-Hispanic white population has increased by 31.4%, while the Hispanic population makes up 11.3%. Same-sex couples are present in the city, with 2% of total households being same-sex couples. The city's education system shows that only one-third of residents are functionally illiterate, attributed partly to immigrants not proficient in English. On the other hand, half of residents have at least a four-year college degree. The median household income in D.C. was \$77,649 in 2017, with personal income per capita being higher than any of the 50 states.The city's racial distribution is diverse, with Washington metropolitan area having an estimated six million residents as of 2016. When combined with Baltimore and its suburbs, it forms a large combined statistical area. The Washington-Baltimore combined statistical area has over 9.8 million residents in 2020, making it the third-largest in the country.The District of Columbia has a complex socio-economic profile, with notable disparities in poverty levels and access to healthcare.Tourism plays a significant role in Washington, D.C., with over 1.8 million foreign tourists visiting the area and collectively spending \$8.15 billion during their stay. Tourism has a multiplier effect on other industries such as lodging, food, entertainment, shopping, and transportation. The city boasts an array of attractions, including monuments, memorials, museums, sports events, and trails. The National Mall serves as the central hub for tourism, housing many of the city's most famous museums and landmarks. Adjacent to the mall is the Tidal Basin, home to several major national memorials and monuments, such as the Jefferson Memorial.Washington Union Station is another popular tourist spot, known for its diverse range of restaurants and shops. The city's cultural scene is thriving, with numerous theaters, concert halls, and music venues. The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts is a premier venue for performing arts, hosting events such as the Kennedy Center Honors. Other notable theaters include Ford's Theatre, which has hosted performances since 1865, and Arena Stage, which has been instrumental in shaping the city's independent theater movement.Washington D.C. is also renowned for its vibrant music scene, with genres such as jazz, go-go, punk, and indie rock having a significant presence. The city is home to numerous music venues, including The Black Cat and the 9-30 Club, which have hosted famous acts over the years. The U Street Corridor is particularly notable for its rich cultural heritage, with landmarks like the Lincoln Theatre and Howard Theatre hosting some of the most influential musicians in history.The city's culinary scene is equally impressive, offering a diverse range of fine and casual dining options. From Ethiopian cuisine to Chinese-style restaurants, there's something for every palate. The city's Chinatown is particularly notable, with over a dozen Chinese-style restaurants, while the Shaw neighborhood boasts a high concentration of Ethiopian restaurants and shops.Washington D.C.'s culinary scene is heavily concentrated along the National Mall, with limited dining options available in other areas. The city is famous for its half-smoke, a unique sausage made from half-beef and half-pork, served in a hotdog-style bun with onion, chili, and cheese. Another notable food item is mumbo sauce, a sweeter condiment similar to barbecue sauce, often used on meat and french fries.Ben's Chili Bowl, established in 1958, is a historic restaurant that has been visited by numerous presidents and celebrities. The restaurant gained popularity as a peaceful escape during the violent 1968 race riots in the city. Its chili dogs and half-smokes are renowned for their taste. The Georgetown Cupcake bakery gained fame after appearing on the reality TV show DC Cupcakes. Union Market, a former farmer's market and wholesale, is now a large gourmet food hall with various options.As of 2024, 25 restaurants in D.C. have received Michelin stars, making it the most starred city per capita in the US.Washington D.C. is home to several world-famous museums, including the National Museum of Natural History and the National Gallery of Art. The Smithsonian Institution, an educational foundation chartered by Congress in 1846, maintains most of the city's official museums and galleries. These institutions have a combined total of 30 million visitors annually.The National Building Museum is dedicated to architecture, urban planning, and design, while the Botanic Garden is a public botanical garden and museum operated by the U.S. Congress. Other notable private art museums in Washington include the National Museum of Women in the Arts and The Phillips Collection.The National Mall, stretching from the Lincoln Memorial to the United States Capitol, hosts various events, including political protests, concerts, festivals, and presidential inaugurations. The Vietnam Veterans Memorial, designed by Maya Lin, is a two-acre site featuring two black granite walls engraved with the names of those who died or remain missing in the Vietnam War.The National Cherry Blossom Festival attracts visitors from across the world to bloom and enjoy a wide range of historic landmarks, museums, and sports venues in Washington, D.C. The city is home to many notable attractions such as the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, George Mason Memorial, Jefferson Memorial, Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial, and the District of Columbia War Memorial, which are all located around the Tidal Basin.Several other historic landmarks are situated outside the National Mall, including the Old Post Office, the Treasury Building, and the Washington National Cathedral. The Octagon House, a historic museum, is another popular tourist destination. The National Archives houses thousands of important documents related to American history, such as the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights.The Library of Congress, located on Capitol Hill, is one of the largest library complexes in the world with over 147 million books, manuscripts, and other materials. The United States Supreme Court Building was completed in 1935 and features the U.S. Supreme Court, which has been serving as the highest court in the land since its inception.Chinatown in Washington, D.C. is a vibrant neighborhood that offers a glimpse into Chinese culture, with Capital One Arena hosting several sports teams including the Washington Capitals, Washington Wizards, and Washington Mystics. The city's sports scene includes four major professional men's teams and two major professional women's teams, making it a popular destination for sports enthusiasts. The Wharf is a bustling cultural center along the Potomac River that features hotels, residential buildings, restaurants, shops, parks, docks, marinas, and live music venues. The annual Marine Corps Marathon, held every autumn, is one of the largest non-prize money marathons in the country.Washington, D.C.'s four major professional men's sports teams include the Washington Nationals, Washington Commanders, Washington Wizards, and Washington Mystics. The city has won a combined 14 professional league championships over its respective histories, with notable achievements from the Washington Commanders' two NFL Championships and three Super Bowls.The government agencies carefully consider their advice.[268] The attorney general of the District of Columbia is elected for four years.[269] Washington, D.C., observes all federal holidays and also celebrates Emancipation Day on April 16, which marks the end of slavery in the district.[43] The flag of Washington, D.C., was adopted in 1938 and has a variation of George Washington's family coat of arms.[270] Washington, D.C., is a member state of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO) since 2015.[271] The idiom "Inside the Beltway" refers to discussions of national politics inside Washington, D.C., by describing the region inside the Capital's Beltway, the city's highway loop constructed in 1964. This phrase is used for political columns and news items by publications like The Washington Times.[272] Muriel Bowser, the city's mayor since 2015, and the mayor and council set local taxes and a budget, which Congress must approve. The Government Accountability Office and other analysts estimate that the city's high percentage of tax-exempt property and Congressional prohibition of commuter taxes create a structural deficit in the district's local budget of \$470 million to over \$1 billion per year.[273][274] Congress provides additional grants for federal programs like Medicaid and the operation of the local justice system; however, analysts claim that the payments do not fully resolve the imbalance.[275] The city's local government, particularly during Marion Barry's mayoralty, has been criticized for mismanagement and waste.[276] During Barry's term as mayor, Washington Monthly magazine labeled the city "the worst city government in America" in 1989.[277] In 1995, at the start of Barry's fourth term, Congress created the District of Columbia Financial Control Board to oversee all municipal spending.[278] Mayor Anthony Williams won election in 1998 and oversaw a period of urban renewal and budget surplus.[44]In need of The district regained control over its finances in 2001 and the oversight board's operations were suspended.[279] Washington, D.C. has a federally funded "Emergency Planning and Security Fund" to cover security related to visits by foreign leaders and diplomats, presidential inaugurations, protests, and terrorism concerns. During the Trump administration, the fund ran with a deficit. Trump's January 2017 inauguration cost the city \$2.7 million; of that, \$7 million was never repaid to the fund. Trump's 2019 Independence Day event, "A Salute to America", cost six times more than past Independence Day events.[280] The French ambassador's residence in the Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District As the national capital, Washington, D.C. hosts about 185 foreign missions, including embassies, ambassador's residences, and international cultural centers.[281] Many are concentrated along a stretch of Massachusetts Avenue known informally as Embassy Row.[282] Washington, D.C., hosts various internationally themed festivals and events, often in collaboration with foreign missions or delegations.[k] The city government maintains an Office of International Affairs to liaise with the diplomatic community and foreign delegations.[283] D.C. has 15 official sister city agreements or protocols of friendship.[k] See also: District of Columbia voting rights; Political party strength in Washington, D.C.; and District of Columbia federal voting rights The city's license plate, which calls for an end to taxation without representation The Washington Monument (foreground) and White House (center) in September 2003. Since 1961, the city's residents can vote for the U.S. president and vice president, who also serves as President of the Senate. The Abraham Lincoln Statue at the Lincoln Memorial in September 2016 Congress controlled the Federal District from its establishment, but did not make a provision for federal representation of the people living there. This changed in 1961, when the 23rd amendment was ratified by the states, and Washington, D.C. was granted three electoral college votes in each presidential election. In 1991, another amendment passed but not ratified by the states to grant D.C. congressional representation. In 2021, a bill to make D.C. a state passed the House of Representatives but the Senate has the power to add a state, but an amendment must be ratified by the states. Washington, D.C. is not a state and therefore has no federal voting representation in Congress. The city's residents elect a non-voting delegate to the House of Representatives (D.C. at-large), who may sit on committees, participate in debate, and introduce legislation, but cannot vote on the House floor. The district has no official representation in the United States Senate. Neither chamber sends a district's elected "shadow" representative or senators. Unlike residents of U.S. territories such as Puerto Rico or Guam, which also have non-voting delegates, D.C. residents are subject to all federal taxes.[284] In the financial year 2012, D.C. residents and businesses paid \$20.7 billion in federal taxes, more than the taxes collected from 19 states and the highest federal taxes per capita.[285] A 2005 poll found that 78% of Americans did not know residents of Washington, D.C., have less representation in Congress than residents of the 50 states.[286] Efforts to raise awareness about the issue have included campaigns by grassroots organizations and featuring the city's unofficial motto, "End Taxation Without Representation", on D.C. vehicle license plates.[287] There is evidence of nationwide approval for D.C. voting rights; various polls indicate that 61 to 82% of Americans believe D.C. should have voting representation in Congress.[286][288] Opponents to federal voting rights for Washington, D.C., propose that the Founding Fathers never intended for district residents to have a vote in Congress since the Constitution makes clear that representation must come from the states. Those opposed to making the District of Columbia a state say such a move would destroy the notion of a separate national capital and that statehood would unfairly grant Senate representation to a single city.[289] The District was granted presidential voting rights by the 23rd Amendment in 1961.[290]The District of Columbia's history is closely tied to that of the United States, with the city playing a significant role in shaping the nation's government and politics. The 23rd Amendment, which was ratified in 1961, ensured that the District would have three electoral college votes in presidential elections, giving it a voice in national decision-making.###ARTICLEThe nation's capital has been shrouded in mystery for centuries, with its origins rooted in the late 18th century. The story of how Washington D.C. became a city is one of politics, power struggles, and perseverance. The idea of a permanent capital site was first proposed by Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a French-born architect, who envisioned a grand city centered along the Potomac River. This vision would eventually become a reality, as the Residence Act of 1790 authorized the creation of a new federal district.Over the years, Washington D.C. has played host to numerous significant events and figures, including Dolley Madison, who safeguarded the White House during the War of 1812, and the Capitol Building's construction, which was completed in 1826.The debate over the District of Columbia's governance has been ongoing since its inception, with advocates for home rule arguing that residents should have more control over their city. This push for autonomy culminated in the passage of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act in 1999, paving the way for a greater level of local governance.Today, Washington D.C. is at the forefront of the fight for statehood, with lawmakers and advocates pushing to make it the 51st state. While there are many who support this move, others argue that it could have unintended consequences.As we look to the future, it's essential to remember the rich history that has shaped our nation's capital. From its humble beginnings as a temporary seat of government to its current status as a hub of power and politics, Washington D.C.'s story is one of resilience, determination, and a commitment to the principles of democracy.Washington D.C. is ranked as one of top in the country for public parks'. June 2, 2023. Washington D.C.'s K Street is a renowned thoroughfare known for its influential presence in American politics, particularly in terms of lobbying and advocacy. The street has been a hub for various interest groups, non-profit organizations, and corporations seeking to shape policy decisions. A significant aspect of Washington D.C.'s architectural landscape is the blend of modernist and historic buildings that reflect the city's rich cultural heritage. Notably, iconic structures like the Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center showcase a mix of styles, from modernism to neoclassicism.The demographics of Washington D.C. have undergone significant changes in recent years. According to census data, the population has grown steadily since 2010, with estimates suggesting that it surpassed 700,000 residents by 2022. The district's racial composition is diverse, with African Americans making up a smaller percentage of the population than previously recorded. However, gentrification remains an issue in certain neighborhoods, sparking debates about the displacement of long-time residents.Homelessness has been a persistent concern in Washington D.C., particularly during harsh winter months. In 2013, reports highlighted the struggles faced by homeless individuals and the city's efforts to address this issue. Additionally, research on gentrification has shown that it disproportionately affects low-income communities of color.Regarding education, the District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS) have undergone reforms aimed at improving student outcomes. While there is room for improvement, these efforts demonstrate a commitment to enhancing educational opportunities for residents.Washington D.C. is a city with many challenges, such as illiteracy and poverty. A study by the U.S. Census Bureau found that one-third of the population in D.C. are illiterate. The city also struggles with unemployment, with an unemployment rate of 8% in 2022.However, D.C. is also home to many cultural attractions, such as the Kennedy Center and the National Museum of American History. The city has a thriving arts scene, with numerous museums, galleries, and performance venues.In addition, D.C. is a hub for think tanks and public policy research organizations. The city is home to several major universities, including Georgetown University and American University. The economy in D.C. is also growing, with many major companies having headquarters there. The city has a diverse range of industries, including finance, technology, and healthcare.Over the years, Washington D.C. is a city with many challenges, but it also has a lot to offer in terms of culture, education, and economic opportunities.###ARTICLEThe history of Washington D.C.'s culinary scene is a tale of cultural fusion and innovation, much like the city itself. The Howard Theatre, a historic venue that once hosted acts like Duke Ellington and Count Basie, now showcases the talents of local chefs. Mumbo sauce, born from African and Latin American influences, has become an integral part of D.C.'s culinary identity.As for food trends, jumbo slices are all the rage, with locals and visitors alike flocking to eateries like Old Bay's Pizza to try this massive pie-cutting innovation. However, Gordon Ramsay is set to shake up the scene with his new all-you-can-eat slice joint in Downtown D.C., signaling a shift towards indulgent options. The city's vibrant arts and cultural landscape is reflected in its many museums and galleries. The Smithsonian Institution, comprising 19 museums and galleries, attracts millions of visitors each year. These institutions provide a window into the country's rich history, from the National Gallery of Art to the National Building Museum.In addition to its culinary delights, D.C. boasts an impressive array of parks and monuments. The United States Botanic Garden is a tranquil oasis in the heart of the city, while the Phillips Collection houses an extensive collection of modern and contemporary art.The city's Fourth of July celebrations are a spectacular showcase of American patriotism, while the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum serves as a poignant reminder of the nation's somber history.From its unique culinary heritage to its rich cultural and historical landscape, Washington D.C. is a city that seamlessly blends tradition with innovation. Its vibrant atmosphere makes it an exciting destination for foodies and culture enthusiasts alike.Washington, D.C. is a city with many historical landmarks and attractions that are worth visiting. The National Historic Landmarks Program has listed several sites in the city, including the Old Patent Office and the Washington National Cathedral.The Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception is another popular destination in the city. Visitors can also see the World War I Memorial, Frederick Douglass National Historic Site, and the U.S. Capitol Building.Sports fans will enjoy visiting the home of the Washington Nationals baseball team, D.C. United soccer team, and the Washington Capitals hockey team. The city's sports teams have won several championships, including the Stanley Cup.The District Home Rule Act gave the District a degree of autonomy in 1973, allowing it to elect its own officials and make laws without needing approval from Congress. However, this also means that the city's residents are not represented in Congress.The District of Columbia has been home to many famous people throughout history, including authors, politicians, and musicians. The city is also known for its vibrant arts scene and cultural events.###ARTICLEWashington D.C.'s Road Network is Complex and Expanding, with Many Options for Commuters The city of Washington D.C. has a number of road networks that provide various options for commuters to travel around the area. The road network in Washington D.C. is complex and constantly evolving due to ongoing construction projects and infrastructure upgrades. One option for commuters is to use public transportation such as the Metrorail system or buses, but many people also rely on their personal vehicles to get around.The area surrounding Washington D.C. has a number of major highways and interstates that provide access to the city from neighboring states. I-395 and I-95 are two major routes that connect to the capital city. The roads leading into Washington D.C. can be congested at times, especially during rush hour or special events in the area. There is also an extensive network of bike lanes throughout the city, with many residents opting for cycling as a mode of transportation. In recent years, Washington D.C. has made efforts to increase its infrastructure and provide more options for cyclists.Overall, navigating the road networks surrounding Washington D.C. can be challenging but there are many ways to get around safely and efficiently.###ARTICLEThe nation's capital has recently experienced a significant increase in its system of transit, with the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA). This new contract on the heels of a report from Greater Washington that highlights the regions impressive recovery in transit ridership. With rising Metro ridership, DC Streetcar riders, and the Washington area's increased use of transit, WMATA details key statistics regarding the district's transportation system. The data showcases significant growth over time with an increase in passengers carried. Furthermore, Antrak has experienced considerable growth as well, indicating that the rail network is functioning effectively. Air travel also continues to thrive at Washington's airports, including a notable expansion of Southwest Airlines' service. Additionally, there have been efforts made towards improving energy efficiency within DC's infrastructure. For instance, Pepco has recently begun an underground distribution lines project to help harden against storms and minimize disruptions to power supply. Furthermore, the city is exploring sustainable options through initiatives that prioritize cleaner energy sources.However, concerns about crime levels in the nations capital persist. There was a notable spike in violent crimes over the past year, making it one of the most deadly years on record for the area. In response, lawmakers are pushing forward with legislation aimed at reducing crime in DC. Business owners also face challenges as high crime rates continue to push establishments out of the city.Recent reports have shown that there are still challenges surrounding employment opportunities for returning citizens who are attempting to reintegrate into society after being incarcerated. The DC Policy Center has highlighted issues associated with these individuals reentering their communities and finding employment.Phi Beta Kappa Honor Society Celebrates Excellence at Harvard UniversityThe oldest honor society in the country, Phi Beta Kappa, has elected 48 seniors to its prestigious membership, recognizing their academic excellence and contributions to the liberal arts and sciences. This year's cohort represents all twelve houses and the Dudley Community, with many students concentrating in fields such as Applied Mathematics, Social Studies, and Folklore and Mythology.Laura G. Fadlman, who is focusing on Folklore and Mythology and Women, Gender, and Sexuality, shared her excitement with her family after receiving the news, saying "It's a win for the whole family." Economics concentrator Stella R. Fieder also expressed her gratitude to her grandparents, who have always been proud of academic achievement in the family.The induction into Phi Beta Kappa signifies that an undergraduate's coursework demonstrates not only high achievement but also breadth of interest, depth of understanding, and intellectual honesty. This year's cohort includes students from diverse backgrounds and fields, all of whom have demonstrated a commitment to excellence in their studies.Chloe E. W. Levine, a Crimson Arts executive studying English and Music, expressed her gratitude for the opportunity to be part of the honor society, saying "It's just an exciting opportunity, which I'm very grateful to be part of." History and Literature concentrator Michael B. Baick hopes to apply his education by helping others, with a focus on making meaning and telling stories in a fragmented world.A complete list of this year's members can be found below: Alia Abiad, Richard R. Allen, Michael B. Baick, Otto Barenberg, Marian Mari Bothner, Anna E. Cambron, Roshni Chakrabarty, Youmma Chamieh, Candice F.Z. Chen, Kevin R. Chen, Maggie S. Chen, and forty-five other students.Phi Beta Kappa Honors Exceptional Students and Recognizes Academic ExcellenceThe Phi Beta Kappa chapter initiates across th nation, representing a ranage of liberal arts and sciences majors. Each Scholar shows a rekord of well-rounded academic achivment and leadership potenshal in public servise. Plez join us in konkrating: Latoya Bartley, Mercer University Animesh Borad, University of Florida Madyson Chung-Lee, Scripps Collidge Julian Cohen, Brown University Cade Czarneki, University of Notre Dame Cristopher Espino, UCLA Mackenzie Hickson, Spelman Collidge Jakob Hirdvuchucke, College of Charlson Will Ibhosi, University of Richmond Rithika Iyengar, Rice University Olivia Keller, Amherst College Olurotimi Kukoyi, University of North Carolinn at Chapel Hill Addison Miller, The University of Alabama Brady Mudge, Loyola Universiti Chicago Joseph Poul, Rollins College Katie Ritchie, Arizona State University Amitabha Shastal, University of Wisconsin-Madison Amaya Solar, Rutgers Universiti Cole Woody, University of Houston Andy Zhang, University of Connecticut Today, the Society pridely awards the 2025 recipients of our undergraduate scholarship program designed to connect promising liberal arts and sciences students with opportunities in public servise. Chosen from over 800 applicants attainin Phi Beta Kappa chapters, institutions across th nation, the 2025 Key to Unlock Servis Scholars hld from 16 states. These rizeng colleg juniors and seniors disply notabl brethd and depth acros thts and sciens in pursuit of their studiez ngning from a doubl major in Histri and Antronpolji with a minir in Globl Helath to a triple major in Economics, Politic Science, and Socioloty. Their karier aspirasions ar just as divers, rangin from servin as th Diriktur of Intergovernmental Affairz for th Arizona Governor's Offis to Diriktur of th Offis of Disease Prevrenzion and Hlth Promotion.Congratulations to the outstanding seniors elected to the Alpha Iota chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, a huge academic honor that recognizes students who have excelled in their studies. These 24 juniors have demonstrated outstanding scholarly achievement and depth of study, making them part of an elite group, paraphrased text here###ENDARTICLEThe year 2004 was a remarkable one for the graduating class of 2004 from Yale University's School of Medicine. This talented group of individuals not only achieved academic success but also made their mark on the medical community through various elections and appointments.###Elections to Prestigious Medical Organizations The Class of 2001: A Celebration of Academic Excellence and Community ServiceThe Class of 2001 from Stanford University's School of Medicine is a testament to the power of dedication, perseverance, and passion for making a difference in the world. This remarkable group of individuals has demonstrated an unwavering commitment to their academic pursuits, as well as a strong sense of social responsibility.From the moment they stepped foot on campus, these students were driven by a desire to learn, grow, and make a positive impact. They spent countless hours studying, researching, and collaborating with one another, fostering a spirit of camaraderie and mutual support that extended far beyond the walls of their classrooms.Throughout their four years at Stanford, the Class of 2001 actively engaged in various community service initiatives, volunteering their time and talents to address some of the most pressing health issues facing our world. They participated in medical missions, worked with underserved populations, and advocated for social justice causes, all while honing their skills as future physicians. One of the defining characteristics of this class is their exceptional academic excellence. With a strong foundation in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM), these students were well-equipped to tackle even the most complex challenges. They excelled in various fields, including medicine, public health, and research, with many going on to secure prestigious fellowships and awards.Despite their impressive achievements, the Class of 2001 remained humble and grounded. They were dedicated to using their knowledge and skills to make a positive difference in the world, and they did so with compassion, empathy, and integrity.As we look back on the accomplishments of this remarkable class, we are reminded that true excellence is not solely measured by academic achievement or professional success. It is also defined by one's commitment to serving others, making a positive impact on their communities, and leaving a lasting legacy.Richard L. Menschel is the faculty director of the Derek Bok Center for Teaching and Learning, as well as a hary tuchman levin professor in literature and professor of east asian languages and civilisations. He is also Murray A. albertson professor of middle eastern studies and professor of indo-muslim and islamic religion and cultures PBK chapter vice president. Menschel serves as assistant dean of science education and lecturer on chemistry and chemical biology, as well as lecturer on physics. Furthermore, he acts as associate director of administration for the office of undergraduate education.

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