

**1: Census - Census: Microfilm Collections & Services - Library Guides at Penn State University**

*Volume Reel - South Carolina Federal Population Census Schedules - Charleston (ED's , ) Counties.*

Summaries of these data are provided to interested parties upon request. In a continuing effort to provide these data to participating agencies as well as to the public, EPA periodically publishes a summary of all data submitted. As such, it is probably that recent data submittals may not be reflected in the following tables. These locations are shown in the following table. In the future NADB edit programs will reject any new data o submittals indicating a "not acceptable" analytical method. This "not acceptable" data will no longer be included in data retrieval files. These pollutants, along with their corresponding sampling intervals and National Primary and Secondary Standards, are as given on the following page. Chemiluminescence has been proposed as a replacement for the J-H method. The HC standard does not have to be met 1f the oxldant standard 1s met. Not to be exceeded more than once per year. When submitted, both continuous and non-continuous sampling intervals are given. Note that the pages are printed so that individual sections pollutant-method combinations may be removed and inserted in a loose- leaf notebook if desired. The format employed in this publication provides both parametric and non-parametric indices of air quality. The number of observations, the minimum and maximum value measured for the period of record, and the odd deciles plus the 95th and 99th percentiles describe the distri- bution of observed values. The arithmetic and geometric means and standard deviations provide some measure of central tendency and dispersion. Each summary line is preceded by the Air Quality Control Region within which the sampling site is located, the city or county parish, election district, or regional planning district , the three-digit site number within the city or county, and an Agency Type Code that indicates the type of agency responsible for the laboratory analysis. A Project Code is shown with the Agency Type Code to indicate the type of sur- veillance being conducted. Some principal Agency-Project Codes are: The arithmetic mean, geometric mean, airthmetic standard devi- ation, and geometric standard deviation are calculated and summarized in this report for data having met these criteria. Reports are available from the National Air Data Branch or the appropriate EPA Regional Office which give the means and standard deviations even though the minimum sum- mary criteria are not satisfied. Criteria for continuous observations with sampling intervals of less than 24 hours are as follows: Data representing annual periods must reflect a minimum of 75 percent of the total number of possible observations for the applicable year. Criteria for non-continuous observations with sampling intervals of 24 hours or greater are as follows: Data representing quarterly periods must reflect a minimum of five observations for the applicable quarter. Should there be no measurements in one of the three months of the quarter, each remaining month must have no less than two observations re- ported for the applicable period. Data representing annual periods must reflect four quarters of observation that have satisfied the quarterly criteria. Percentiles 10 30 50 70 90 95 99 Arithmetic Geometric Mean Std. Percentiles 10 30 50 70 90 95 99 Max. Percentiles 10 30 50 70 90 95 Percentiles Mox Arithmetic Geometric location No. Arithmetic Geometric 10 30 50 70 90 95 99 obs- Mean Std. Arithmetic 6ometric Mean Std. Arithmetic Geometric obs- Mean Std. Arithmetic Geometric location No. Percentiles 10 30 50 70 90 95 Max. Arithmetic Geometric 99 obs- Mean Std. Percentiles Arithmetic Geometric 10 30 50 70 90 95 99 Max. Arithmetic Geometric 10 30 50 70 90 95 99 obs.

**2: Atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki - Wikipedia**

*South Carolina is the second state on the reel. South Carolina Counties: Berkeley Counties.) Reel - South Carolina - Charleston (ED's ,*

Not able to control for employment status because these data are not available in the data set. Such as for education, for a car, or for a home. Could be either defined contribution or defined benefit plan. Only for respondents younger than Components may not sum to because of rounding. Surveys of Consumers, November and December There is also evidence that familiesâ€™ at all income levelsâ€™ have trouble resisting spending temptations. Sunden, "Saving and Financial Planning: Some Household Financial Management: The Connection between Knowledge and Behavior and more research on budgeting and cash-flow management is needed. Data from the Surveys of Consumers reveal that, overall, fewer than one-half 46 percent of all households used a spending plan or budget. Results for the cash-flow management index show that fewer than one-third of the households that scored low on the index reported using a spending plan or budget, although as shown in table 3, proportions were larger for households with low scores on other indexes, especially saving and investment. A low-cost checking or savings account is recommended as a budgeting and financial-management tool for several reasons. It reduces the cost of routine financial transactions, helps individuals develop positive credit histories, and may facilitate asset accumulation by providing a secure and somewhat "outof-reach" place for storing money. The percentages were much higher for low-income, younger, nonwhite, and Hispanic families. The overall percentage of unbanked families has remained fairly stable in recent years after a marked increase in account ownership between and About three-fifths of households scoring low on the cash-flow management index had a checking account, compared with higher proportions for those with medium or high scores. Again, households with low credit management, saving, and investment index scores were also less likely to have checking accounts than households with medium and high scores for those indexes. Cho, Lissa Johnson, and Rebecca M. Louis, Center for Social Development, Lopez, and Marc R. Swarthmore College, ; Sondra G.

**3: South Carolina school board elections, - Ballotpedia**

*Reel Greenville (EDs , , , ) and Newberry (EDs ) Counties. Reel Richland County. Reel Charleston (EDs , ) Counties.*

Summaries of NADB data are provided to all interested parties. In a continuing effort to provide these data to participating agencies as well as to the public, EPA periodically publishes a summary of all data submitted. These pollutants, along with their corresponding sampling intervals and National Primary and Secondary Standards, are as given in the following summary. The HC standard does not have to be met if the oxidant standard is met. Not to be exceeded more than once per year. When submitted, both continuous and non-continuous sampling intervals are given. The format employed in this publication provides both parametric and non-parametric indices of air quality. The number of observations, the minimum and maximum value measured for the period of record, and the odd deciles plus the 95th and 99th percentiles describe the distribution of observed values. The arithmetic and geometric means and standard deviations provide some measure of central tendency and dispersion. Each summary line is preceded by the Air Quality Control Region within which the sampling site is located,<sup>3</sup> the city or county parish, election district, or regional planning district, the three-digit site number within the city or county, and an Agency Type Code that indicates the type of agency responsible for the laboratory analysis. A Project Code is shown with the Agency Type Code to indicate the type of surveillance being conducted. Some principal Agency-Project Codes are: Arithmetic mean, geometric mean, and standard deviation are calculated and summarized in this report for data having met these criteria. Criteria for continuous observations with sampling intervals of less than 24 hours are as follows: VI Data representing quarterly periods must reflect a minimum of 75 percent of the total number of possible observations for the applicable quarter. Data representing annual periods must reflect a minimum of 75 percent of the total number of possible observations for the applicable year. Criteria for non-continuous observations with sampling intervals of 24 hours or greater are as follows: Data representing quarterly periods must reflect a minimum of five observations for the applicable quarter. Should there be no measurements in one of the three months of the quarter, each remaining month must have no less than two observations reported for the applicable period. Data representing annual periods must reflect four quarters of observation that have satisfied the quarterly criteria. Therefore, the data herein for Florida must be considered as in question. Projects for complete updating and validation of the Florida data are in progress.

Arithmetic	Geometric	location	No.	Percentiles	Max	Arithmetic	Geometric	10	30	50	70	90	95	99	obs.																																							
Percentiles	10	30	50	70	90	95	99	Ill	Mm	location	No	proi	obs.	Arithmetic	Geometric	Mean	Std.	Percentiles	10	30	50	70	90	95	99	44	48	Min	location	No	pro.	Percentiles	10	30	50	70	90	95	99	19	Ill	85	83	Mean	Std	dev	Ill	72	Percentiles	Max	Arithmetic	Geometric	location	No.

**4: New Construction Homes & Plans in Wright City, MO | 1, Homes | NewHomeSource**

*Pittsylvania (EDs ) County, Portsmouth (city), and Prince Edward and Prince George Counties. Prince William, Richmond, Princess Anne, Rappahannock, and Pulaski Counties.*

George Shaner household, U. Flora Canada, adopted child in Albert Carpenter household, U. Jak Morey household, U. Patrick Ryder household, U. Henry Bittler household, U. Daniel Bitler household, U. David Baughman household, U. Joseph Klipfel federal land patent, 15 September , Certificate no. Bureau of Land Management. Anton Miller federal land patent, 15 September , Certificate no. Military Survey, Certificate Ohio , [http: Anton Miller land patent, 15 February , Certificate no. Anton Miller federal land patent, 21 August , Certificate no. Newton Frame federal land patent, 1 August , Certificate no. William Frame federal land patent, 1 August , Certificate no. William Frame federal land patent, 1 July , Certificate no. William Frame federal land patent, 1 May , Certificate no. Francis Klipfel federal land patent, 10 September , Certificate Ohio , \[http: William Frame federal land patent, 15 March , Certificate no. Daniel Bitler federal land patent, 16 October , Certificate no. Daniel Bitler federal land patent, 7 October , Certificate no. Baughman family group sheets, unpublished genealogical material , 16 June Clarke Publishing Company, William Frame household, U. Musser household, U. General Affidavit of George W. Musser, John Musser and Mary E. John Musser and Mary E. Ames marriage record transcribed , Allen County Marriage records, v. Marshall, Printer, Virginia Laws, Statutes, etc. Jeremiah Frame payroll and muster record, Capt. John Frame payroll and muster record, Capt. William Frame payroll and muster record, Capt. James McGill payroll and muster record, Capt. William McGill payroll and muster record, Capt. James McGill payroll and muster record, Sgt. George Fosdick Gray death certificate, File no. George Joseph Cannady death certificate, File no. Elizabeth Constant death certificate, File no. Emily Constant Gray death certificate, File no. Muster Rolls of the Pennsylvania Volunteers in the War of , Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Company, , excerpted and reprinted from the Pennsylvania Archives, series 2, v. Walter John Cannady U. Social Security Act Application. William Thomas Kennedy U. Social Security Act application. William Hair household, U. John Hogshead will, 2 January , Will Book p. Daniel Bitler land entry case file no. Daniel Bitler land patent, 9 October , Certificate no. Henry Baughman land entry case file no. Henry Baughman land patent, 16 September , Certificate no. Henry Baughman land patent, 16 March , Certificate no. Henry Baughman land patent, 18 March , Certificate no. Morey land entry case file no. Anton Miller land entry case file no. Joseph Klipfel land entry case file no. William Frame land entry case file no. Newton Frame land entry case file no. Martha Jacobs death certificate, File no. John Bitler death certificate, File no. Bitler death certificate, File no. Hannah Rogers death certificate, File no. Baughman, Bill, George Baughman b. Andrew Jackson Morey death certificate, File no. Mary Kuntz death certificate, File no. Anna Barbara Graff death certificate, File no. Anton Brunn death certificate, File no. Arthur Bitler death certificate, File no. Klipfel death certificate, File no. Augustus William Klipfel death certificate, File no. Otis Edward Phillips U. Mabel Gray death entry, File no. Andreas, Proprietor, , \\[http: Sacramento City Directory for the year A. National Archives Microfilm T, Roll John Gerstner household, U. George Gerstner household, U. Nicholas Lerch estate, 4 June , Letters of Administration, v. Jacob Patterson household, U. Ray Billingsley residing in Anson H. Sutton boarding house, U. John Frame household, U. Newton Frame household, U. Jeremiah Frame household, U. Elizabeth Frame household, U. Thomas Frame household, U. Francis Peak household, U. Abraham Morrey, Plaintiff v. Bryant Thornhill, Administrator of Abraham Morey, deceased v. Descendancy chart of Jonathan Morey, b. Deutsches Schiffahrtsmuseum, Bremerhaven, Letter, 29 May Adam Patterson household, U. Deed of sale from Smiley H. Ephraim Patterson household, U. John Patterson household, U. Deed of sale from Elizabeth Patterson to Philip B. Moore, 10 December , Deed Book L, p. Frame household, U.\\]\\(#\\)\]\(#\)](#)

**5: Air Quality Data First Quarter Statistics**

*Five of 46 South Carolina counties are Pivot Counties. Pivot Counties are counties that voted for Barack Obama (D) in and for Donald Trump (R) in Altogether, the nation had Pivot Counties, with most being concentrated in upper midwestern and northeastern states.*

Index Preface This book is designed to provide an introduction to the big picture of real Indian life in the twentieth century. At the same time, the purpose is to provide the historical context for the primary issues and problems confronting modern Native peoples. This complexity made it a challenge to pull together an understandable presentation to anyone curious about American Indians after the so-called Indian wars were over in the late nineteenth century. I hope that the following pages share insights into the Indian experience and what it was like to be Indian over the course of the last hundred years. Economics and urbanization are the focus of chapter 2, which stresses that it is these two influences more than anything else that have brought great change to American Indians. Chapter 3 discusses language, oral tradition, and education. It is through education that American Indians have been changed by outsiders such as instructors and officials at boarding schools. However, American Indians have also used education as a tool since the s to bring about change for the better in their lives. Chapter 5 covers the political dimension in the lives of American Indians, noting the inside of tribal governments and communities, national Indian organizations, and the service of native peoples in the military. The next collection of chapters address how native peoples have been influenced by the outside mainstream and how they adjusted to welcoming new things, ideas, and inspiration from other people. Chapter 6 is about the recreational part of native lives and the enjoyment of sports. Notable individuals have played in professional sports and competed in the Olympics since Chapter 7 introduces the strength of native communities in their beliefs culturally with Christian influences and maintaining an indigenous ethos of looking at the world and universe. Culture expressed through art, artifacts, music, and entertainment is covered in Chapter 8. Indian cultural expressions are intermixed with mainstream influences, yet much of this is a new kind of traditionalism of native and modern collaboration. Literature and the media are the subjects of Chapter 9 and how American Indians have been presented in these two forums of the American mainstream. This includes the outside world of European and Japanese interests in American Indians. The remaining five chapters are reminders of the internal strength of Indian communal life. Chapter 10 is about the natural environment, resources, and how native peoples have maintained homes and made new ones by sustaining their identities. Chapter 11 takes us further into Indian life and describes humor from an their perspective. Chapter 12 is about the growing Indian gaming industry, how it started, and its impact on Indian country. Native medicine is a pillar of the internal strength of Indian people and chapter 13 discusses this including how external diseases have made Native American health vulnerable. The following pages are an extraordinary story of internal life of a minority group living in indigenous land of its own while working, living, and playing in a mainstream world much of the time and sustaining native communities most of the time. I want to express appreciation to various individuals whose works I revisited to read and to think about during the process of compiling, shaping, and writing and revising the following chapters. I am grateful to the ASU Foundation for providing my distinguished professorship. I want to thank my research assistant, Kristin Youngbull, who has helped to track down a lot of information for me as well as make continual runs to the Hayden Library on campus. In addition to Kristin, I want to acknowledge the mutual support of my current doctoral students, Azusa Ono and Tamrala Swafford. I am especially grateful to my wife, professor April Summitt, whose words of support and concern encouraged me throughout the entire project. I am also grateful to my son, Keytha Fixico, who has patiently waited to go for ice cream or play golf with me while I completed tasks for this book. Also, I am grateful for the support from my parents, John and Virginia Fixico, and for the knowledgeable insight they were able to provide concerning community activities among Indians in Oklahoma. Donald Fixico Arizona State University Introduction This book is about American Indian lifeways and how Indian values have changed from traditional ones to new ones that have enabled them to live in the twentieth century. Simultaneously, they have amended many of the old ways while embracing new

technologies of the twentieth century. Why has the federal government been such a big part of American Indian lives? An acute decline in economic prosperity among Indians during the nineteenth century led, in the late s, to a desire on the part of government officials to help Indian communities. The continuous aim of federal assistance to Indians has been to change the latterâ€™ to transmute native peoples into white Americans. In the view of white Americans, the Indian was either a noble savage or primitive savage, but was in either case viewed as uncivilized, as defined by prevailing standards in U. Little effort was made to understanding the lifeways of tribes from any region of the country. The predominant Euro-American culture, including its political and religious beliefs, was fundamentally different from native Indian communal life. From the late s to , Indian nations fought over 1, wars, battles, and skirmishes to defend their lives and homelands. Starting in , Indian nations continued to make treaties until After that, Indian tribes made agreements with the United States with the last one being with the Mountain Ute Indians in 1 In all, treaties, ratified by Congress, were made between the tribes and the United States. The treaties legally obligated the United States to fulfill its promises. Education, annuities, and the cession of Indian lands were the most common treaty provisions. This was a sovereign-to-sovereign relationship, according to law, comparable to treaties between foreign nations; and this relationship is the basis of Indian rights today. In the end, Indian communities had survived the catastrophes of removal to the West and war. They were joined at Promontory Point near Ogden, Utah, in 1 Within the following years, four more transcontinental railroads connected the West with the East. The west was rapidly changing. The railroad industry helped at least 12 territories to become states between 1 and 1 During the s, peyotism surged among Indians in the Southwest and its practice spread throughout the plains and eastward among the Oklahoma tribes. Based on a ceremonial ingesting of a hallucinogenic plant, members of some tribes combined this with Christianity to form a new religion. With the aid of ethnologist James Mooney and the decision supporting peyotism reached in *Woody v. United States* , the Native American Church had a thriving membership of well over , by the mids. A major piece of legislation in again caused major changes in Indian livesâ€™the General Allotment Act, or Dawes Act. On the reservation of Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux in Minnesota, 2, Indians were the first to be assigned individual land allotments in , leaving , acres in surplus. The act stated that the U. Normally, the head of a family received acres, persons over the age of 18 received 80, and the children received 40 acres apiece. Commissions were in charge of distributing the lands after survey crews had dissected the reservations. Federal officials kept tribal rolls to record who received allotments. Amendments followed the Dawes Act to allot lands to tribes excluded from the act. Tribal lands were held in trust with the U. This gave the U. Furthermore, Indians did not have full ownership over their allotted lands. Unfortunately the majority of allottees could not read and write English, much less have business knowledge necessary to develop their properties. By delaying citizenship, allottees were under the protection of the United States, but for many the Burke Act came too late when shrewd opportunists manipulated them out of their lands. Amidst the graft and corruption, Indians kept their sense of belonging to community, the essence of their identity. From to Indian land as a whole diminished from million acres to 48 million acres. Of the 91 million acres lost, two-thirds disappeared during the first 10 years of the allotment program, even though only 5 million acres were actually allotted in this period. The Betrayal of the Five Civilized Tribes. Finally, the Meriam Report of surveyed the poor living conditions on the Indian allotments and remaining reservations and recommended the allotment program be stopped. In the Northern Cheyenne Allotment Act distributed lands to the Northern Cheyenne, the last tribe to be allotted land during â€™ The early decades of the twentieth century were clouded with negative repercussions of the allotment program. While the majority of the population stayed entrenched on their allotments and on tribal reservations, a small steady stream of Indians moved away due to World War I. An estimated 10, Indians fought in World War I, and they experienced living in the American mainstream as servicemen. With the granting of U. Another 40, to 50, worked in the war industries. This new program contributed to a dramatic urban shift in the American Indian population of approximately 1. At present, more than two-thirds of the population resides in cities like greater Los Angeles, which has an estimated 50, Indians, the largest urban Indian population. But instead of the population becoming assimilated into the urban mainstream, an Indianness of community identity has survived through the concentrated settlement of Indians in enclaves more commonly know as ghettos.

Undereducation, inadequate qualifications for well-paying jobs, poor housing, inconsistent employment, and alcoholism remain consistent problems for urban Indians. Federal assistance came as early as 1875, when the Indian Vocational Training Act authorized three kinds of programs to train Indians in job skills. But, for the most part, urban Indians themselves and concerned individuals have initiated alcoholism treatment programs and Indian neighborhood centers such as St. Efforts have been made to help the elder Indians to live in the cities as well. Still, too often, American Indian populations in the cities reside in urban ghettos, but this is changing as the people become more educated and qualify for professions. Government legislation and other actions have sought in some cases to offer Indians financial reparations. With the introduction of the Indian Claims Commission Act in 1946, the federal government was called upon to settle numerous disputed Indian land claims. Another federal bureaucracy, the Bureau of Land Management, created five major dams on the Upper Missouri River that compensated Sioux families who had to move. The bottom line called for dollars and Indian removal to produce hydroelectricity and water reservoirs. A similar case was the Kinzua Dam project, completed in 1906 on Seneca lands, which were flooded in the name of progress. Several court cases came to the legal forefront in the 1970s, chief among them the Maine case involving the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy, who wanted a return of land instead of being compensated in dollars. The Indian-land relationship is of a depth that bureaucrats seem to have taken lightly. In the view of traditional Indians, maintaining this relationship is essential to life on this planet, or else the consequences will be grave. For instance, kinship is bonded between the land and communities through generations. This fundamental structure is disturbed when the federal government intervenes to decide an issue such as the ongoing Navajo-Hopi Joint Use Area in northeast Arizona. In 1980, the government engineered a settlement agreement between the Navajo and Hopi tribes resulting in a shared common land area that both tribes claimed was theirs originally. American Indian groups hold specific philosophical and spiritual views of the land and environment in which they live. Throughout the first many decades of the twentieth century, only a few non-Indian individuals, such as Ernest Thompson Seton, naturalist George Bird Grinnell, and sociologist John Collier, understood the deep Indian attachment to the environment. In the first part of the century, Indian water rights were tested in *Winters v.*

**6: The Lake City reporter**

*County, Connecticut are located in Second District and have Second District routing numbers ( or ), but the Windsor Locks office of the First District processes the checks of these banks.*

View suggested citation Abstract Problem: Chronic conditions and disorders e. Monitoring chronic diseases, health-risk behaviors, and access to and use of health care are fundamental to the development of effective public health programs and policies at the state and local levels. Description of the System: BRFSS collects data on health-risk behaviors, chronic diseases and conditions, access to and use of health care, and use of preventive health services related to the leading causes of death and disability. The age-adjusted prevalence estimates of health-risk behaviors, self-reported chronic health conditions, access to and use of health care, and use of preventive health services varied substantially by state, territory, and MMSA in Each set of proportions refers to the median range of age-adjusted prevalence estimates for health-risk behaviors, self-reported chronic diseases or conditions, or use of preventive health care services by geographic jurisdiction, as reported by survey respondents. Adults with good or better health: Adults aged 18â€”64 years with health care coverage: Adults who received a routine physical checkup during the preceding 12 months: Adults who ever had their blood cholesterol checked: Current cigarette smoking among adults: Binge drinking among adults during the preceding 30 days: Adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity during the preceding month: Adults who reported consuming fruit less than once per day during the preceding month: Adults who reported consuming vegetables less than once per day during the preceding month: Adults who have obesity: Adults having had a depressive disorder: Adults with high blood pressure: Adults with high blood cholesterol: The prevalence of health care access and use, health-risk behaviors, and chronic health conditions varied by state, territory, and MMSA. The data in this report underline the importance of continuing to monitor chronic diseases, health-risk behaviors, and access to and use of health care in order to assist in the planning and evaluation of public health programs and policies at the state, territory, and MMSA level. State and local health departments and agencies and others interested in health and health care can continue to use BRFSS data to identify groups with or at high risk for chronic conditions, unhealthy behaviors, and limited health care access and use. BRFSS data also can be used to help design, implement, monitor, and evaluate health-related programs and policies. Top Introduction Chronic conditions e. Adopting healthy behaviors e. At the population level, monitoring health behaviors, chronic conditions, and health care use can inform action to address these leading causes of death and disability. BRFSS is the largest continuously running health-based telephone survey in the world 3. BRFSS is a principal source of data on health-risk behaviors, chronic diseases, and health care access and use at the state and local levels. States, counties, cities, and others use BRFSS data to set objectives, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of health-related initiatives. This report contains age-adjusted prevalence estimates for various chronic conditions, health-risk behaviors, and use of preventive health services by state, territory, and selected MMSA for Top Methods BRFSS is an ongoing, cross-sectional, random-digitâ€”dialed telephone survey that completes approximately , interviews with adults residing in the United States or its territories each year. In , all 50 U. In the landline survey, one adult was randomly chosen from each selected household. In the cellular phone survey, each adult respondent was considered a one-person household 6. Participants reported their county of residence in the demographics section of the core questionnaire. MMSAs are defined by the U. Office of Management and Budget 7. All questions in the core component and optional modules undergo technical review, cognitive testing, and field testing 6. States must ask all core component questions without modification 6. In addition to the core questionnaire component, states could include up to 25 optional questionnaire modules. In , a total of 24 optional modules were used by at least one state or territory as follows: This module is also used to randomly select a child for the Asthma Call-back Survey, although various states that use the random child selection module do not participate in the Asthma Call-back Survey 8. State-added questions were not evaluated by CDC and are not released in public-use data sets 6. In , certain states used a split questionnaire design. Up to three different questionnaire versions were permitted. Although core questions were required to

be used in all versions, state-added questions and optional modules did not have this requirement. Using a split questionnaire design allowed states to include a larger variety of optional modules or state-added questions 6. In , all BRFSS interviews were conducted according to standard protocols, which ensure interview quality and confidentiality 9. Data collected by the states are submitted to CDC for processing, checking, and weighting. Sampling A BRFSS sample record was one telephone number in the list of all telephone numbers that were randomly selected for dialing 6. In , Puerto Rico and Guam used simple random sampling to collect their landline samples, and all 50 states and the District of Columbia used disproportionate stratified sampling DSS for the landline portion of the sample. In the DSS approach, telephone numbers were separated into two strata high-density and medium-density on the basis of the number of listed telephone numbers in their hundred block. Both strata were expected to contain mostly household telephone numbers, but high-density strata were sampled at a higher rate than medium-density strata 6. The DSS design resulted in a probability sample of all households with telephones 6. Cellular telephone sampling frames were provided by the Telecordia database of telephone exchanges. Cell phone numbers were randomly selected from these sampling frames 6. These records were transferred to the appropriate state i. In , a total of 46 states or territories all except the District of Columbia, Florida, Guam, North Dakota, Oregon, West Virginia, and Wyoming sampled disproportionately by geographic stratum to ensure adequate sample sizes in sub-state geographic regions 6. Design weights of dual cell phone and landline users were adjusted to account for the complete overlap of cell phone and landline sampling frames. Design weights were truncated by quartile within geographic region or state 6. BRFSS used weight trimming to reduce the value of extremely high weights and to increase the value of extremely low weights, with the objective of reducing errors in prevalence estimates 6. In the past, BRFSS poststratification weights were based only on three sociodemographic characteristics: In contrast, the new raking process permits the inclusion of additional sociodemographic characteristics e. BRFSS data were raked to each of these margins in an iterative process until a convergence of a set value was reached. Statistical Analyses Age adjustment is a standard analytical technique used to compare estimates between populations with different age distributions e. In this report, prevalence estimates were directly age adjusted so that the reader can compare estimates across states and MMSAs with different age distributions. Age adjusted prevalence estimates were standardized to the projected U. For prevalence estimates among adults aged 18â€”64 years, two age adjustment categories were used: Age-adjusted prevalence estimates are taken from direct responses and are not the results of modeling. Age was imputed for the limited number of persons who were missing data on age. County-level estimates are not presented in this report. Modeled small area estimates at the county level will be released at a future date. Relative standard error was calculated by dividing the standard error of the estimated prevalence by the estimated prevalence and multiplying by for percent. Top About This Report This report presents age-adjusted prevalence estimates and a discussion of the following topics: Respondents self-reported their height and weight. Body mass index BMI was calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in meters squared. The prevalence of all other chronic conditions was based on self-report of the specific condition: Selected chronic conditions e. Crude unadjusted prevalence estimates for selected health indicators are presented on the BRFSS website A total of , respondents completed landline telephone interviews, and the numbers of participants ranged from 1, in Guam to 11, in Kansas median: For the cellular telephone survey, a total of , respondents completed interviews, and the numbers of participants ranged from in Guam to 11, in Kansas median: Response rates for BRFSS were calculated using standards set by the American Association of Public Opinion Research Response Rate Formula 4 RR4 , which is the number of respondents who completed the survey as a proportion of all eligible and likely-eligible persons The RR4 response rate for the landline survey ranged from The RR4 response rate for the combined sample, which was weighted by the respective size of the two samples, ranged from More detailed information on response rates, cooperation rates, interview completion rates, and eligibility factors is included in the BRFSS Summary Data Quality Report Among 53 states and U. Poor physical health was defined as physical illness or injury. Among selected MMSAs, the age-adjusted prevalence estimates ranged from 6. Poor Mental Health Poor mental health was defined as stress, depression, or problems with emotions. Respondents were asked for how many of the past 30 days their mental health was not good. Among selected

MMSAs, the age-adjusted prevalence estimates ranged from 5. Health Care Coverage Health care coverage was defined as having health insurance, prepaid plans e. In , the age-adjusted prevalence estimates of adults aged 18â€”64 who had health care coverage ranged from Among selected MMSAs, the age-adjusted prevalence estimates of 18â€”64 year-olds with health care coverage ranged from Among selected MMSAs, the age-adjusted prevalence estimates ranged from Health-Risk Behaviors Current Cigarette Smoking Adults were considered current smokers if they reported having smoked at least cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoked every day or on certain days. Among selected MMSAs, the age-adjusted prevalence estimates of current smokers ranged from 4. Binge Drinking Males were considered binge drinkers if they had five or more drinks on one or more occasions during the past 30 days.

**7: Air Quality Data: Second Quarter Statistics**

*The Internet can be a valuable tool to aid in your Census search. There are many sites that provide information. Census Online contains over 44, links to US census records, census calculators, and census forms from*

Bonaventure set a program record for the most wins in a single season going st. Photography by Craig Melvin. Printed by Register Graphics: Tim Beach A special thanks to all Atlantic 10 and opponent sports information offices and all members of past sports information staff that have contributed to the makeup of this book. Jacey Brooks Buffalo St. Box G Reilly Center St. Mary Beth Fidurko Student Assistants: Sister Margaret Carney, O. Reilly Center 5, Playing Surface: Bob Lanier Court Athletics Dept. If you need additional information, photos, or wish to arrange an interview with Coach Crowley or a player, please contact our office and we will be happy to help. We appreciate your interest in St. ToTo request request a credential, a credential, please please contact contact Amanda Amanda Murphy Murphy at at , , or or viavia email email at at amurphy sbu. Credential Credential requests requests must must bebe made made at at least least hours hours in in advance advance forfor each each game. If time If time permits, permits, thethe passes passes will will bebe mailed. If not, If not, thethe passes passes will will bebe leftleft at at Will Will Call, Call, which which is is located located in in thethe main main lobby lobby of of thethe Reilly Reilly Center Center near near thethe bookstore bookstore and and ticket ticket office. WeWe will will dodo ourour best best to to coordinate coordinate anan interview interview time time that that is convenient is convenient to to both both thethe student-athlete student-athlete or or coach coach and and media media member. The The best best time time to to interview interview a a student-athlete student-athlete or or coach coach is after is after practice. Space Space forfor working working writers, writers, television television and and radio radio broadcasters broadcasters and and scouts scouts is located is located in in thethe press press section section in in thethe first first row row of of thethe center center setset of of stands stands onon thethe east east side side of of thethe arena. AllAll seating seating is is assigned. The The room room is open is open one one hour hour before before each each game, game, at at halftime halftime and and following following thethe game. The The room room contains contains phone phone lines lines and and has has access access to to wireless wireless and and high-speed high-speed internet. Pre-game Pre-game information, information, halftime halftime and and final final stats stats and and refreshments refreshments areare available. Coach Coach Crowley Crowley will will follow follow thethe visiting visiting coach. Bonaventure Bonaventure and and visiting visiting student-athletes student-athletes will will also also bebe available available forfor interview interview in in thethe media media room room following following thethe game, game, perper request. ALL ALL postgame postgame interviews interviews will will bebe conducted conducted in in thethe media media room. Please Please make make postgame postgame player player interview interview requests requests forfor both both teams teams to to St. Chuck Pollock and J. Jeff Russo media st. Bonaventure University and PrestoSports. Seems like half the world is on Facebook and now St. Vote on polls, watch video exclusives, meet fellow Bonnies fans and find exclusive information on the Official Facebook page of St. Bonaventure Athletics and St. Bonaventure Department of Athletics. Archived audio as well as video are available on the site through Bonnies All-Access. Television CBS College Sports Network and the Atlantic 10 Conference have a comprehensive agreement consisting of all Conference-related media and marketing rights to all A sports during the regular season and postseason championships. AtEach broadcast will begin 15 minutes radio sports department willfrom critique the first rahalf. I grew up here. My first memories are in the Reilly Center. Bonaventure graduate Bob Lanier. Along with the installation of a fresh playing surface, the RC received two new end zone scoreboards and hanging basketball goals as well as a state-of-the-art sound system to add to the aura of the facility. Reilly Center Facts Capacity: His dedication and commitment to the program has established a strong foundation of future success for the Brown and White. For his guidance in the season, Crowley was named Atlantic 10 Coach of the Year, the first coach in program history to win the award. Crowley has turned in his finest coaching performances on the sidelines in the last three seasons after directing the Bonnies to a combined 57 victories since the beginning of the campaign. The campaign was one of the

most successful campaigns in St. After the victory, St. Bonaventure received a vote in the AP Top 25 poll for the first time. The Bonnies won nine Atlantic 10 games in the season, including wins against Temple and Charlotte, setting a program record for most conference wins in a single season. The victory against Temple was the first win against the Owls in seven years. Bonaventure finished the season in a fourway tie for fourth place in the A with its conference record. Its seventh seed in the A Tournament ties the club with the highest ranking in the tournament since The Jim Crowley File hometown: Keuka College, Coaching Experience 16 seasons St. Bonaventure Following the record-setting season on the court, a pair of Bonnies received postseason recognition from the Atlantic For the second consecutive year, Dana Mitchell earned a spot on the All-Conference second team, while Katelyn Murray earned a spot on the Academic All-Conference squad. Under the tutelage of Crowley, Mitchell has developed into one of the premier players in the conference. She now ranks fifth on the all-time Bona scoring chart with 1, career points following three seasons. She also is the eighth Bonnie to notch at least 1, points and rebounds. The Brown and White jumped out of the opening tip to the tune of a program<sup>10 11</sup> At the conclusion of the season, two members of the team received All-Conference accolades for their stellar performances. Throughout his career on the southwestern New York campus, Crowley has displayed the capability of developing his players to maximize their potential. His motivational and teaching skills have facilitated the advancement of his athletes into all-around and fundamental students of the game. Latendresse matured into one of the upper echelon forwards in the Atlantic 10 by her final season under the watchful eye of Crowley. She arrived on campus with little experience outside of the paint, but soon established a smooth stroke from behind the arc. In the company of Crowley, Latendresse left the school as only the seventh player in program history to post 1, points and rebounds. In , Crowley piloted his team to a quick start as the Bonnies were triumphant in their first five contests, including a tournament title at the St. Following the season, senior guard Stefanie Collins received honorable mention All-Conference honors and freshman forward Ashley Edwards was named to the All-Rookie team. Throughout her career at St. Bonaventure, Crowley helped mold Collins into a perennial All-Conference selection. The A Rookie of the Year became the only player in program history to receive All-Conference honors in each of her four seasons in the Brown and White. After her college eligibility expired in , Collins continued with basketball as a professional in Europe. Crowley escorted his team to several impressive victories in the campaign. The Bonnies also picked up five conference victories, including a sweep of Massachusetts. In , the Brown and White closed with a record and a mark in the competitive A conference slate. Crowley led the Bonnies to their highest league finish since as the team exceeded preseason expectations with a seventh place finish. Crowley and Bonnies achieved great success despite taking on a heavy-road schedule, including a game span away from the Reilly Center. The Brown and White notched the fifth most true road triumphs in the nation with 10 and matched the longest road winning streak in school history with six. Following a fantastic season on the court, a pair of Bonnies earned postseason honors from the Atlantic Mitchell followed up an AllRookie campaign with a selection to the All-Conference second team, while Murray earned a spot on the Academic All-Conference squad. For her sophomore performance, Mitchell became the third Bonnie and fifth sophomore ever to lead the conference in scoring thanks to an During the season, Crowley navigated the team to a program record six-straight wins away from the Reilly Center, including a victory at Big Ten affiliate Michigan and a Wagner Holiday Tournament championship. Following the lead of their coach, the Brown and White reeled off seven road wins and 11 away from the St. Crowley and his club entered the Atlantic 10 Conference schedule with 10 victories. The club advanced to the second round of the A Tournament with a victory against Massachusetts in the opening round. Bonaventure improvement. Bonaventure classroom. His ability to find student St. Bonaventure athletes who excel both on and off the St. Bonaventure court has proved to be a tremendous St. Bonaventure asset to the University and has helped prepare his players for life after basket St. Bonaventure ball. Bonaventure Along with her Academic All Con Keuka ference selection of Murray during two Keuka consecutive years, the Harrisburg, Pa. Bonaventure For the sixth time in the last seven St. Bonaventure academic years, St. Bonaventure earned St. The Brown and White earned their high-coaching skills for the Western New York region est academic ranking in school history following in the Empire State Games. In , he guided the season with a GPA of 3. Crowley coached Murray and graduNine of

10 returning letterwinners head into ate Erica Schiefen in the summer of In two of Five Bonnies capped the academic his four years in the second seat, St.

**8: H&R - Dealer Locator**

*Published Records of the American Colonies Reel Listing 1 Connecticut. Acts & Laws Of His Majesty's Colony Of Connecticut in New England.*

Started 21 contests including the final straight after moving to the No. Named to the second team All-Southern Conference tournament after averaging Ranked fourth on the team with a Recorded 13 double-digit scoring efforts on the year Finished second on the team with a 5. Played in all 34 games on the season with 23 appearances among the starting lineup including the first 19 games of the year Ranked fourth on the team with a 9. Was tied for the team-lead with a 4. Recorded 77 assists and 44 steals to rank second on the team in both categories Is the 17th different Catamount to earn All-tournament accolades Twice posted double-figure scoring in four-straight games, closing the season with double-digits in three consecutive Scored a season-high 19 points - including the first 12 from the floor for the Catamounts to open the game against No. Closed the season with double-digit scoring efforts in the SoCon tourney and 10 at Marshall in the CollegeInsider. Major difference in his first two seasons was at the free throw line - struggled with a percent of average from the charity stripe in his second season. One of two Catamounts to start all 31 games in which he appeared Led the team - and ranked ninth in the Southern Conference - with a Ranked third in the league with a 1. Named the Southern Conference Freshman of the Year Listed as an honorable mention on the CollegeHoops. Scored in double figures in 24 of his 31 games during his rookie campaign, eclipsing the point plateau six times Scored in double-digits in his first career start at No. Made his first career basket at the 7: Posted two point scoring performances in the Great Alaska Shootout, including 20 against San Diego State and a then career-high 22 against Northern Illinois Posted his first career double-double against NIU with the aforementioned 22 points and career-best 10 rebounds Scored a dozen points at No. Scored 14 points, including two on a one-handed tomahawk slam dunk in the second half against the College of Charleston Put together a string of three-consecutive, point scoring outings with 25 at the College of Charleston, 28 in the home win over Appalachian State and his second career double-double with 20 points and 10 rebounds in the road loss at Elon. Skipped his final year of high school eligibility in Canada to enroll at WCU Practiced with the team but did not travel nor compete, sitting out and taking a redshirt. Played in a career-best 18 games, all off the bench Matched a career-high with six rebounds against WWC and finished a perfect 3-for-3 from the floor in the latter Played in seven games, coming off the bench Scored 11 points on the season, averaging 1. Added eight rebounds - four offensive and four defensive - for a 1. Made his collegiate debut in the season opener against St. Catharine College, scoring a career-best four points on a perfect showing from the floor and a 2-for-4 performance at the free throw line Saw his most extensive game action against Berea College, playing a then career-long 14 minutes and pulling down a careerhigh six rebounds. Accepted an invitation as a preferred walk-on to join the Catamount basketball team Practiced with the team but did not play Was awarded an athletic scholarship in May of Garnered All-WAC accolades as a junior when he averaged Also played football as a prep.

**9: Men's Basketball Yearbook by Western Carolina University Athletics - Issuu**

2/8/ 5/14/ 10/23/ 8/10/ 1/31/ 12/11/ 1/31/ 1/31/ 9/11/ 11/22/

Areas still controlled by Japan in white and green included Korea, Taiwan, Indochina , and much of China , including most of the main cities, and the Dutch East Indies. Allied-held areas are in red, with the neutral Soviet Union and Mongolia in grey. Most Japanese military units fought fiercely, ensuring that the Allied victory would come at an enormous cost. Nearly one million of the casualties occurred during the last year of the war, from June to June In December , American battle casualties hit an all-time monthly high of 88, as a result of the German Ardennes Offensive. Deferments for groups such as agricultural workers were tightened, and there was consideration of drafting women. At the same time, the public was becoming war-weary, and demanding that long-serving servicemen be sent home. Along the way, the ratio of Japanese to American casualties dropped from 5: Lack of raw materials forced the Japanese war economy into a steep decline after the middle of The civilian economy, which had slowly deteriorated throughout the war, reached disastrous levels by the middle of The rice harvest was the worst since , and hunger and malnutrition became widespread. By , the U. By the middle of , the U. In February , Prince Fumimaro Konoe advised Emperor Hirohito that defeat was inevitable, and urged him to abdicate. Operation Olympic and Operation Coronet. Set to begin in October , Olympic involved a series of landings by the U. The target date was chosen to allow for Olympic to complete its objectives, for troops to be redeployed from Europe, and the Japanese winter to pass. Most were immobile formations for coastal defense, but 16 were high quality mobile divisions. Casualty predictions varied widely, but were extremely high. Stimson was sufficiently concerned about high American estimates of probable casualties to commission his own study by Quincy Wright and William Shockley. DeBakey and Gilbert Beebe. Wright and Shockley estimated the invading Allies would suffer between 1. Quantities of phosgene , mustard gas , tear gas and cyanogen chloride were moved to Luzon from stockpiles in Australia and New Guinea in preparation for Operation Olympic, and MacArthur ensured that Chemical Warfare Service units were trained in their use. Air raids on Japan A B over Osaka on June 1, While the United States had developed plans for an air campaign against Japan prior to the Pacific War, the capture of Allied bases in the western Pacific in the first weeks of the conflict meant that this offensive did not begin until mid when the long-ranged Boeing B Superfortress became ready for use in combat. Hansell determined that Guam , Tinian , and Saipan in the Mariana Islands would better serve as B bases, but they were in Japanese hands. Air bases were developed, [28] and B operations commenced from the Marianas in October Hansell continued the practice of conducting so-called high-altitude precision bombing , aimed at key industries and transportation networks, even after these tactics had not produced acceptable results. The attacks initially targeted key industrial facilities but much of the Japanese manufacturing process was carried out in small workshops and private homes. It was the deadliest bombing raid of the war, at a cost of 20 Bs shot down by flak and fighters. Aircraft flying from Allied aircraft carriers and the Ryukyu Islands also regularly struck targets in Japan during in preparation for Operation Downfall. According to Yuki Tanaka , the U. Japanese fighters and anti-aircraft guns had difficulty engaging bombers flying at high altitude. Manhattan Project The discovery of nuclear fission by German chemists Otto Hahn and Fritz Strassmann in , and its theoretical explanation by Lise Meitner and Otto Frisch , made the development of an atomic bomb a theoretical possibility. This prompted preliminary research in the United States in late Army Corps of Engineers. Little Boy was a gun-type fission weapon that used uranium , a rare isotope of uranium separated at the Clinton Engineer Works at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Because the flying squadrons of the group consisted of both bomber and transport aircraft, the group was designated as a "composite" rather than a "bombardment" unit. Parsons left , Rear Admiral William R. Purnell center , and Brigadier General Thomas F. Farrell right The th Composite Group had an authorized strength of officers and 1, enlisted men, almost all of whom eventually deployed to Tinian. In addition to its authorized strength, the th had attached to it on Tinian 51 civilian and military personnel from Project Alberta , [67] known as the 1st Technical Detachment. These aircraft were specially adapted to carry nuclear weapons, and were equipped with fuel-injected engines,

Curtiss Electric reversible-pitch propellers , pneumatic actuators for rapid opening and closing of bomb bay doors and other improvements. The Cape Victory made brief port calls at Honolulu and Eniwetok but the passengers were not permitted to leave the dock area. An advance party of the air echelon, consisting of 29 officers and 61 enlisted men flew by C to North Field on Tinian, between May 15 and May Purnell of the Military Policy Committee, [71] who were on hand to decide higher policy matters on the spot. Along with Captain William S. Derry, Colonel William P. Stearns and David M. Wilson and William Penney from the Manhattan Project. The target selection was subject to the following criteria: The blast would create effective damage. The target was unlikely to be attacked by August Hiroshima was described as "an important army depot and port of embarkation in the middle of an urban industrial area. It is a good radar target and it is such a size that a large part of the city could be extensively damaged. There are adjacent hills which are likely to produce a focusing effect which would considerably increase the blast damage. Due to rivers it is not a good incendiary target. Two aspects of this are 1 obtaining the greatest psychological effect against Japan and 2 making the initial use sufficiently spectacular for the importance of the weapon to be internationally recognized when publicity on it is released. Kyoto has the advantage of the people being more highly intelligent and hence better able to appreciate the significance of the weapon. Hiroshima has the advantage of being such a size and with possible focussing from nearby mountains that a large fraction of the city may be destroyed. Reischauer , a Japan expert for the U. Army Intelligence Service , was incorrectly said to have prevented the bombing of Kyoto. Stimson, the Secretary of War at the time, who had known and admired Kyoto ever since his honeymoon there several decades earlier. Truman about the matter. Truman agreed with Stimson, and Kyoto was temporarily removed from the target list. It was evident that everyone would suspect trickery. If a bomb were exploded in Japan with previous notice, the Japanese air power was still adequate to give serious interference. An atomic bomb was an intricate device, still in the developmental stage. Its operation would be far from routine. If during the final adjustments of the bomb the Japanese defenders should attack, a faulty move might easily result in some kind of failure. Such an end to an advertised demonstration of power would be much worse than if the attempt had not been made. It was now evident that when the time came for the bombs to be used we should have only one of them available, followed afterwards by others at all-too-long intervals. We could not afford the chance that one of them might be a dud. If such an open test were made first and failed to bring surrender, the chance would be gone to give the shock of surprise that proved so effective. On the contrary, it would make the Japanese ready to interfere with an atomic attack if they could. Though the possibility of a demonstration that would not destroy human lives was attractive, no one could suggest a way in which it could be made so convincing that it would be likely to stop the war. Allied prisoners of war might be moved to the demonstration site and be killed by the bomb. They also worried that the bomb might be a dud since the Trinity test was of a stationary device, not an air-dropped bomb. In addition, although more bombs were in production, only two would be available at the start of August, and they cost billions of dollars, so using one for a demonstration would be expensive. The other side contained text stating " LeMay thought that leaflets would increase the psychological impact of bombing, and reduce the international stigma of area-bombing cities. Even with the warnings, Japanese opposition to the war remained ineffective. In general, the Japanese regarded the leaflet messages as truthful, with many Japanese choosing to leave major cities. The leaflets caused such concern that the government ordered the arrest of anyone caught in possession of a leaflet. Those decisions were implemented because of the uncertainty of a successful detonation and also because of the wish to maximize shock in the leadership. McNelly wrote that it was July Hiroshima may have been leafleted in late July or early August, as survivor accounts talk about a delivery of leaflets a few days before the atomic bomb was dropped. With the text of this leaflet reading in Japanese " Stimson therefore had to obtain British permission. The meeting also considered what Truman could reveal to Joseph Stalin , the leader of the Soviet Union , at the upcoming Potsdam Conference , as this also required British concurrence. The th Composite Group, 20th Air Force will deliver its first special bomb as soon as weather will permit visual bombing after about 3 August on one of the targets: Hiroshima, Kokura, Niigata and Nagasaki. To carry military and civilian scientific personnel from the War Department to observe and record the effects of the explosion of the bomb, additional aircraft will accompany the airplane carrying

the bomb. The observing planes will stay several miles distant from the point of impact of the bomb. Additional bombs will be delivered on the above targets as soon as made ready by the project staff. Further instructions will be issued concerning targets other than those listed above.

Social science and social policy Political news and comment Imre Kiralfys Columbus and the discovery of America . History of Maria Kittle Awaken Children, Volume 9 Hauntings and Other Fantastic Tales (1890) Habeas Corpus and Other Constitutional Controversies H. A. Bedau Encouraging reflective learners The Oxford University Press and Robert Proctors Greek types J.F. Coakley And easy traffic machine Summary of selected findings Barbara Tobolowsky. The Best of Scotland on Sunday If only I had a green nose One wrong move shannon mckenna Wang Ten Ren and his Bride 242 Rockwell integrated space plan A new approach for demonstrating attainment of the ambient ozone standard Getting your home ready for the marketplace Quiches and savory tarts The clothing customs Life and works, in brief CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, 87th Edition (Crc Handbook of Chemistry and Physics) Desperate Husbands Pocket Guide Good, the right, life, and death Landscapes in music Introduction to project based learning 2003 Harris Maryland Manufacturers Directory (Harris Maryland Manufacturers Directory, 2003) The attributes of sovereignty : the cold war, colonialism, and community education in Puerto Rico Alyosha Local time : southwestern humor and nineteenth-century literary regionalism Mak.Frankfurt (Prestel Museum Guides) Sparkman Stephens New institutional economics and FDI location in Central and Eastern Europe Robert Grosse and Len J. Trevi The problem of normative similarity 1 : ostension 9.6 The importance of good governance and operational management Health and safety laws Perfectly lonely sheet music Bill Gates, software billionaire Place Value Grade 3 (Practice Makes Perfect) Part five : Epilogue. David and the Very Scary Giant (Did You Know Old Testament Bible Story)