

### 1: Guide to the Papers of Jule G. Charney MC

*Commando Hunt V: December 1, May 14, Commando Hunt VI: May October 31, Commando Hunt VII: November 1, -March 29,*

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Supplement to Bernard Shaw: A Bibliography Dan H. A Bibliography, published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, in its Soho Bibliographies, follows faithfully the format and style of the Soho edition. A researcher familiar with the first should, resultantly, have no problem in making use of the second. It is strongly recommended, however, that the editorial procedures detailedly recorded in the introduction be reviewed. As an assistance, the codes utilized to identify sources and to clarify descriptive terminology are duplicated [pp. Additional cross-references to the edition provide useful linkage. A selective index is appended to the Supplement at p. Books and Ephemeral Publications Part I: Additional Entries [Follows A72, p. Grey stiff paper wrappers, cut flush, lettered in black on upper wrapper: Date of publication and number of copies undetermined. I corrected it for the press and had some copies printed of which this is one. A letter, undated, inviting the recipient whose name is inserted below the drop-title in holograph by W. Yeats to become a founder member. The letter is signed in holograph by G. Bernard Shaw and W. The Academy, founded by Yeats and Shaw to reward literary achievement and to organize writers for the purpose of warring against literary censorship by the Catholic Church in Ireland, held a first meeting of the provisional council in Dublin on 14 September, its members consisting of Yeats, Shaw not present, George W. Shaw was elected president, Yeats vice-president, and Russell secretary-treasurer. The letter was printed a few days later, copies being posted to Shaw in England for his signature. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

### 2: History of Eglin Air Force Base - Wikipedia

*This period was from December 1, May 14, On December 1, the USAF began another interdiction campaign named COMMANDO HUNT V, the third so-named dry season campaign in.*

Antoine road near Picardie, France, killing all seven people on both aircraft. This is the first mid-air collision of two airliners. Both members of crew and all five passengers are killed. This is the first in-flight fire occurring on an airliner. As a result of the crash Imperial Airways stopped the flying of staff so-called joy rides on test flights. Three of the five occupants are killed. October 5 – On its maiden voyage from England to British India, the British civil airship R crashes and burns in Allonne, Oise, France, while flying at low altitude at night in a rainstorm, killing 48 out of 54 on board, the worst civil airship disaster in history. October 10 – The United Airlines crash near Chesterton: December 30 – In the Imperial Airways Ruysselede crash in Belgium, an Avro Ten collides with a radio mast, killing all 10 on board. The political aftermath transforms U. August 5 – Chicago and Southern Flight 4 , a Lockheed Model 10 Electra, crashes after takeoff due to pilot error, killing all eight on board. Five of the 13 people aboard die, including famed adventurer, author and filmmaker, Martin Johnson. February 19 – An Australian National Airways Stinson Model A suffers controlled flight into terrain in Queensland , killing four of the seven people on board. All 13 passengers and crew are killed. May 6 – The Zeppelin Hindenburg bursts into flames and crashes while attempting a landing at Naval Air Engineering Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey, United States; of the 97 people on board, 35 are killed; one person on the ground also dies. October 30 – American Airlines Flight 1 a Douglas DC-3, stalls and crashes at Lawrence Station, Ontario, Canada while attempting to find a place to land, killing all 20 on board; the cause of the crash is never determined. October 30 – Northwest Airlines Flight 5 , a Douglas DC-3, crashes at Moorhead, Minnesota in fog due to icing; of the 15 on board, only the pilot survived. Army Air Corps Lockheed B bomber; all 12 aboard the airliner die, while the bomber lands safely with minor damage. English , Commander, Submarines, U. July 28 – American Airlines Flight 63 Flagship Ohio , a Douglas DC-3, loses control due to severe turbulence and violent downdrafts and crashes near Trammel, Kentucky, United States, killing 20 out of 22 people on board. October 15 – American Airlines Flight 63 Flagship Missouri , a DC-3, crashes near Centerville, Tennessee, United States, killing all eight passengers and three crewmembers, after ice formed on its wings and propellers. The accident was caused by a fatigue crack in a wing spar. One of the 24 on the DC-3 and two of the three on the A die. November 3 – The prototype Boeing , named the Honolulu Clipper , makes an emergency landing in the Pacific miles east of Oahu due to double engine failure; the aircraft is intentionally sunk after salvage was deemed impractical; all 26 passengers on board survive. August 7 – British European Airways Flight , a Douglas C, crashes into Mistberget mountain near Eidsvoll, Norway; killing three of five crew; all 10 passengers survived. October 3 – An American Overseas Airlines Douglas C crashes into mountainous terrain after takeoff from Stephenville, Newfoundland, killing all 39 passengers and crew on board. All 5 occupants survive the crash without injury. December 28 – TWA Flight , a Lockheed L Constellation , crashes near Shannon Airport due to an inaccurate altimeter caused by maintenance errors, killing nine of 23 on board. January 12 – Eastern Air Lines Flight , a Douglas C, crashes into high ground near Galax, Virginia after the pilot became disorientated, killing all but one of 19 aboard. May 30 – Eastern Air Lines Flight , a Douglas DC-4, loses control and crashes near Bainbridge, Maryland, United States, killing all 53 passengers and crew on board in the deadliest airliner crash in United States history at the time. All 32 passengers and crew are killed. The loss of the aircraft along with the BSAA Star Ariel disappearance remain unsolved to this day, with the resulting speculation helping to develop the Bermuda Triangle legend. Though the wreckage was initially found, it was inaccessible; it was later buried and not rediscovered until April 15 – Pan Am Flight , a Lockheed Constellation , crashes while on approach to Shannon Airport, Ireland; of the 31 on board, only one survives. June 17 – United Airlines Flight , a Douglas DC-6, crashes near Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania, after errors in attempting to extinguish what was believed to have been an onboard fire; all 43 on board die. July 17 – Miss Macao , a Catalina seaplane operated by a Cathay Pacific subsidiary, over the Pearl River delta from Macau to

## 14. COMMANDO HUNT V: DECEMBER 1, 1970-MAY 14, 1971 269 pdf

Hong Kong, is hijacked with 23 passengers and three crew on board by a group attempting to rob the passengers; following a struggle in the cockpit, a crash kills all on board except one passenger, later identified as the lead hijacker; this is the earliest known airliner hijacking. August 29 – Northwest Airlines Flight , a Martin , crashes near Winona, Minnesota, due to structural failure of a wing, killing all 37 on board in the worst ever accident involving the Martin This crash is also the first loss of a The loss of the aircraft, along with the BSAA Star Tiger disappearance remain unsolved to this day, with the resulting speculation helping to develop the Bermuda Triangle legend. March 10 – A Queensland Airlines Lockheed Lodestar crashes on takeoff from Coolangatta airstrip, killing all 21 on board. Of the 81 passengers and crew on board, 53 are killed. Bates , New Yorker cartoonist Helen E. Hokinson , and former Congressman Michael J. Kennedy ; the pilot and sole occupant of the P is seriously injured. November 29 – American Airlines Flight , a Douglas DC-6, en route from New York City to Mexico City with 46 passengers and crew, veers off the runway and strikes buildings after the flight crew loses control on final approach to Dallas Love Field; 26 passengers and two flight attendants die. March 7 – Northwest Orient Airlines Flight , a Martin , crashes near Minneapolis–Saint Paul International Airport, after hitting a flagpole during approach, killing all 13 on board and two on the ground. March 12 – The Llandow air disaster: An Airflight Avro Tudor V stalls and crashes after the rear cargo hold was overloaded, resulting in a center of gravity exceeding the aft limit; 80 out of the 83 people on board die, at the time the worst air disaster in history. Sixteen years later, Air India Flight crashes in almost exactly the same spot. Seven of the 28 passengers and crew are killed, one of them being heroine flight attendant Frankie Housley who died trying to save more passengers. Two of the three crew members are killed. June 30 – United Airlines Flight , a Douglas DC-6, flies into a mountain in Larimer County, Colorado, due to a navigational error; all 45 passengers and five crew members are killed. December 16 – A Miami Airlines Curtiss C Commando crashes at Elizabeth, New Jersey, after a loss of control following an engine fire, killing all 56 passengers and crew on board. All 38 people on board are killed. April 28 – Pan Am Flight , a Boeing Stratocruiser, crashes after a propeller failure in a remote area of Brazil on its way from Buenos Aires, Argentina, to New York City via Rio de Janeiro; all 50 on board are killed in the worst ever accident involving the Boeing June 28 – American Airlines Flight , a Douglas DC-6 carrying 55 passengers and five crew collides with a Temco Swift private plane on final approach to Dallas Love Field, killing both occupants of the Swift; the DC-6 lands safely with no injuries to the passengers or crew. February 2 – In the Skyways Avro York disappearance , a plane with 39 on board disappears over the North Atlantic. All 46 passengers and crew are killed. All 58 passengers and crew are killed. Four elderly passengers drowned. September 1 – Air France Flight , a Lockheed Constellation, crashes into a mountain in southern France; all 42 on board are killed. September 16 – American Airlines Flight , a Convair , crashes while on approach to Albany Airport; all 28 passengers and crew die. April 8 – South African Airways Flight , a de Havilland Comet flying from Rome to Cairo bound for Johannesburg, disintegrates in mid-air, killing all 14 passengers and seven crew; as in BOAC Flight , the cause is metal fatigue at stress risers at the corners of the square windows in the aluminum skin. All survive the ditching, but three of the passengers drown due to a lack of lifejackets. April 11 – An Air India Lockheed L Constellation named Kashmir Princess explodes under suspicious circumstances; 16 people are killed and three survive. July 27 – El Al Flight , a Lockheed L Constellation, inadvertently strays over Bulgarian territory on its way from Vienna to Tel Aviv, and is shot down by two Bulgarian fighter aircraft, killing all 58 on board. April 2 – Northwest Orient Airlines Flight 2 , a Boeing Stratocruiser, ditches into Puget Sound after takeoff from Seattle–Tacoma International Airport after the cowl flaps are incorrectly set for takeoff; four passengers and a flight attendant die. All 74 passengers and crew on board are killed. July 9 – Trans-Canada Air Lines Flight , a Vickers Viscount, sheds a propeller blade over Flat Rock, Michigan; the blade penetrates the passenger cabin, killing one of 35 aboard; this is the first known case of a turboprop shedding a blade in passenger service. March 14 – British European Airways Flight , a Vickers Viscount, crashes while on approach to Manchester Airport, killing all 20 on board and two on the ground. August 11 – Maritime Central Airways Flight , a Douglas DC-4, crashes near Issoudun, Quebec after encountering turbulence in a thunderstorm, killing all 79 passengers and crew on board. November 8 – Pan Am Flight 7 , a Boeing Stratocruiser, disappears between San Francisco and

## 14. COMMANDO HUNT V: DECEMBER 1, 1970-MAY 14, 1971 269 pdf

Honolulu; small pieces of wreckage and human remains are found almost a week later by the United States Navy; all 44 on board are believed to have been killed; incapacitation of the crew by carbon dioxide fire extinguishing agent is a suspected cause of the crash. November 15 – In the Aquila Airways Solent crash, a flying boat crashes near Chessell, Isle of Wight, UK, due to engine failure, killing 45 out of the 58 on board. All 47 aboard the airliner and both F crew members are killed. May 25 – Dan-Air Avro York crash, a Avro York, crashes during a forced landing after an engine catches fire en route from Karachi to Delhi, killing four of five on board. August 15 – Aeroflot Flight 4, a Tupolev Tu, crashes after stalling in an updraft, killing all 64 people on board. August 15 – Northeast Airlines Flight, a Convair, crashes near Nantucket International Airport due to pilot error, killing 25 of 34 on board. October 17 – An Aeroflot Tupolev Tu crashes near Kanash, Russia due to a loss of control after encountering severe turbulence, killing all 80 on board. The crew manage to regain control and make an emergency landing in Gander, Canada. February 17 – In the Turkish Airlines Gatwick crash, a chartered Vickers Viscount carrying the Turkish prime minister and other government officials crashes in heavy fog during its final approach into London Gatwick Airport; five of the eight crew and nine of the 16 passengers die in the accident; Prime Minister Adnan Menderes is among the 10 survivors. All 68 passengers and crew on board are killed. All five crew members are killed in the first crash involving a Boeing September 29 – Braniff Flight, a Lockheed L Electra, breaks up in mid-air and crashes 4 miles 6. October 30 – Piedmont Airlines Flight, a Douglas DC-3, crashes on Bucks Elbow Mountain near Charlottesville, Virginia, killing the crew of three and 23 of 24 passengers; the sole survivor is seriously injured; the cause is a navigational error during an Instrument Landing System approach. Only one passenger survives out of the 26 passengers and crew on board. January 18 – Capital Airlines Flight 20, a Vickers Viscount, en route from Washington National Airport to Norfolk International Airport crashes near Holdcroft, Virginia due to engine failure caused by icy conditions; all 50 on board are killed. February 25 – The Rio de Janeiro air crash: This crash was responsible for the mandatory installation of cockpit voice recorders in airliners in Australia, followed by the rest of the world. October 29 – The Cal Poly football team plane crash: December 16 – The New York mid-air collision: This is the first crash in which a flight recorder was used to provide details in a crash investigation. The accident was the deadliest aviation disaster in history at the time. All six crew members on board are killed. February 15 – Sabena Flight, a Boeing, crashes on approach in Brussels, Belgium, killing 73, including the entire United States figure skating team: All 52 passengers and crew on board are killed.

## 14. COMMANDO HUNT V: DECEMBER 1, 1970-MAY 14, 1971 269 pdf

### 3: Baltimore News American Collection > ArchivesUM

*Vietnam Counteroffensive, Phase VII (Army, Navy, USCG): July 1, to June 30, Commando Hunt V (USAF): December 1, to May 14, Commando Hunt VI (USAF): May 15 to October 31,*

State of Maryland and Historical Collections Repository: The "Baltimore News American" was a major daily newspaper printed under various titles and multiple forms for over years. The highlights of the collection are the over one million photographic print and negative images, dating roughly from to , along with the microfilm reels of newspaper content, covering a view of Baltimore and Maryland from to and to The collection encompasses images of many aspects of the human experience--people, places, and events that occurred in the city of Baltimore, the state of Maryland, and the world--as well as administrative files, one-off publications, ephemera, maps, and memorabilia, detailing the history of the newspaper and its predecessors. Important Information for Users of the Collection Restrictions: A very small number of files in this collection are restricted due to privacy concerns. Restricted files are noted in the folder listing or on subseries inventories. Please use this identifier to cite or link to this item: Researchers interested in accessing the photographic series are urged to contact the Department prior to visiting, as the materials may require a special search. The majority of the photographic series is in a delicate physical condition and staff may decide that items are too fragile for handling or photoduplication. Photoduplication is permitted by researchers, but all copies are made in accordance with the "fair use" provisions of U. More information about scanning and copying policies can be found on our Photoduplication Services page. Please note that the University of Maryland Libraries do not hold copyright to any of the materials in this collection. Except for the pre newspaper issues on microfilm which are in the public domain , permission to publish material under copyright must be obtained from the copyright holder. Associated Press, United Press International , and inquiries should be directed to those agencies. Publications using photographs from the Baltimore News American collection should include the credit line: Publications using text from the newspapers or microfilm versions of the newspaper , or other textual materials in the collection, should include the credit line: Historical Note The Newspaper The News American was a daily newspaper in Baltimore, Maryland, which possibly had a continuous existence in print form for years. Its editors and writers produced notable stories and helped make events more vivid and immediate for readers. In , one of the most influential owners in the history of the newspaper, William Randolph Hearst, Sr. Under the management of the Hearst family, the News American became the largest newspaper in Baltimore in terms of circulation by the middle of the twentieth century. On May 27, , the News American published its last edition and shuttered its operations. During its over year existence, the News American experienced a number of transformations in its management, many of which were the result of business mergers. A competing argument suggests that the true originator of the News American newspaper may actually have been Alexander Martin, who likely began a new publication called the American and Daily Advertiser on May 14, Martin was a former partner of William Pechin, who once wrote for the old Maryland Journal. A partisan Republican-Democratic paper at that time, the American and Daily Advertiser was subscribed by Thomas Jefferson, who had a two-year subscription beginning March 24, , during his term as President see Founders Online, Thomas Jefferson, "List of Newspapers [circa April 23, ]". Some other notable newspaper titles in the history of the newspaper include the Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser which was sometimes published under the title of the Baltimore American, the American and Commercial Advertiser January 1-August and the American and Commercial Advertiser Under the leadership of Charles Carroll Fulton, these newspaper titles were among the few major Baltimore newspapers to be pro-Union during the American Civil War. Other important nineteenth century predecessors to the News American newspapers were: Mencken, the well-known Sun journalist, briefly worked as an editor. During the late nineteenth century, a rivalry between the News American and the Sun began, one that would help to shape the history of Baltimore journalism into the 20th century. In , Frank A. Three years later, Munsey decided to sell both papers to newspaper magnate William Randolph Hearst, Sr. During the s, the newspaper published many stories about crime and violence, and emphasized visual elements such as

photographs and attention-grabbing headlines in large fonts. In , the Baltimore American was discontinued as a morning newspaper, but the name was continued as a Sunday newspaper. In , the company merged the two titles to form the Baltimore News-Post. The last newspaper title change in the history of the News American occurred on January 13, , when the Baltimore News-Post and its Sunday edition, the Baltimore American, merged to form the News American. In addition, in the newspaper reached a major milestone and celebrated its bicentennial anniversary. These issues, combined with the decline of evening newspapers in most U. On May 27, , the newspaper was closed for business. The Buildings The antecedent newspapers found in this collection were printed in a variety of locations, but always in Baltimore proper. Between and , the Baltimore American was located at Nos. That latter year, a new iron building was constructed to house the American at Baltimore and Fourth Streets. Moving in to Baltimore and South Street, the new Baltimore American building occupied the site of a building destroyed in the great fire of Beginning in the s, the Baltimore News was published from a building at East Baltimore Street until it moved to Calvert and Fayette streets around Five years later, the Baltimore News vacated that space and soon re-occupied it within the new Munsey Building, named after its owner-publisher Frank A. This complex of buildings contained the News American offices and printing presses. It was demolished partly by wrecking ball in See series IV, boxes 2 and 4, for more information. The Library The first known internal library of the newspaper was established around under the leadership of Charles H. Grasty, at the time general manager of the Baltimore News. As a result, most of the collected documentation about the internal workings of the newspaper dates only as far back as the early twentieth century. Arthur Curley was librarian between and , followed by Louisa Doetsch until By that time, the library was used by writers and editors so heavily that it required a staff of more than one. By , the library had over catalogued books. Head librarian, Earl S. Pruce, who worked from until the closure of the newspaper in , studied the history of the newspaper, and took copious notes detailing previous owners, managers, and transactions. The Photographs At the beginning of the 20th-century, as photographs began to appear in print with greater frequency, newspapers stored print versions of negative and positive film images in what came to be known as photo morgues. The photo morgue of the Baltimore News American was composed largely of photographic prints developed specifically to cover news stories in and around Baltimore. Perhaps only a fraction of these photos appeared in the print pages of the newspaper. With the development of wirephoto and laserphoto technologies, copies of photographs taken around the world for UPI United Press International and AP Associated Press were also added to the photo archive of the newspaper. Rather than keeping together photos taken for each individual news story, the newspaper staff organized the photographs by subjects and names of the individuals or organizations depicted in the photos. Reference Works Minick, A. A History of Printing in Maryland M. Thesis, Columbia University, The Best and Worst of Steadman: Press Box Publishers, circa Counterpoint, Publishers Group West, circa Winchester, Paul, and Frank D. Newspapers and Newspaper Men of Maryland: Past and Present Baltimore: The collection dates from circa with the bulk of material dating between and It includes newspaper clippings, library files, correspondence, scrapbooks, unpublished and published manuscripts, editorial style guides, subscriber materials, an oral history, employee newsletters, maps, original newspapers, ephemera, and memorabilia. Prominent individuals documented in the collection include H. Hariss, William Randolph Hearst, Sr. The materials received included over 1 million photographs from the photograph morgue. William Joynes, a longtime reporter with the newspaper, donated thirty-five volumes of scrapbooks documenting stories he wrote for the newspaper between and Other purchases and donations, including a newsboy apron acquired in , have been incorporated into the collection. Processing Information Processed by: Gilbert processed the Administrative Files series in August The restart of processing was led by Eric Stoykovich in In , Harrison Gage, Emily K. Flint, Willem Kalbach, Jen Piegols, and Mark Coulbourne assisted in additional processing of various parts of series , which resulted in the revision of series descriptions. The collection is semi-processed, dictated by its enormous size. Series 1 is partly inventoried to the folder level. Series 2 is entirely inventoried according to the box and date of content. Series are entirely inventoried to the folder level. Series 7 is entirely inventoried to the item level. Series 8 has a separate database listing for each folder. Series 9 is entirely inventoried to the folder level. Series 10 is entirely inventoried to the item level. The arrangement of the collection was largely determined by the various

## 14. COMMANDO HUNT V: DECEMBER 1, 1970-MAY 14, 1971 269 pdf

processing archivists who first worked on the project. Materials in the collection were grouped into series by the type of files i. While the photographic prints were originally stored in envelopes in alphabetical order, there was little discernible original order to the textual materials. William Joynes accession was incorporated into Series 6. An apron from a separate accession was added to Series Characterized by two types of photographic prints--subject and biographical images--the photographic materials Series 1 continue to receive the bulk of the processing work. About linear feet, or a half million photographic images virtually all of the subject-related photographs have been processed. Processing of the photographic prints with specific biographical content continues.

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The series is organized alphabetically by name of individual, organization, institution, or subject. Conferences and Seminars provide a source of information on scientific convocations attended. Included here are programs, announcements, committee agendas, and related correspondence. The papers delivered by Charney are filed in Series 4. Materials relating to the Institute for Advanced Study IAS offer a rich account of the nascent field of numerical weather prediction box 9, folders In the Theoretical Meteorology Project and the Electronic Computer Project were jointly developed at IAS with the expectation that the computer would prove to be a powerful research tool in the investigation of the fundamental problems of dynamical meteorology. Two years later in , Charney was invited to direct the Theoretical Meteorology Project. Materials reflecting his eight-year contribution to the project include log books of research performed on the Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator ENIAC , progress reports of the Meteorology Group, and contracts with the Office of Naval Research. Kennedy in an address before the General Assembly of the United Nations. In the following year the World Meteorological Organization WMO and the International Council of Scientific Unions ICSU agreed to develop complementary programs to advance international cooperative efforts to gather information concerning the atmospheric processes. National committees of the participating countries assumed responsibility for the coordination of field experiments. In the United States, the U. In he prepared a position paper for NASCAS in which he outlined an international cooperative effort to measure the atmosphere on a global scale "A Suggested International Meteorological Observation Program," box 11, folder During the summer of , atmospheric research was begun above a 90, square mile region located 50 miles east of Barbados in order to conduct the first large- scale experiment involving the ocean and atmosphere. JGC, as one of the principal investigators, headed the portion of the experiment to measure the fields of motion and cloud distribution in the Western Atlantic Intertropical Convergence Zone. Rielhl, "Exploration of the Planetary Boundary Layer Within and Without the Rain Areas of Tropical Disturbances"; printouts of electronically transmitted data relaying such information as flight formations, instrumentation readings, systems operations, schedules and weather variations; and observational data from aircraft, radar, satellites and other platforms boxes 7 and 8, folders His administration is well documented by USC-GARP reports, correspondence, and meeting minutes generated during his three-year tenure boxes 6 and 7, folders , The National Center for Atmospheric Research NCAR , a major government meteorological research laboratory, contributed financial assistance, scientific personnel, and the use of aircraft and computer terminals to the Global Atmospheric Research Program. In the Tropical Meteorological Experiment TROMEX was initiated by NCAR in order to attain an understanding of the physical and dynamic characteristics of the tropical atmosphere and apply that knowledge to the understanding of global atmospheric circulation. Preliminary work for the study was organized by three working groups; Charney was chairman of Working Group C which focused on the observational needs and opportunities for investigating large-scale motions in the tropics. The initial focus of UNAF was to provide financial support to congressional candidates committed to the termination of the war in Indochina. UNAF efforts later turned to voter registration projects with the registration of the national student population as the primary goal. Correspondence between Charney and pioneering members of the international meteorological community is extensively documented. Correspondence with von Neumann offers a rich account of the close working and personal relationship between the two scientists. Among the correspondence is a letter dated August 24, , in which JGC discusses his ideas on numerical forecasting and presents his proposal for the "immediate attack on the numerical forecast problem" box 16, folder Of additional interest is correspondence with Carl-Gustaf Rossby in which Charney outlines his landmark research in numerical weather prediction with von Neumann at the Institute for Advanced study box 14, folders

*This volume documents the combat service of the USAF and its predecessor organizations, as recognized by the award of combat service medals to individuals and service or campaign streamers to air units.*

Creation[ edit ] Frederick I. Eglin Valparaiso Airport was created in 1934, when an arrowhead-shaped parcel of 1,000 acres in Valparaiso and the vast expanse of the adjacent Gulf of Mexico were suitable. Plew thought a military payroll would boost the economy. He leased from the City of Valparaiso the airport land, and in 1935, Plew offered the U.S. Army. Two unpaved runways, with a supply house at their intersection, were in use by Plew, as founder of Eglin Field. Embedded in the stone gate to the airfield, the plaque read "In memory of James E. Plew, whose patriotism and generosity made this field possible. Spivey and George W. In May 1936, President Franklin D. Roosevelt transmitted to congress a letter, with his approval, from Budget Director Harold D. Hunters had to be reminded regularly that the base reservation was now off-limits in 1937 [8] and there was some local resentment at the handover. Trucks operated round the clock to offload the tankcars. Work continued apace on some projects on a hour-a-day basis. The 11 November deadline for completion was beaten by almost a month. Plew, as the "O Club". A recreation center for enlisted men was opened in Crestview on Saturday 21 June 1936, through the efforts of the Community Recreation Council, the Works Progress Administration, and the Okaloosa Progressive Association. In November 1936, the 97th Engineer Battalion, "consisting of approximately 1,000 colored troops under the leadership of white officers," were transferred from Camp Blanding, Florida, to Eglin Field. The battalion, under the command of Maj. Fowlkes, made up largely of Selective Service trainees, and activated 1 June 1937, was "engaged in clearing ranges and auxiliary flying fields and also in constructing and maintaining roads on the huge Eglin Field Reservation. Lt Col Doolittle stated in his after action report that an operational level of training was reached despite several days when flying was not possible due to rain and fog. Operational suitability tests were conducted with a pair of PF Lightnings, and, between 7 August and 26 January 1938 Wide-chord propellers have not yet been installed in this photo. Guns were added which brought the total armament to fourteen 0. On 21 March 1938, the Army declared the XB as being operationally unsuitable, and plans for thirteen YB Liberator conversions were cancelled. Consolidated worked on the prototype, equipped the aircraft with wide-blade propellers and subjected the plane to a weight-reduction program. On 28 July 1938, the XB was returned to Eglin for more tests. The transparent nose was replaced with a shortened armored solid nose that reduced overall length to 51 feet. The cannon-armed Mitchell would enjoy success in the Southwest Pacific theatre. The B received the fuel through a grapple system mounted in the tail gunners position. Wartime censorship and the fact that 15 of the 17 were airmen of the African-American-staffed 48th Aviation Engineering Battalion contributed to the accident receiving virtually no publicity. The identities of the dead, including the two white officers supervising, were never released, and only one small newspaper article was published mentioning the incident. The War Production Board refused to authorize PK production due to the two-to-three-week interruption in production necessary to implement cowling modifications for the revised spinners and higher thrust line. Three aircraft were used, one in standard olive drab and grey, one in matte black as used by the British and the Germans, and one in gloss black. These were flown through a barrage of searchlights over Fort Barrancas where the olive drab and matte black planes were easily spotted. They did not spot the glossy black paint scheme. The searchlights had failed to detect it. This was the preliminary work for the Operation Aphrodite flying bomb drone missions in Europe in 1945. The whole P project is cancelled in May 1945. When the Army Air Force reestablished the all-black 48th Bombardment Group Medium to train in North American B Mitchells in January 1946, "The leaders of the Army Air Corps [sic] and the War Department had no more interest in black pilots commanding bombers than there had been in the program that put African-Americans into the cockpits of sleek fighter aircraft. The 48th Bombardment Group was formed because of an undiminished public pressure exerted by African-American leaders, newspapers, unions, and civic groups. This would culminate in the Freeman Field Mutiny in April 1946 Selway as commanding officer at the 48th, on 1 July 1946, then located at Freeman Field, Indiana. Charles Lindbergh accompanied a flight from Eglin Field on 21 January 1947, in an experimental B, which arrived at the base for tests. Improvements in flight handling and

field of fire for the rear guns was so great that the Eglin Field Proving Ground recommended on 26 April, that all future Bs be ordered with single tails. Thousands worked around the clock for 12 days to construct a duplicate German V-1 facility. Subsequent bombing runs against this copycat facility taught Army Air Forces tacticians which attack angles and weapons would prove most effective against the German launchers. Spaatz, commander of Allied air forces in England, and Lt. Doolittle, commander of the Eighth Air Force, had called for "a technical and tactical inquiry into the means, methods, and effectiveness of attacks. Arnold witnessed a test on 15 February. Fragmentation bombs seemed to be the most effective. Various fusing delays were investigated. Cobb, portraying an Army Air Force briefing officer, narrated one of the film reports on the project. Concrete and reinforced concrete roofs were much less likely to be penetrated by the six-pound Ms. The P project was canceled and the airframe grounded to support the first prototype at Wright Field, Ohio. The Eglin test report considered the modified aircraft "operationally unsuitable". In June, Walton County officials commemorated the loss with a plaque to mark the area as an historic site. It climbed rapidly, stalled, and crashed yards from the launch point. It was found to be operationally suitable as a night fighter as far as airplane performance and characteristics were concerned. The Eglin tests found the PM superior to the PB in speed at altitudes, rate of climb, operational ceiling, and ease of flying at high speeds. The fixed armament of the Lightning limited its effective attack approach to a level stern approach. Against enemy types which both airplanes are capable of intercepting, the PB would probably prove more effective because of its superior equipment and armament arrangement. The total authorized strength for the three organizations was officers, one warrant officer and enlisted men. Operations were conducted out of Auxiliary Field 3 Duke Field. A QBG, was utilized in a ditching test program at Eglin in when it was landed in the water by radio control. Ironically, although nine of the approximately 43 surviving intact Bs in the world were assigned to the 1st and 2nd Drone Groups at Eglin, the example displayed at the Air Force Armament Museum is not one of them, having been a former U. Navy PB-1W patrol model. Since testing in Alaska was expensive and had produced only meager results, Col. McKinley reasoned that testing under controlled conditions would be far superior in useful results and up to ten times more economical. Testing began in May. Without higher supply and personnel priorities, very little else could be accomplished. Total flying hours for the month were 3, "an unusually high number for the Proving Ground," said Lt. Gibson, aircraft safety officer for the base. Air Force on 30 June of that year. The first commander was 1st Lt. Roberts, assuming command on 5 November. Unable to maintain control after the number 2 port inner engine exploded, the pilot ordered the crew to bail out. Five of the seven crew escaped safely and were rescued by Eglin crash boats and helicopters. Airframe impacted two miles 3 kilometers south of the base, in the Choctawhatchee Bay. The sole remaining Hughes XR reconnaissance aircraft prototype, arrived at Eglin in December from Wright Field, Ohio, to undergo operational suitability testing [81] through July [82] but a production contract for 98 was cancelled. These concluded that the F range, acceleration, versatility, load carrying ability, high altitude climb, and level flight speed exceeded that of the Lockheed F Shooting Star. The F was inferior to the F, however, in shortness of takeoff roll, low altitude climb, and maneuverability. The APG-3 was a radar airborne gun sighting system that provided for aircraft detection and automatic fire control of the tail-turret guns, designed to detect and automatically track targets up to 5, yards in range on fighter-type aircraft. However, it was possible to extend that search range temporarily on fighters. After a particular target had been selected by the gunner-radar operator, the system automatically tracked the target within its angular limits in both range and direction. Also, the system automatically directed and pointed the gun turret in the correct firing position. The only mechanical function of the gunner was the activation of the firing mechanism when the target was in effective firing range. One BB, of the 26th Bomb Squadron, 11th Bomb Group, was modified for testing as the right gun on the APG-3 was removed and a 35mm Vitarama camera installed in lieu of the turret. Three passes were made on the tail position by two Lockheed F Shooting Stars. Following those passes the APG-3 radar system failed. The malfunction of the radar system was due to low voltage transmitted to the modular and to an antenna tilt motor failure. The purpose of the mission, as in any gun-camera mission, was to provide "tracking" and "framing" experience for the B gunners. Also, it provided experience in interception for the fighter pilots. The McKinley Climatic Laboratory is at the right rear of the photo. The Main Base public

## 14. COMMANDO HUNT V: DECEMBER 1, 1970-MAY 14, 1971 269 pdf

address system, known as the "giant voice", first conceived in and installed by the communications maintenance division of the Mobile, Alabama Air Material Area, went into operation in February with preliminary testing completed by 15 February. Two record turn tables are available for the transmission of transcribed bugle calls, and appropriate music. The third method of transmitting announcements and emergency bulletins is the microphone connection to the control console. Four amplifier speakers are located in clusters at each of the seven sites.

## 14. COMMANDO HUNT V: DECEMBER 1, 1970-MAY 14, 1971 269 pdf

### 6: List of Sesame Street episodes | Santiago Wikia | FANDOM powered by Wikia

*The "Baltimore News American" was a major daily newspaper printed under various titles and multiple forms for over years. The highlights of the collection are the over one million photographic print and negative images, dating roughly from to , along with the microfilm reels of newspaper content, covering a view of Baltimore and Maryland from to and to*

March April 6, 23 2. April , 25 3. July , 29 4. July August6, 31 5. August 8-November 11, 35 6. August November 1 1, 37 7. September , 39 8. December 7, -December 6, 63 2. December 7, -May 10, 65 3. January 1-July 22, 69 4. July 23, January 23, 71 5. June 3, August 24, 75 6. August 7, February21, 77 7. February 22, November 21, 81 8. December 15, November 27, 83 9. December 7, April 16, 87 April 17, September2, 89 January 24, December 31, 93 October 17, July 1, So December 15, July 4, 99 February July 4, December 7, -May 26, April 2, January 28, January July 15, July 4, May4, May 5-September 2, March July 2, April 17, September 2, December 7, -September 2, Air Combat, AP Theater: December 7, -September 2, 2. December 7, -September 2, 3. June 11, February 12, 4. November , 5. November 12, May 13, 6. May August 17, 7. August 18, January 21, 8. January May 24, 9. January September 9, September 10, ApriU, Po Valley April 5-May 8, July 4, June5, June 6-July 24, July September 14, August September 14, September 15, March 21, December 16, January 25, June September 15, 2. September November 2, 3. November 3, January 24, 4. April July 8, 6. July 9-November 27, 7. November April 30, 8. May 1 -November 30, 9. December 1, April 30, November 15, March 1, 2. March 2, January 30, 3. January June 28, 4. Vietnam Air Offensive-June 29, March 8, 5. March 9, March 31, 6. January July 7, 7. April 1 -October 31, 8. February June 8, June 9-October31, November 1, April 30, May 1-June 30, July 1 -November 30, December 1, May 14, May October31, November 1, -March 29, Armed Forces Expeditionary Service 2.

7: Vietnam Service Medal

*List of films featuring extraterrestrials The Angry Red Planet: Suburban Commando: Super 8: Supergirl.*

State of Maryland and Historical Collections Repository: Agnew, a Maryland native, quickly rose to political prominence in the United States during the s and s. The portion of the Agnew papers currently open for research is divided into three major series and numerous subseries that focus on his political career. The subseries series consist of correspondence; subject files; campaign materials; speeches; press releases; publications; calendars and schedules; news summaries; newspaper clippings; and briefing books, among other document types. Important Information for Users of the Collection Restrictions: Some materials are restricted. Please see box inventory for more information. Please use this identifier to cite or link to this item: Photocopies of original materials may be provided for a fee and at the discretion of the curator. Please see our Duplication of Materials policy for more information. Queries regarding publication rights and copyright status of materials within this collection should be directed to the appropriate curator. Historical Note Spiro T. Agnew was born on November 9, , in Baltimore, Maryland. He served as Baltimore County Executive , governor of Maryland , and vice president of the United States under president Richard M. Agnew died on September 17, at the age of seventy-seven. This extensive collection consists of correspondence; subject files; campaign materials; speeches; press releases; publications; calendars and schedules; news summaries; newspaper clippings; and briefing books, among other document types. Also included are photographs, audio tapes, and memorabilia. The spectrum of topics addressed by Mr. Agnew during his public life and represented in the collection is a broad one as is the range of public servants and private individuals with whom he had contact. Work on arranging and describing the papers to make them available for research continues. Agnew donated his papers to the University of Maryland Libraries in Processing Information Processed by: Guide compiled by Anne S. Guide revised by Grant Hamming, May Markup completed by Jennie A.

**8: CBS 3 News Footage and Logs | Temple University Libraries**

*Spiro T. Agnew, a Maryland native, quickly rose to political prominence in the United States during the 1950s and 1960s. In rapid succession, he was elected County Executive of Baltimore County, Maryland, Governor of Maryland, and Vice President of the United States under Richard Nixon.*

Duffin, revised by Timothy H. Horning and Joseph-James Ahern, revised, Access to collections is granted in accordance with the Protocols for the University Archives and Records Center. The following is a list of the boxes and the date of accession: Before 1970, 3 cubic ft. Each series is arranged chronologically. Researchers should note that the organization of the physical files may differ from how they are arranged in the finding aid. When requesting material, attention should be given to the box and folder numbers. The person responsible for these tasks often held another office in the University. When the office of Secretary to the Board was created in 1863, the Provost, Rev. William Smith, was elected to the post. With the increasing administrative demands upon the University and the growing bureaucracy in American higher education of the late 19th century, the Board of Trustees decided to separate the position from the post of Treasurer-Secretary. The office of the Secretary of the University to the Board of Trustees was created in its modern form in 1863. Beginning in 1863, the Secretary acted as a wholly independent officer of the Board and University. The expansion program of Provost William Pepper from 1870 to 1877, which resulted in the creation of the thirteen new departments within the University, was the real factor behind the increasing work and creation of the independent Secretary. The first Secretary to hold this newly formed office was the Rev. Jesse Young Burk. By these had become so great that the Board created the Assistant Secretary position, which was held by Edward Warloch Mumford, Hartley Merrick and Edward Robins. The true professionalized nature of the Office the Secretary took its shape in with the appointment of Edward W. Mumford to the position of Secretary. It is clear that he was chosen by the Board of Trustees because he could bring "real business management" for which the office was in desperate need. With the aid of two office workers, Mumford proceeded to take on the responsibilities of the office as described in Statutes of 1863. He shall keep regular minutes of the meetings of the Board, carefully preserve and file all communications, reports, and papers of importance; act as Secretary of all committees of the Board and preserve the minutes of their proceedings; give notice of appointments to all committees, and transmit to them all papers, documents, and copies of resolutions referred to them; give notice of all stated and special meetings, and in general perform the duties of a Secretary under the direction of the President pro tempore, or of any committee of the Board of Trustees. He shall have the custody of the corporate seal of the University, and shall affix it, and attest the same, to such instruments as the Board of Trustees may direct. With the creation of the University Archives in 1963, the Secretary could concentrate upon the more immediate concerns of the University. The responsibility of this office has grown to include notification of appointments and promotions; extended management of files concerning the legal obligations and relationships of the University to many corporately dependent schools and outside institutions; and the implementation of the University Judicial System, created in 1963 to handle infractions of student discipline more effectively. In response the Office staff increased over the last thirty years. In 1963 a second Assistant Secretary position was created, subsequently supplemented by additional professional staff. The minute books, - 1863-1864, in addition to maintaining the official record of the Board, also contain the minutes of the Executive Board, which was created in 1863 to carry out the major functions of the trustees between the meetings of the full Board. Indices created in 1863 and continuing provide name and subject access to the actions of both the full and executive board from until 1863, and from until 1864. The bulk of the collection documents the actions of a wide variety of University committees spanning from 1863 to 1963. Though reports presented to and produced by committees are sometimes contained within the committee material, the majority are found in the report series. The selection and promotion of school administrators and educators also figures as an important part of this collection. Information about the process in which these school administrators were selected for their posts can be found in the search committee files, - 1863-1864. Clarification of some of the finer points of University administration and commitments can be found in the agreements, - 1863-1864, delineating both the legal obligations and relationships of the University to many corporately dependent

## 14. COMMANDO HUNT V: DECEMBER 1, 1970-MAY 14, 1971 269 pdf

schools and outside institutions. The statutes, , detail the development of university administration and its structure. There are often annotations within these files which give a sense of how the University changed over time. Judicial system files, - include: Correspondence, reports of charges, and some physical evidence may be found within the case files. Letterpress books, - ; general correspondence, - ; reports, , - ; and University Council papers, - fully document other more general efforts of the Secretary to fulfill the duties of the Office. Information on the University as a corporation as well as a community may be found readily throughout these records.

### 9: Spiro T. Agnew papers > ArchivesUM

*January 22, 31 - Two nearly identical accidents 9 days apart: January 22 Surgut Aeroflot Antonov An crash and January 31 Surgut Aeroflot Antonov An crash, in which two Ans crash due to icing while on approach to Surgut International Airport; all (14 and seven respectively) on board are killed.*

Mitchell Prize for most outstanding thesis in industrial relations. In addition, he wrote editorials and articles for the campus newspaper, the Daily Cardinal. Immediately following his graduation in , Cohen went to Washington, D. As a research specialist and technical advisor, Cohen was responsible for analyzing and developing legislative proposals and evaluating programs administered by the Board such as old-age insurance, public assistance, and unemployment compensation. In Cohen married Eloise Bittel, a professional social worker from Texas. They raised three sons, Christopher, Bruce, and Stuart. He also cultivated important ties to organized labor, professional associations, and other outside interest groups. He also helped to formulate disability and national health insurance provisions which were later passed into law. During his tenure with the Social Security Administration, Cohen held positions in two other federal advisory groups. In , he served as Director of Research to the Advisory Committee on Universal Training, established by President Truman to explore the possibility of establishing a system of compulsory military training in the U. In and , he chaired a separate committee which administered these stabilization policies. In addition, Cohen represented the United States at six international conferences on social security and two international labor conferences and . As such, Cohen continued to play an active role in shaping social welfare policy and legislation both at the state and national levels. He was an advisor to G. Cohen travelled frequently to Washington, D. In , President-elect John F. He oversaw the enactment of nearly 65 major legislative proposals, including such significant new measures as the Public Assistance and Social Security Amendments of and , the Higher Education Facilities, Mental Retardation Facilities, Vocational Education, and Clean Air Acts of , and the Economic Opportunity Act of . Cohen was the chief architect and legislative strategist behind the amendments to the Social Security Act which established the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Shortly after the adoption of this landmark legislation, President Johnson promoted Cohen to Undersecretary of HEW, where he was responsible for coordinating major policy issues between the executive branch and Congress, and he served as chief public spokesman for HEW programs and initiatives. After the election of President Nixon in , Cohen returned to academics and the University of Michigan, where he was appointed dean of the School of Education. Cohen also resumed teaching and research as professor of public welfare administration. Richardson professor of public affairs at the Lyndon B. As a private citizen, Cohen was consistent in his efforts to influence federal social welfare policies through congressional testimony, appointments to federal advisory bodies, leadership in Democratic policy groups and professional associations, writing, consulting, and public speaking. In and , Cohen was elected president of the American Public Welfare Association, and in this capacity advocated increased federal spending for the poor and elderly. In , President Carter named Cohen chairman of the National Commission on Unemployment Compensation, established to study the adequacy of unemployment programs and develop alternatives. During the s, SOS continued its efforts to defend all aspects of the Social Security system, including Medicare and Medicaid, from budget cutbacks sought by the Reagan administration. Cohen co-chaired the organization with Arthur S. Throughout his career as a government official, professor, consultant, and administrator, Cohen was an extremely prolific writer and a popular public speaker. He co-authored and edited several books, and published dozens of articles on Social Security, welfare, aging, education, and health care policies. Cohen received over thirty awards and honorary degrees in recognition of his contributions in these fields and for his long and distinguished record of public service. In , at the age of 73, Cohen died of a heart attack while attending a symposium in Seoul, South Korea. Cohen Papers at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin are a rich source for tracing the expansion of the Social Security system, especially the formulation and adoption of the amendments to the Social Security Act which established Medicare and Medicaid in . They furnish considerable insight into the development of the social welfare policies of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. Far less exhaustive are the records of his

teaching career after However, the collection here at the Wisconsin Historical Society does contain some correspondence regarding this position. In addition to the Witte Papers, there are a number of other research collections held by the Wisconsin Historical Society which are closely related to the Cohen Papers. The papers of Arthur J. There is also a transcript of an oral interview with Cohen located in the Unemployment Compensation Oral History Project, and an audiotape of a speech Cohen gave on medical economics can be found with the records of the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy. These contain reports and papers he wrote as a student as well as detailed evaluations of his character, performance, and abilities written by faculty advisors. Most interesting is a highly introspective autobiographical paper in which Cohen described at length the environment of his youth in Milwaukee. A few also served as diaries and include newspaper clippings and longer narrative passages where Cohen expressed thoughts or described activities in more detail. With the exception of a few letters dating from , both files were created while he was assistant secretary of HEW and include incoming and copies of outgoing letters from friends and associates, cards, invitations, thank-you notes, and correspondence regarding articles, speaking engagements, and other non-official activities. While the two files of correspondence are similar in terms of subject matter, the chronological file contains relatively more incoming correspondence; the alphabetical file contains more outgoing mail. Letters from friends and associates are more lengthy, and the letters from Arthur Altmeyer are especially detailed and informative. Also included among the personal correspondence are voluminous files of congratulatory letters and telegrams from family, friends, colleagues, congressmen, and government officials. These consist of a series of hand and typewritten autobiographical fragments, anecdotes, and journal entries Cohen had arranged into chapters with a view towards eventual publication. Included are detailed recollections of his boyhood in Milwaukee, numerous accounts of professional and political experiences, and reflections on being a grandparent and growing older. Oral History Transcripts Additional biographical information can be found in the transcribed oral interviews conducted by presidential libraries. In these Cohen is asked to trace his career, to recount key political events, and to assess various individuals and administrations. One is a tape of a reception for Cohen held at HEW in January commemorating his service to the department, the other a ceremony at which his portrait was unveiled. These record his extracurricular activities, and the inscriptions from classmates reflect something of his personal relationships and standing at the school. Although these papers date from to , the period from to is best represented. With the exception of the correspondence files, Social Security Administration subseries have been arranged alphabetically by subject. Correspondence These files include incoming and copies of outgoing correspondence and memoranda arranged chronologically. The files are arranged alphabetically by record type or subject. Much of this material concerns the expansion of the social security system. Presidential messages and reports of the Social Security Board which Cohen helped to draft deal almost exclusively with this topic. Of particular interest in the files on legislation are proposals, specifications, and analyses of national health insurance bills from the s. Records of the Advisory Council on Social Security to which Cohen was technical advisor are fragmentary and incomplete, consisting mainly of minutes from and Cohen deposited most of his papers regarding the Advisory Council at Cornell. Topics include program evaluation, development, and coordination, coverage, costs, benefit levels, and legislation. Also included here is a record of the world trip he made to study social welfare. The first is alphabetically arranged correspondence containing incoming and yellow copies of outgoing correspondence. Subjects treated include organizations, committees, and topics of legislation, and the files variously contain white copies of outgoing correspondence, some original incoming correspondence, reports, minutes, notes, legislative proposals, and course material. Since Cohen was not consistent in filing his incoming correspondence, it may be necessary to look at both sets of files. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare materials extensively document the three posts Cohen held in that agency from to January The records are arranged alphabetically by record type. Correspondence The HEW subseries begins with chronological correspondence which contains yellow copies of outgoing correspondence and memoranda from Cohen to others in the department. Photocopies of incoming correspondence and attachments are sometimes found with the outgoing correspondence. An additional set of correspondence exists for the period Cohen served as secretary March to January This file consists of copies of

correspondence and memoranda filed by the office or division to which it pertained. They largely contain incoming correspondence, white copies of outgoing correspondence, memoranda mostly to Cohen, reports, and statistical data, and are grouped according to the major types of programs administered by the department. In addition to the categories of health, education, and welfare, there are separate files on Social Security including Medicare, civil rights, and poverty. Files regarding interdepartmental activities, subjects or policy issues concerning HEW as a whole, as well as budget and personnel matters are found under the heading Administration. The volume and completeness of the Departmental files varies greatly. Files regarding the implementation of civil rights legislation and the Medicare program are especially voluminous, while those on education are less numerous and more fragmentary. There is also some subject overlap between major groups of files. For instance, papers regarding the implementation of the Economic Opportunity Act are found under Poverty because it established anti-poverty programs, as well as Administration because the programs involved interdepartmental cooperation. Legislation The most complete and substantial files in the HEW subseries are those regarding legislation. These have been organized into two groups--bills and planning--although there is some overlap between the two. Bill files concern the drafting, sponsorship, presentation, hearings, and movement through Congress of specific pieces of legislation, and they variously contain drafts, analysis, specifications, cost estimates, bill summaries, comparisons, sample testimony, memoranda, and incoming and white copies of outgoing correspondence. Files on individual bills or types of bills are arranged chronologically by year, and within each year, by subject. Included here are legislative proposals gathered from the various divisions, reports on policy issues, and white copies of reports on bills made to members of Congress and the Bureau of the Budget, all filed by year. Memoranda These files mostly contain memos to Cohen from others in the department which apparently were never filed. The majority date from to January and concern policies, programs, issues, and legislation. The majority concern the publication of articles and include correspondence, drafts, and final copies of the articles. As a result this serves as an unusually complete and detailed source of information about communications which typically go unrecorded. Presidential Messages Cohen was involved in drafting presidential messages to Congress and speeches for occasions such as bill signing ceremonies which commemorated the passage of significant legislation; the presidential message files detail this involvement. They contain handwritten and typed drafts, background material, and suggestions for language, and often include lists of people to be invited and suggestions on the timing and location of signing ceremonies. The files are arranged chronologically by year, then alphabetically by subject. Task Forces During his tenure at HEW, Cohen participated in task forces and committees that advised the department and the President on matters of policy and legislation. The task force files variously include incoming correspondence, memoranda, drafts of reports and recommendations, occasional minutes, and lists of potential members. The documentation is most exhaustive for those task forces Cohen chaired, such as education, health care, health insurance for the aged, income maintenance, older Americans, and public assistance. The files are arranged alphabetically according to subject. Copies of findings and final reports of these groups may also be found in the departmental and legislation files. The series is composed of two interrelated sets of files, both reflecting to varying degrees his work as administrator, professor, consultant, and writer; his public appearances; and participation in various organizations. Alphabetical Files The Alphabetical files contain incoming and white copies of outgoing correspondence, as well as memoranda, reports, papers, clippings, printed material, and drafts of articles. The file headings here include individual correspondents, organizations, and subjects, and there is considerable overlap and inconsistency in the way Cohen filed this material. For instance, although a file may exist for a particular individual, additional correspondence with that individual may also be found in the general alphabetical correspondence, or it may be filed with the organization they represent.

## 14. COMMANDO HUNT V: DECEMBER 1, 1970-MAY 14, 1971 269 pdf

Gateway model g10 gate Traffic engineering and control Searching for Dr. God Non designers design book 4th edition The World Bank Atlas 1995 Protection and switchgear lecture notes Dogmatic secularism ; Molding the minds of leaders Application of lightweight concrete Toshiba tdp s8 service manual Expressive and creative arts methods for trauma survivors Trg, Understanding Law Enforcement The investment of trust funds The Last Hypnotist Slk r170 workshop manual Ruth elwin harris sarahs story Lippincott essentials for nursing assistants 4th edition The Hispanics of New Mexico Master the PSAT/NMSQT (Master the Psat) Honour, shame, nature, and peace Long term financial planning Too Much for Our Own Good, the Consumerities Epidemic and Good Movies Interactive Guide to Director 6 (includes 6.5) Economic decline and organizational control Fair and foul full Pilgrim, pastor, friend The arts of prayer The Valentine elegies Sentenced to penal labor Heathcliff play by play Her Majestys Vietnam soldier New Beethoven letters. An Introduction to the Works of Peter Weiss (Studies in German Literature Linguistics and Culture) Family card games Index to fairy tales, 1978-1986 The Chinese Art of Studying the Head, Face and Hands Winnie-the-Pooh story treasury Types and market classes of live stock A Compendium Of The Life Of Saint Lucy Filippini A treasury of Georgia tales