

**Chapter 1 : Full text of "Reward for the capture of Booth : report to accompany bill H.R. no. "**

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Subscribe Ballay, Stephen J. Nelson, Behmer, Robert L. Legg Mason Wood Walker, Inc. Bandosz, Susanbeebee, Peter C. Weyforth, Dennis Williamson, Michael J. Zappitelli, Dunwoody Zook, for Melissa D. Zook, li, and Suzanne C. Zook, Appellants in , F. In this lawsuit brought by the named investors against their brokerage firm, Legg Mason Wood Walker, Inc. The first presents an issue not yet ruled upon by any federal appellate court: We believe that the language and the legislative history of section 12 2 demonstrate that Congress did not there intend to protect buyers in the aftermarket, and we hold that section 12 2 provides a remedy to buyers of securities only in the initial distributions. The district court thus erred as a matter of law in sending this count of the complaint to the jury. We will reverse the judgment of the district court on this count and remand for the entry of judgment in favor of Legg Mason. Our resolving this initial issue in favor of Legg Mason requires that we determine whether the investors are entitled to a new trial on their count under section 10 b of the Securities Exchange Act. We find that, at most, this omission constituted harmless error. For this reason we will affirm the judgment of the district court on this second count. We state the facts here in light of that standard. The investors include 41 Legg Mason clients, their stockbroker John Burke, an investor himself, and an additional Legg Mason client, Sanford Goldfine, a client of a different Legg Mason broker. The investors purchased securities of Wickes Company, Inc. The parties have stipulated that Legg Mason earned commissions for those sales. Employing this value philosophy, Legg Mason promotes investment in the undervalued stock of companies that show potential for future growth. At trial Legg Mason produced evidence that numerous factors weighed in the calculation of value, of which goodwill was only one. In addition, Wickes acquired holdings in wallcoverings and furnishings and sold others in apparel and hosiery. Nevertheless, some of the reports suggested that only those investors more willing to tolerate risk invest in Wickes securities. Batten recommended investment in Wickes from June of through November of A Legg Mason vice president, David Nelson, admitted that all of these references to goodwill were erroneous. In its defense, Legg Mason contended that these references were "merely typographical errors" made "after the vast majority of the investors had already purchased their shares of Wickes. Moreover, David Nelson, who supervised the research department during this period, testified that these written misrepresentations had not even been discovered until after the investors initiated their lawsuit. In their Amended Complaint, the investors pled causes of action under section 12 2 of the Securities Act, 15 U. The district court ordered the common law and the Securities Exchange Act claims to arbitration, but denied the motion to compel arbitration of the Securities Act claims. Legg Mason appealed and we affirmed the district court. While the appeal was pending, the district court conducted a week long trial on the liability portion of those counts not ordered to arbitration, including the Act claims of the sixteen plaintiffs who had signed the customer agreements, and all the claims of the remaining plaintiffs. The district court refused to give this instruction. The jury found for Legg Mason on the section 10 b claim and for the investors on their section 12 2 claim, and in answer to a special interrogatory, the jury specified a violation date of June, Legg Mason moved, inter alia, for judgment N. The district court denied the motions, applying section 12 2 to aftermarket trading, reasoning that the plain language of section 12 2 did not limit its application to initial distributions of securities and that the broad remedial purposes of the Securities Act of were not rigidly restricted to initial distributions. See United States v. The court then certified for interlocutory appeal the issue of "whether [section 12 2 ] can be applied to fraud occurring in the secondary markets. The resolution of our first issue, whether section 12 2 of the Act creates a cause of action for an oral misrepresentation in the secondary market, requires that we begin with the precise language of section 12 2. Any person who-- 1 offers or sells a security in violation of Sec. As

its language suggests, section 12 2 provides a remedy and rescissory damages, only to a purchaser of securities against an offeror or seller of securities in the event that 1. Defendants offered or sold a security; 2. By the use of any means of communication in interstate commerce; 3. Through a prospectus or oral communication; 4. By making a false or misleading statement of a material fact or by omitting to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; 5. Plaintiff did not know of the untruth or omission; and 6. Defendants knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care, could have known of the untruth or omission. Monetary Management Group, Inc. Crucial to our resolution of whether section 12 2 applies to the secondary market is the meaning of the words "oral communication" in the phrase "prospectus or oral communication. See K Mart Corp. We agree with both parties that the words "prospectus or oral communication" must be construed as related terms. We are persuaded that the plain meaning of the words "prospectus or oral communication" together is that buyers may recover for material misrepresentations made in a prospectus or in an oral communication related to a prospectus or initial offering. This reading comports with the canon of construction *noscitur a sociis*, which instructs that a provision should not be viewed "in isolation but in light of the words that accompany it and give [it] meaning. As the Supreme Court noted when construing the meaning of one term in a phrase: The fact that "oral communication" keeps company with "prospectus" suggests, as both parties have admitted, that the more general term be limited to conform to the more restrictive term where consonant with the legislative intent. We deduce no evidence that Congress intended an expansive meaning of oral communication unconnected to the term "prospectus. We believe that Congress employed the term "prospectus" as a term of art which describes the transmittal of information concerning the sale of a security in an initial distribution. In addition to its definition, the use of the term "prospectus" in various sections of the Act supports a reading restricted to initial distributions. Section 10 of the Act, 15 U. For example, a prospectus shall contain the information required in a registration statement, but may omit some documents required of registration statements. Section 10 a 3 provides for current information in a prospectus used over nine months from the effective date of the registration statement. Even an abbreviated prospectus authorized by section 10 b , 15 U. Further, under section 5 b 1 , 15 U. In addition, in its award of special powers to the Securities Exchange Commission, Congress gave the Commission power to amend requirements for "registration requirements and prospectuses. Thus Congress repeatedly used the term "prospectus" in provisions concerning registration statement requirements in initial distributions. These provisions permit offerors of securities to provide additional information to potential investors that is not subject to the requirements of section 10 where these communications either merely add to information previously provided the investor in the form of a section 10 prospectus, or clearly "state [ ] from whom a written prospectus meeting the requirements of [section 10] may be obtained. If it had intended an expansive meaning for the term "prospectus", Congress more simply could have drafted section 12 2 to describe all "written or oral communications". See 2A Singer, Sutherland Stat. As the jury verdict in this case demonstrates, an expansive reading of "oral communication" would permit a buyer to recover under section 12 2 for mere misrepresentations where that same buyer could not meet the scienter, reliance, and causation elements of a section 10 b claim. Specifically because recovery under section 10 b requires proof of scienter, mere negligent misrepresentation is not actionable under section 10 b. For a section 10 b claim, something more, such as fraud, must be proven. Section 12 2 , on the other hand, makes actionable negligent misrepresentation absent proof of scienter or fraud. Interpreting section 12 2 so that "oral communication" refers to both initial and secondary trading, then, would create an anomaly in that sellers in the aftermarket would be liable only for oral and not written misrepresentations because the term "prospectus" is limited to initial offerings. This distinction makes no logical sense. We have to this point limited our examination to the language of section 12 2 alone to conclude that it should not be expanded to aftermarket trading. In addition, the "object and structure of the Act as a whole" support this interpretation based upon the maxim *noscitur a sociis*. United Steelworkers of America, U. The "object" of the Act informs our view of section 12 2. During the aftermath of the stock market crash, Congress sought to stabilize the market and

reduce fraud through the passage of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Together these statutes regulate both initial issuances and aftermarket trading of securities. Neither statute preempts recovery under either common law. With the Securities Act of 1933, Congress sought to establish safeguards for investors in batch offerings of securities by establishing registration and disclosure requirements designed in part to protect investors from fraud and to promote ethical standards of honesty and fair dealing. The Securities Exchange Act of 1934, on the other hand, was enacted "to provide for the regulation of securities exchanges and of over-the-counter markets operating in interstate and foreign commerce and through the mails, to prevent inequitable and unfair practices on such exchanges and markets and for other purposes. In the House Report accompanying the Act, the legislators specifically stated: The bill affects only new offerings of securities sold through the use of the mails or of instrumentalities of interstate or foreign transportation or communication. It does not affect the ordinary redistribution of securities unless such redistribution takes on the characteristics of a new offering by reason of the control of the issuer possessed by those responsible for the offering. In addition, the "structure" of the Act supports the more narrow reading of section 12(b)(2). See Dole, U. Section 12(b)(2) follows section 11 and section 12(b)(1), which govern the registration of securities and create civil liability for sales of unregistered securities, respectively, and appears before section 13, which provides the statute of limitation for both sections 11 and 12(b)(1). All of these sections deal with initial distributions. Although the Securities Act and the Securities Exchange Act generally regulate initial distributions and secondary trading of securities respectively, two antifraud provisions, section 17(a) of the Act and section 10(b) of the Act, explicitly apply to all trading. The investors urge us to extend section 12(b)(2) similarly to all markets. Section 17(a) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. Because the language of section 17(a)(2) and of section 12(b)(2) is similar, these sections have been referred to as civil and criminal analogues. Since the Supreme Court has held Section 17(a) applicable to secondary markets, the investors urge that by analogy section 12(b)(2) ought also to be interpreted expansively. We decline this suggestion, however, because the language of the two sections differs materially and we do not find the reasoning of the Supreme Court for expanding the reach of section 17(a) applicable to section 12(b)(2). Although some of the language of section 17(a)(2), making unlawful certain conduct "by means of any untrue statement [or omission] of a material fact" Section 17(a) lacks the phrase "prospectus or oral communication" contained in section 12(b)(2) and instead proscribes, as unlawful, conduct employed "directly or indirectly" These words--"directly or indirectly"--convey a legislative intent to encompass all conduct meeting the other elements of a section 17(a) claim.

Chapter 2 : William Kerr (mayor) | Revolvvy

*EMBED (for theinnatdunvilla.com hosted blogs and theinnatdunvilla.com item tags).*

Navy Department, November 30, In the performance of a duty annually devolving on this department, I have the honor to submit the following report: The squadron now employed in the Mediterranean comprises the Ohio ship of the line, the frigate Brandywine, and the sloop of war Cyane—the whole commanded by Commodore Isaac Hull. No interruption to our commerce has occurred in that sea since my last report; and by the answers of the respective consuls of the United States, resident at the principal ports, to the queries of our commanders, copies of which have been received at the department, it appears that no obstacle is thrown in its way by the authorities of any nation on its borders. At the date of my last annual report, the force in the Pacific, under Commodore Ballard, consisted of a ship of the line, two sloops of war, and two schooners. The ship of the line and one of the schooners have returned to the United States; the other schooner is now on her way; the two sloops of war have been ordered home, the period of their cruise having expired, and may be expected early in the spring. To supply the place of the force thus withdrawn, a frigate of the first class, under Commodore Claxton, who succeeds Commodore Ballard, sailed from New York in May last, with instructions to land our Minister, Mr. Ellis, at Vera Cruz, and thence proceed with all diligence to her destination. She has been followed by a sloop of war and a schooner, and the squadron now consists of a frigate, a sloop of war, and a schooner, all of which, it is presumed, are now on the [stat]ion. By the latest accounts, affairs in that quarter continued in a state of great confusion and uncertainty. Revolutions of rulers rather than principles still agitate these regions so favored by nature, and the commerce of neutrals continues to require the protection of a competent naval force. Commodore Claxton has been directed to employ one of his vessels in cruising within the gulf of California, and along the northwest coast of America; and, if circumstances will permit, to despatch another to visit the Sandwich and Friendly islands, with a view to afford countenance and protection to vessels of the United States employed in the whale fisheries. The squadron on the Brazilian station, under Commodore Nicolson, composes a razee and a sloop of war; the brig Dolphin having been ordered home for repairs, and to convey to the United States the seamen whose term of service had expired, or was about to expire. The frigate United States, under Commodore Ridgely, appointed to succeed Commodore Nicolson, is fitting out for the purpose of relieving that officer, and is now on the eve of sailing. The sloop Marion has preceded, the United States, and the brig Enterprise is also destined for that station. The squadron will consist of a frigate, a sloop of war, and a brig, and will be increased as occasion requires. Internal dissensions still agitate the states bordering on the river La Plata apparently with increasing violence; the novel system of a war of blockade, so vexatious to neutral commerce, continues to be prosecuted by France, and the necessity for a naval force in that quarter is increased rather than diminished. The squadron operating in the gulf of Mexico and the West Indies, was reinforced by two sloops of war, and the whole placed under Commodore Wm. Shubrick, appointed to succeed Commodore Dallas, who retired from the command. The misunderstanding at that time, existing between Mexico and France having since been adjusted, and the latter having relinquished the blockade of the ports of the former, two sloops of war and a schooner, which were ordered to the north for repairs, have not been replaced by others. The schooner, after undergoing the necessary repairs, was employed on special service. She has since returned, and is now destined for a cruise on the coast of Africa. Subsequently to the withdrawal of these vessels from the West India station, a third sloop of war, requiring extensive repairs, was ordered to the north, and has arrived at Norfolk. The squadron now comprises a frigate and four sloops of war, which may be increased should circumstances indicate the propriety of such a measure. The force employed in the Indian and China seas consists of the frigate Columbia, and corvette John Adams, under Commodore Read, who arrived at Macao the 28th of April last, and continued there, by the last accounts, at the earnest solicitations of the American consul and citizens resident at Canton, who considered themselves in a somewhat critical position, in consequence of the decisive

measures taken by the Chinese government for the suppression of the illicit trade in opium carried on by English residents at that place. These apprehensions were, however, subsiding, and it is presumed that Commodore Read has long since proceeded in fulfilling his general instructions. While at Columbo having received information that a daring act of piracy, accompanied by the murder of two American citizens, had been recently committed by the inhabitants of Muckie, in the island of Sumatra, Commodore Read, acting under his general instructions, promptly proceeded to the scene of outrage. Here having vainly sought redress by the restoration of the plundered property and the surrender of the murderers, he inflicted a severe and merited chastisement on the barbarians. The South sea exploring expedition left the island of Madeira the 28th of September, , and arrived at Rio Janeiro the 23d of November following. After replenishing his stores, and refreshing his crews, Lieutenant Wilkes then proceeded, in the execution of his instructions, to survey the mouth of Rio Negro and its neighboring coasts. During the passage, the squadron separated in a severe gale, and did not join company till the 25th of March. A portion of the squadron penetrated to the 70th degree of south latitude, where it encountered vast masses of ice, and narrowly escaped being frozen up. Lieutenant Wilkes became satisfied that, owing to the lateness of the season, it was impossible to make any further progress, and the undertaking was relinquished with the intention of resuming it at a more favorable time of the year. The expedition, with the exception of the Sea Gull, which separated in a gale, arrived at Valparaiso the 15th of May last; left that port for Callao the 6th of June, and sailed thence for the Sandwich islands, since which time no despatches have been received from the commanding officer. Thus far the expedition has not been without benefit to commerce, having ascertained beyond all reasonable doubt, that various shoals and obstructions laid down in charts have no existence. The officers, whether employed in professional duties or scientific pursuits, are stated by Lieutenant Wilkes to be ardent and indefatigable in their exertions; and there is reason to believe, that if no new discoveries are made of unknown lands or islands, it will be because none exist in that region of the globe. The steam-frigate Fulton has been employed during the past season under Captain Perry, who is charged with their superintendence, in prosecuting various experiments with Paixhan guns, a circumstantial report of which is daily expected. There is little reason to doubt that the results will be highly interesting and important. The surveys directed by acts of Congress have been prosecuted to the extent of the means placed at the disposal of the department. Under the act of the 3d of March, , the United States schooner Experiment, and steamer Engineer, loaned by the War Department, have been employed under the direction of Lieutenant Glynn in surveying the harbors of Beaufort and Wilmington, North Carolina. These surveys have been completed, and will be laid before Congress at the present session. The United States brig Consort is now fitting out under Lieutenant Glynn for the purpose of completing other surveys, directed by the same act, which were relinquished in consequence of the sickness of his officers. It is confidently anticipated that the whole will be completed and a report made to Congress previous to its adjournment. In compliance with the provisions of the second section of the act making appropriations for the naval service of the year , two steam-frigates have been commenced, one at New York, the other at Philadelphia. The engines and boilers have been contracted for, and are now in progress. These two vessels will be built on the same model, one to be propelled by vertical, the other by engines on an inclined plane of the same power, with a view to test their respective advantages and disadvantages, there being a great diversity of opinion on this question among practical engineers. The third steam-frigate authorized by the act aforesaid, has not yet been put on the stocks, it being in contemplation to adopt a model presented by a distinguished officer of the navy to be propelled by a different description of machinery. Paine, sailed from Norfolk in September last, for the coast of Newfoundland, with instructions to inquire into the nature and causes of the seizure and condemnation of certain American vessels engaged in the fisheries. Paine has returned, after performing this duty in a satisfactory manner, and reported the result of his cruise. The frequent and increasing violations of the laws for suppressing the slave trade on the coast of Africa, by vessels owned by foreigners, but prostituting the flag of the United States to their nefarious purposes, induced you to direct that two fast sailing vessels, of the smaller class, should be fitted out, for the purpose of arresting these violations of our laws and of the rights of the

people of Africa. One will probably have sailed before this report is received, and the other is only waiting the completion of some necessary repairs to follow with all practicable despatch. Under this act the navy pension fund has decreased with increasing celerity, a large portion of the pensions granted in conformity with its provisions involving arrearages commencing many years anterior to its passage. The pensions to invalids now on the list are for life, and not during the continuance of disability, as was the case before the passage of the act of the 14th of July, ; those to widows until they shall marry or die; and those to children until they attain the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore certain that at the end of two years, at farthest, the navy pension fund will be exhausted. Under the existing laws there is not the least prospect of any decrease in the number of pensioners or the amount of their pensions; and, consequently, Congress will be called upon to redeem the pledge contained in the ninth section of the act of 23d April, , to make good an, deficiency in the navy pension fund arising out of its own legislation. The first section of the act of 3d March, , provides that pensions to widows or children shall be paid from the date of the demise of the husbands or fathers. The only condition is, that the demise shall have happened in the naval service. No distinction whatever is made in regard to the cause or manner of death, or the period of service of the deceased; all are placed on the same footing, and all alike partake of the national bounty. A claim has been presented on account of an individual who died in , about a month after his entry into the service, and if allowed, a large sum will be required to pay it. But not being certain that this first section was intended to authorize such profuse expenditure of the navy pension fund, I have suspended the payment, and now refer the claim for the decision of Congress. Copies of the proof in the case are herewith submitted, marked N, No. It may also be remarked, that under this section of the act of 3d of March, , in connexion with the 8th section of the act of 23d April, , persons wounded or otherwise injured thirty or thirty-five years ago, may receive pensions, commencing from the time when the injuries were sustained, although they have remained in the service ever since, in the enjoyment of full pay, and must continue to do so until Congress shall otherwise direct. Under the liberal construction given to the navy pension laws of the United States, it has been heretofore assumed that full pensions and full pay may be allowed at one and the same time, to the same persons. And sometimes it has not been considered necessary, or even discretionary, in executing these laws, to exclude persons afflicted with diseases and infirmities, to which mankind are subjected in every situation, and under all circumstances of life. It is at all times difficult to discriminate between disabilities occasioned by hereditary or constitutional predisposition to disease, and those that are the direct and immediate consequence of the peculiar exposures incidental to the naval service.

Chapter 3 : Titles | FRASER | St. Louis Fed

*able to the 11etitiouer, accompanied by a bill fur his relief. The committee arc satisfied with that 1Â·c1Jo1Â·t, which the.y adopt, and accorllingly rÂ·c1>ort a.*

The Coming Debacle in the Electoral College. A57 Abbott, David W. A57 Adams, John Quincy. Memoirs Comprising Portions of His Diary from to Edited by Charles Francis Adams. A19 Amar, Akhil Reed. I74 American Bar Association. Commission on Electoral College Reform. A75 American Bar Association. Special Commission on Electoral College Reform. Legislative and Special Analyses, 89th Cong. Legislative and Special Analyses, 91st Cong. A76 American Presidential Elections: Process, Policy, and Political Change. A74 American University. Washington College of Law Library. A53 Anastaplo, George. The Constitution of A53 Anglim, Christopher. Bibliography on the Electoral College. R4 A54 Anglim, Christopher. A5 Antieau, Chester J. A75 Askin, Frank. J Banzhaf, John F. I56 Barber, James D, ed. Hayes and His America. B3 Baumgardner, James L. The Presidential Election: A Revolution Gone Backwards: Abolishment of the Electoral College. Microfilm Bemis, Samuel Flagg. John Quincy Adams and the Union. B46 Berns, Walter, ed. After the People Vote: A Guide to the Electoral College. A68 Berns, Walter, ed. Steps in Choosing the President. A68 Best, Judith. A Defense of the Electoral College. B44 Best, Judith. The Choice of the People?: Debating the Electoral College. B45 Bickel, Alexander. Is Electoral Reform the Answer? J Bickel, Alexander. New Age of Political Reform: B5 Bickel, Alexander. B5 Bigelow, John, The Supreme Court and the Electoral Commission: An Open Letter to the Hon. Choate from John Bigelow. New York, London, G. Z9 B5 Black, Charles L. A Contracts Problem, 38 LA. O Bradley, Joseph Philo, Opinions and Remarks of Mr. N28 Brams, Steven J. The Presidential Election Game. B73 Brams, Steven J. A6; Also in U. Electoral College and Direct Election. J8 b Breckenridge, Adam C. Press of America, B74 Burgess, John W. P8 Butler, Anne M. A2 C Ceaser, James W. C4 Ceaser, James W. C4 Clark, James C. The Fox Goes to France: The Supreme Court and the Electoral Process. Johns Hopkins Press, Levesque, and Peter C. The Constitution, and Presidential Elections: Suny Series in the Presidency. C73 Cook, Theodore P. The Life and Public Services of Hon. Democratic Nominee for President of the United States. T5 C73 Cottle, Amber L. N Couick, Michael N. The Direct Vote and the Electoral College: C44 Return to top of page. D Davis, Charles H. T95 Davison, Kenneth E. Gales and Seaton, P88 Also in U. D5 Dixon, Robert G. Reapportionment in Law and Politics. W4 Donatelli, Frank J. Regulating the Political Marketplace, 8 J. O Douglas, Francis P. Sidelights on the Presidential Election of , 23 MO. The Anachronistic Electoral College: Hayes, Statesman of Reunion. E19 Eggert, Gerald G. A Eisner, Keith Darren. The Merits of Legislative Inclusion, U. The Florida Case, E95 Return to top of page. Five Justices and the Electoral Commission.

## Chapter 4 : Bibliography of Jamestown Sources

*H Diehl people named H Diehl found in Pennsylvania, Florida and 34 other states. Click a state below to find H more easily.*

A contemporary article noted that "As in all accumulations of personal possessions there is a great quantity at the Pullen House that is worthless. On the other hand there are many rare old pieces of furniture, fine glassware and china and mementos of a bygone age that can never again be replaced once they are gone. Collins to George W. Rangers had been assigned to Glacier Bay only since Kahler to Ben H. Merriam to Cyril A. Kahler to Carl E. Mulvihill, January 8, ; Charles W. That request, by Mayor Malcolm Moe, was made in January , and on February 28, , the site became an officially-designated Registered National Historical Landmark. Before the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act, an NHL "was an honorary recognition of national significance and did not require boundary definition. In their stead, Division of Lands personnel maintained the trail. In , the Division of Parks was created, and workers from the new division maintained the trail thereafter. Accompanying the Advisory Board Leach to Ted G. The October study has not yet been located. Alaska, The Chuck West Story: Pegues to Stanley T. The Klondike also expanded in when it acquired the Gold Rush Motel, a hostelry at the corner of Second Avenue and Spring Street which had been constructed in During the first several years of Centennial Committee activity, the major project was to be an auditorium-sized community center, but the impending closure of the White Pass Hospital, announced in August , militated a change in priorities. The health clinic was named for Dr. Peter Dahl, who had worked at the White Pass Hospital for 26 years. During the late s and early s, several businesses, including the Pack Train Inn and the Eagles Hall, had laid their own concrete sidewalks, and several city council members favored their installation citywide. During the Alaska Purchase centennial period, concrete sidewalks were laid throughout the city, except on Broadway. Schafer to Merrill J. Mattes, October 25, , in CF. Walter Hickel to C. General to Egan, December 28, , in File Coyne, February 12, ; all in Box 85, Gruening Collection. Burton, March 20, , in Box 85, Gruening Collection. The state applied for , acres of land in ten townships; only five of those townships were located in the Taiya River drainage system. Department of the Interior, Rampart Project, Alaska: Market for Power and Effect on Natural Resources, vol. Alderson, "We did it [the press campaign to open the trail] on behalf of Dick Morrow. Wallace, March 23, ; W. Leach was on the trail when the Juneau woman became lost and unsuccessfully tried to locate her. He recalls that the woman, claiming a knowledge of the trail route, had advertised in a Juneau newspaper for hiking companions. The three young people that answered the ad, however, soon discovered that she did not know her way, and she was also physically unable to complete the trip. The trio, hiking southbound, deserted her but reported the incident to Leach and his party near Long Lake. McLaughlin, recalling the crew that marked the trail over Labour Day weekend, noted that "Like every one else who hiked the trail back then, [the crew] missed the original trail. Perhaps at the suggestion of Mike Leach, however, a new cabin was built several hundred yards to the south. South of Lindeman, the crew easily found the original trail and reused it. North of Lindeman, however, signs were more difficult to trace. Gary McLaughlin, who was assigned to mark the trail to Bennett, spent two summers looking unsuccessfully for signs of a historic pathway. He finally "concluded that the majority of gold seekers used Lindeman Lake to reach Bennett by boat. Before long, however, the number of hikers walking the tracks began to concern White Pass officials. Corrections officials responded by cutting a new trail west of the tracks, and between and a new trail was blazed that ran north from Bare Loon Lake, passed the cemetery south of Bennett, and ran abreast of the old church before descending to the railroad station. Ogison to Commissioner, Y. Dunlop and Harry Deneron. Plans hatched during the late s had called for the construction of cabins at the summit and at Deep Lake. These projects, however, were never implemented. Bearss, Klondike Park Study, Both the Keno and the Klondike are now on display, in Dawson and Whitehorse, respectively. The Casca and the Whitehorse were destroyed in a Whitehorse fire on June 20, The so-called Federal Field Committee had

been created in following the disastrous Good Friday earthquake; since that time, the committee had served as a conduit for federal assistance funds. These monies had initially been directed to specific impact areas, but later were used for more broad-based economic development projects. As Swem noted years later, Hickel "made no further real commitments to help us out except in the case of the Skagway-Chilkoot Pass study. In that case he opened the door for us with the Skagway town fathers, and this enabled us to look at the area in a more open fashion during Bennett, though a resident of Ottawa, had a longstanding interest in the Klondike, having first visited Dawson in . If we cannot find uses for the historic structures, they are for all purposes dead; just being there to complete a picture is not a sound economic or interpretive reason. At Skagway, I have tried to keep the actual number of Service-owned structures to a minimum, yet including all those historic structures needed to convey the essence, spirit, character of the gold rush era to the visitor. A Study of Alternatives, Tracks had been a fixture on Broadway from to the end of World War II, and in Cy Coyne, the local newspaper editor, suggested "that we mount Engine 52 on a concrete pedestal in the middle of Broadway. Smith, October 16, ; both in CF. It might be conceivably adapted as a future NPS headquarters and museum. Smith to John A. Rutter, November 14, , in CF. Ted Swem, interview by author, November 17, Herbert to John A. Rutter, May 10, , in CF. Wiedeman to Pegues, November 21, ; both in CF. Noble to Rodger W. Pegues to Paul B. The master plan was dated May , but revisions were made until June. Publication was complete by August, but the Washington and Alaska congressional delegations did not release it as a public document until the following February. February , in CF. February ; Campbell to Mr. Gale to Henry M. Within a year they sold it to a company headed by Norman Volotin, which was able to carry out the restoration. Robinson to Bennett T. Gale, September 7, , in CF. Herbert to William A. Alaska House Journal, , page H H , H , H , H As noted below, the collection was auctioned off three months later. Oddly enough, however, H. In January , therefore, the bill was dutifully brought from the Senate back to the House and sent on to Governor Egan. On January 31, the governor vetoed the bill as superfluous, and on February 19, both the Senate and the House voted down the by-now-irrelevant bill. The House vote was 31 to 6, while the Senate voted 18 to 2 against the bill. Alaska House Journal, , H 20, H Many of the items which had at one time belonged to outlaw Jefferson "Soapy" Smith, and had come into possession of Mrs. Pullen through an apparent close association between the two, were returned to the Smith family. Ten years later, a public auction sold items that belonged to Maxine Selmer; most of those items had belonged to Mary Pullen Kopanski. Skagway News, June 8, , 3. Sherard to Richard A. Downing, October 21, , in File Egan to Ben B. Scott Skagway , February 17, ; both in File Smith to Walter J. Hickel, March 6, , in File

## Chapter 5 : Research Guide on Elections: Bibliography

*Get this from a library! Antonio Cherino: to accompany bill H.R. no. [William J Brown; United States. Congress. House. Committee on Private Land Claims.].*

Members of both parties are listed under the term of the president in office at the time the scandal took place, even though they may not be connected with the presiding president. Politician a person who is professionally involved in politics includes not only those elected, but also party officials, candidates for office, their staffs and appointees. Please note that every president directly selects, appoints or hires several thousand people. Private citizens should only be mentioned when they are closely linked to the scandal or politician, such as Jack Abramoff. Scandal is defined as "loss of or damage to reputation caused by actual or apparent violation of morality or propriety". Many decisions are controversial, many decisions are unpopular, that alone does not make them scandals. Breaking the law is a scandal. The finding of a court is the sole method used to determine a violation of law, but it is not the sole method of determining a scandal. Also included as scandals are politicians who resign, quit, run, or commit suicide while being investigated or threatened with investigation. Notoriety is a major determinant of a scandal, that is, the amount of press dedicated to it. So a relatively unimportant scandal such as the Clinton-Lewinsky scandal is included, even though no crime was committed. Misunderstandings, breaches of ethics, unproven crimes or cover-ups may or may not result in inclusion depending on the standing of the accused, the amount of publicity generated, and the seriousness of the crime, if any. Given the political nature of congress in which the leading party has determining power, politicians who are rebuked, admonished, condemned, suspended, reprimanded, found in contempt, found to have acted improperly or used poor judgement, are not included unless the scandal is exceptional or leads to expulsion or conviction. Federal government scandals[ edit ] Donald Trump administration "present [ edit ] Executive Branch[ edit ] Paul Manafort R Campaign Chairman to President Donald Trump R was convicted of bank fraud and filing false tax returns to hide funds. He was sentenced to 14 days in prison, 12 months probation, and hours community service. On December 1, , Flynn pleaded guilty to charges of lying to the FBI as a plea bargain in exchange for cooperation against another Trump transition official who directed his alleged communications with the Russian government. Bradford had claimed that some of the comments were the result of identity theft and not his. Brenda Fitzgerald R was forced to resign on January 31, , after it was discovered that she bought stock in tobacco, the leading cause of preventable death in the US, and creating a conflict of interest. Kelly had known about the allegations since October , still promoting Porter after. Cohen pleaded guilty to eight counts of tax evasion and making false statement. Representative Duncan Hunter R-CA and wife were indicted in federal court on dozens of charges, including wire fraud and using campaign funds for personal use. Representative Steve Stockman R-TX orchestrated a scheme to steal money from charitable foundations and the individuals who ran those foundations. Stockman was convicted on 23 felony counts of perjury, fraud and money laundering [47] [48] [49] U. Representative Blake Farenthold R-TX resigned in the wake of reports he used public funds to settle a sexual harassment lawsuit and had created an intensely hostile work environment for women in his congressional office. She was sentenced to 5 years. Murphy R-PA , the married, anti-abortion congressman resigned just before an investigation could begin concerning his allegedly urging his mistress to seek an abortion. Sentenced to 6 months in prison and 2 years probation [74] [75] [76] [77] Katherine Archuleta , Director of the Office of Personnel Management , resigned on July 10, , after cyber intrusions allowed the theft of data concerning 22 million people, some of whom had applied for sensitive security clearances. The FBI investigation found that messages contained information that was classified at the time it was sent, however only "a very small number" were marked classified. Director of the FBI James Comey R testified that the three other emails in question were not properly marked as classified and did not have a classification header. He also found too little evidence to charge her with any crime. Other actions arising from the scandal included: He did not resign and no charges were brought. On April 23, , Petraeus

pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor charge of mishandling classified materials. He pleaded guilty to nine counts of falsely signing a nominating petition as circulator. He pleaded guilty to ten counts of forgery and six counts of falsely signing a nominating petition and was sentenced to three years of probation, hours of community service, court costs and fees. She was convicted of conspiring to commit a legal act in an illegal manner and falsely signing a nominating petition. She was sentenced to two years of probation, a day in jail, and hours of community service. In addition, she is forbidden from any participation in elections or the political process. She pleaded no contest to charges that she falsely claimed to have legally collected signatures to get McCotter on the ballot when she actually had not. Rivera was not convicted. She was given six months in jail and six months of house arrest plus two years of probation. He was sentenced to days in prison, but served no time. As a first-time offender, he pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor in a Washington, D. Radel took a leave of absence from office to undergo substance abuse treatment following his conviction. Following treatment, he initially returned to office with the intent of finishing his term, but eventually resigned on January 27, He was convicted of conspiracy, causing false records, causing false campaign expenditure reports, and making false statements. He also admitted under oath that while a married physician at Grandview Medical Center in Jasper, Tennessee , he had six affairs with three co-workers, two patients and a drug representative. He was investigated by the Tennessee Board of Health, pleaded guilty and was fined. Representative Steve Rothman D-NJ , was sentenced to 18 months in prison for soliciting sex from a minor. Representative Steve Stivers R-OH , resigned abruptly after a former porn actress posted an explicit photo of his penis online. Fuller R appointed by Republican George W. Bush was found guilty of domestic violence, sentenced to domestic training and forced to resign. He was convicted by the US Senate and removed from office. Kent R was sentenced to 33 months in prison for lying about sexually harassing two female employees. He had been appointed to office by President George H. Resigned after being impeached on June 10, [ ] [ ] [ ] Senior Federal U. District Court Judge Jack T. Bush , was arrested in an undercover drug bust while trying to purchase cocaine from an FBI agent. Judge Camp resigned after pleading guilty to three criminal charges. Cebull R for the District of Montana, was found to have sent hundreds of racist and sexist emails. After an investigation led to calls for his impeachment, Cebull took senior status and then resigned. Bush administration "â€" [ edit ] Executive Branch[ edit ] Joseph E. Schmitz R was nominated by President George W. Harvey R Secretary of the Army, appointed by G. Bush, resigned [ ] [ ] [ ] Maj. George Weightman was fired for failures linked to the scandal [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] Lt. Kiley R appointed by G. Bush, was relieved of command resigned for failures linked to the scandal. He resigned a few weeks later on March 20, , because of his misuse of grant money from the U. On April 27, , Bloch pleaded guilty to criminal contempt of Congress for "willfully and unlawfully withholding pertinent information from a House committee investigating his decision to have several government computers wiped Robinson ruled that Bloch faces a mandatory sentence of at least one month in prison. The sentence was commuted by George W. Bush on July 1, Bush , was investigated by the Office of Special Counsel for "improper political influence over government decision-making", as well as for his involvement in several other scandals such as Lawyergate , Bush White House email controversy and Plame affair. He resigned in April See Karl Rove in the George W. Bush administration [ ] Richard J. Krongard resigned in December It is alleged that they were fired for prosecuting Republicans and not prosecuting Democrats.

Chapter 6 : Browse subject: Tariff -- Honduras | The Online Books Page

*Summary of theinнатdunvilla.com - th Congress (): Providing for consideration of the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. ) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, , and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. ) recognizing that allowing illegal immigrants the right to vote devalues.*

The Committee of Claims, pursuant to the resolution of the House of Representatives of May 7, , which was in these words “ On motion of Mr. Kelley, Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the fairness and propriety of the distribution of the rewards offered for the arrest of Jefferson Davis and the conspirators to murder President Lincoln. Your committee have carefully considered the claims of the parties presenting evidence to them, or as to the merits of whose claims they have been able to procure evidence, and the terms of the several offers of reward, and the circumstances under which they were made, and they respectfully report, that, in their judgment, a liberal construction of such offers authorizes the award of five thousand dollars to the parties engaged in the arrest of Payne, who attempted the assassination of the Secretary of State, which sum is, in the opinion of the committee, amply sufficient to compensate the parties who effected such arrest for the time and efforts devoted to that end. The circumstances attending such arrest were, to state them briefly, as follows: Surratt, by feigning sleep, overheard disclosures and witnessed transactions, at Mrs. On the next day she made haste to communicate these facts to her aunt, Mary Ann Griffin, a colored woman of this city in the employ of John H. This woman on the next day communicated the same to Mr. Kimball, who acted upon this information. These colored women were somewhat tardy in their movements, but it should be borne in mind that they were under the restraints incident to their life-long position of servitude and assumed inferiority ; and fears for their personal safety, with a certain prospect of loss of place and employment, to say nothing of persecution in case they should be suspected of being informers against their employers. Under these circumstances the committee regard their conduct as highly commendable, and their acts as coming within the spirit and letter of the offers of reward for the arrest of Payne. Clark, who was making voluntary efforts to discover the assassins ; that the two were instrumental in setting the force in motion for taking possession of the Surratt house. The committee, therefore, regard the said Kimball and Clark as parties to the proceedings which, as hereinafter shown, resulted. Smith, took possession of Mrs. And the committee further report that in their opinion the sum to be awarded should be distributed as follows: Morgan, detective Eli Devore, detective Charles H. Rosch, detective Thomas Sampson, detective William M. Wermerskirch, detective John H. Kimball, citizen P. Clark, citizen Susan Jackson, colored Mary Ann Griffin The committee further report that the arrest of Atzerodt, one of the conspirators, for whom a reward of twenty-five thousand dollars was offered, was effected by a force sent out by Major Euos R. Artman, of the th Pennsylvania volunteers, then in command at the military post at Monocacy Junction, Maryland ; that such arrest was made on the 20th of April, ; that the information which led to such arrest was furnished by James W. Purdam, a citizen of Maryland, who was also one of the party that made the arrest, and the men who made the arrest belonged to the 1st Delaware cavalry, and were under the immediate charge and command of Sergeant Zachariah W. Major Artman was acting in a military capacity, and was responsible for the inception, planning, execution, and result of the enterprise ; and had he shown a want of skill, energy, fidelity, or discretion, the consequences to him would have been disastrous. It is therefore submitted, that he is entitled to much greater consideration than the subordinates who merely executed his orders, however much fidelity they may have shown, but who were only bound to obey orders, and were not responsible for results. The same reasoning is applicable to the case of Sergeant Gemmill. And the committee would recommend that the reward for the arrest of Atzerodt be distributed as follows: To Major Enos R. Gemmill 5, 00 Citizen James W. Barker 1, 67 Albert Bendee 1, 67 Samuel J. Williams 1, 67 George W. Conger, Lieutenant Luther B. Baker, then in the detective service, Lieutenant Edward P. Doherty, and twenty-six privates of the 16th

New York cavalry. And the committee further report that Major James R. Beckwith, a telegraph operator, rendered important service leading to the arrest of Booth and Herold, and the committee regard them as coming within the terms of the offer of rewards. The committee do not regard the capture of Booth and Herold as purely military service, and do not feel bound to award compensation to mere rank, without regard to the extent and merit of the service performed, but look to the rank and position of the officers engaged in such service as evidence of the opportunity afforded them and the duty imposed upon them to exercise greater care, skill, and diligence than persons in a subordinate position. And the committee further report, after a careful consideration of the evidence presented to them of the services of the respective parties engaged in the capture of Booth and Herold, in their opinion, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars reward for the capture of said Booth and Herold should be distributed as follows: Conger 17, To Luther B. Baker 5, To James R. Beckwith To Lieutenant Edward P. And the committee further report that no objection has been presented to them to the distribution of the reward for the capture of Jefferson Davis, recommended by the commission appointed by the War Department, they therefore recommend the adoption of the same, as follows: Hathaway 60 Captain Charles C. Hudson 60 First Lieutenant Lauren H. Ripley 88 First Lieutenant John A. Palmer 88 First Lieutenant Henry S. Boutell 88 First Lieutenant Herbert A. Bachus 88 First Lieutenant Silas J. Stauber 88 First Lieutenant Charles W. Fisk 88 First Lieutenant T. Hazelton 88 Second Lieutenant Hiram D. Bickford 88 Second Lieutenant Lorenzo T. Southworth 88 Second Lieutenant Alfred B. Purinton 88 Second Lieutenant Leonard C. Remington 88 Second Lieutenant Samuel F. Murphey 88 Adjutant Julian G. Dickinson 10 Regimental Quartermaster Perry J. Davis 10 Regimental Commissary John S. Pugsley 10 Assistant Surgeon John A. Dunning 30 First Sergeant Othniel E. Pond, company M 15 Sergeant B. Leathers, company C 45 Sergeant Thomas D. Morris, company D 45 Sergeant David B. Green, company E 45 Sergeant William F. Babcock, company E 45 Sergeant George A. Bullard, company E 45 Sergeant Calhonn M. Vest 45 Sergeant John O. Dickerson, company F 45 Sergeant John C. Nichols, company G 45 Sergeant Benjamin F. Archer, company G 45 Sergeant Jacob N. Trask, company G 45 Sergeant James T. Craig, company G 45 Sergeant William H. Palmateer, company G 45 Sergeant Horace B. Holdsworth, company L 45 Sergeant Benjamin K. Reynolds, company A 61 Corporal Lyman J. Parker, company B 1 87 61 Corporal Nelson B. Tuttle, company B 61 Corporal A. Kenney, company B 61 Corporal Baxter B. Curry, company C 61 Corporal George M. Carr, company E Corporal Charles W. True, company F Corporal H. Connor, company F Corporal George W. Shaw, company G Corporal Benton D. Conover, company H Corporal Jerome B. Hath, company I Corporal Martin V. Pomeroy, company I Corporal Preston W. Tubah, company L Corporal Charles C. Engling, company M Corporal John E. Rankin, company M Farrier Gurley B. Chase, company C Farrier Watson S. Youngs, company D Farrier Orlando E. Boyle, company A Private Daniel C. Haight, company A Private Thurmon D. Blair, company B Private Albert N. Babcock, company B Private Franklin A. Powell, company B Private J. Sheppard, company B Private W. Steadman, company B Private David B. Wilcox, company B Private Albert B. Bullard, company C Private Simeon S. Cooper, company C Private Gilbert H.

## Chapter 7 : New Content Added to HeinOnline September

*A bill (H. R. ) reserving from the public lands in the State of Oregon, as a public park for the benefit of the people of the United States, and for the protection and preservation of the.*

## Chapter 8 : List of federal political scandals in the United States - Wikipedia

*the military record of Abel T. Diehl-to the Committee on Mili- paper to accompany Honse bill for the relief of W. A. to increase the pension of William W.*

## Chapter 9 : Browse subject: Tariff -- El Salvador | The Online Books Page

**DOWNLOAD PDF WILLIAM W. DIEHL. (TO ACCOMPANY BILL H.R. NO. 597.)**

*Banking Act of Report (To Accompany H.R. ), Calendar No. Banking and Currency Bill: Comparative Print, H.R. Banking and Currency: Hearings Before the Committee on Banking and Currency, United States Senate, Sixty-third Congress, First Session, on H.R. (s. ) in Three Volumes.*