

3 A.

MEMORANDA

THE
A J A X
FILE FOLDER

No. 1 Extra Heavy

MADE IN CANADA

3.

SOCIAL STUDIES

(GRADE EIGHT)

CHICAGO JOURNAL

(TUESDAY NOVEMBER)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The information that is contained in this book was gathered from a number of sources, and I acknowledge the great help that I received from all of them.

The authorized text books contributed considerable of the factual material, and were used for reference in connection with a number of the topics. These included the Geography Text Book, a Junior History of England, and a First Book of Canadian History.

I am also indebted to the following text books, Reference Books, Magazines, and Papers.....

- " A Brief Survey of British History" by G. Townsend Warner.
- " A History of the British Empire" by Reed S. Brett, M.A.
- " Britain's Story told in Pictures" by C. W. Airne, M.A. (Cantab.)
- " Book of Knowledge"
- " Canadian Teacher"
- " England in Europe--to 1603" by E. L. Daniher.
- " Manual and Source Book of British History" by Woodley and Williams.
- " New Educator Encyclopedia"
- " National Geographic."
- " Old History Text Books"
- " The Empire Story" by Rivers, Goldring, and Paterson.
- " The Nearer and Farther East" by Zwemer and Brown.
- " The Origin and Meaning of Place Names in Canada" by G. H. Armstrong.
- " The Picture Gallery of Canadian History" by C. W. Jeffreys.
- " The Star Weekly."
- " The Globe and Mail"
- " Numerous other Sources."

I am also greatly indebted to the pupils of various High School Entrance Classes, who spent so much time helping to gather and arrange the information.

literature are good with all varieties of stuff mentioned above
I had also many old publications I had, mostly to reduce a work
which is the main problem

and the difference between them which I have
a little knowledge at conserves not long time has, I think I must
choose a good one! especially old books and which can be used
without damage to their body a lot, because the good

books are good that published not at different date as I
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INTRODUCTION.

REUTTER & CO.

SOCIAL STUDIES.

"All the world's a stage
And all the men and women merely players."
Shakespeare.

The world in which man has lived and is living is the "Stage" on which the performances have been acted, and members of the human race have been the "Players" through the ages. Man has gradually changed the surface of the earth to suit his needs, and has learned the fundamental principles of social living. These include helpfulness, co-operation, loyalty, and patriotism.

In our schools to-day the pupils are studying Social Studies, and it is well for us to remember that a study of Geography portrays the "Stage" on which the performances of man have been acted through the ages; and a study of History reveals the drama of his actions. A combination of the two--Geography and History-- gives us Social Studies as a single unit, and reveals man's increasing knowledge of the world and various ways of living.

The two subjects should be correlated so that they form a continuous topic with minor deviations leading to a unified whole. The various parts should have a continuous thread running throughout so that there is a definite connection between them.

The objectives should include the development of the individual so that there is interest and appreciation, reasoning and understanding, character-building, organization, and research and gathering information. They should aim at educating the child for social living.

In part at least these objectives may be accomplished by

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"KAMAGAYO"

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the use of the Enterprise which is a unit of work or study. It requires careful preparation by the teacher, and a very careful introduction to the class. There must be considerable discussion and planning, using individuals and groups, and assigning duties which are associated with research and presentation. There must be considerable pupil activity with emphasis being placed on the pupils doing the work, and thereby using their physical and mental faculties.

The culmination of the enterprise is the project. It may take the form of a play, a movie show, murals, booklets, maps, sketches, charts, notes, or some form that is really the result of the activities of the pupils.

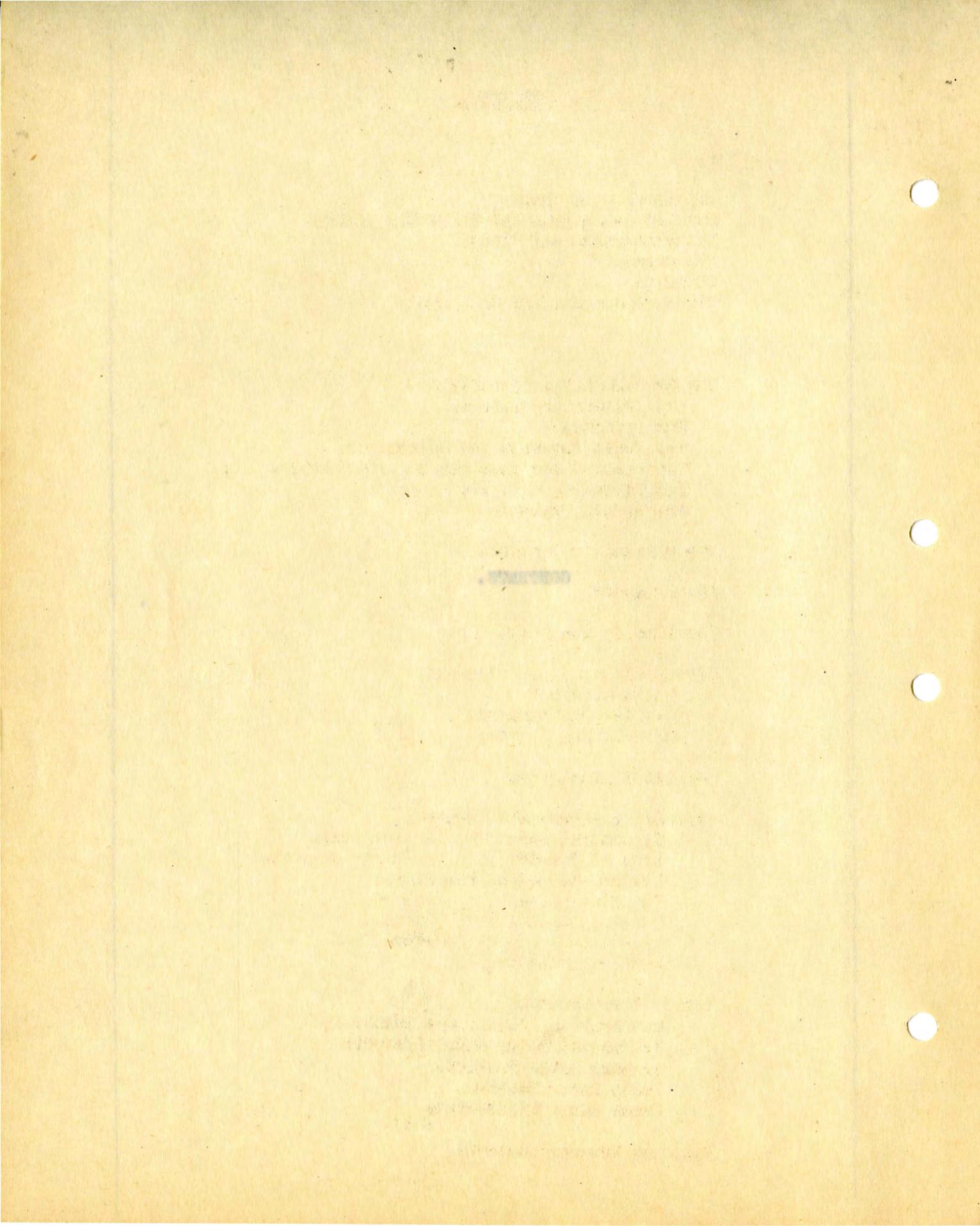
This book is the result of an enterprise that was started a number of years ago. It was compiled in "Booklets" after the information had been carefully checked for its authenticity and to reduce the number of possible errors to a minimum. A "Booklet" was used for each topic, and in a great many cases for each sub-topic.

In the presentation of this work an effort has been made to show a possible organization of the material so that the information is readily accessible to both teachers and pupils. Each topic suggested in the Course of Study for Grade Eight in the Schools of Ontario, has been included, and in addition a number of topics have been added to round out the finished product.

It is suggested that the pupils should be encouraged to add to the material that is contained herein. This may be done by assigning activities which are associated with particular topics, and they may be developed as individual or group assignments.

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CONTENTS.



CONTENTS.

PART A.

The Earth as a Whole.
How the Sun Lights and Heats the Earth.
The Atmosphere and Winds.
The Ocean.
Climate.
Tides, The Moon, and Eclipses.

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Italy under Fascism.
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National Freedom (General)

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- a. The Roman Conquest.
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- f. Social Changes in Britain.

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Ireland.

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• *languor* n. *soft*
• *languid* adj. *weak*
• *languidly* adv. *weakly*
• *languorously* adv. *weakly*

• *languorously* adv.
languid has languid meaning too
• *languorous* adj. *weak*
• *languorousness* n. *weakness*
• *languorousness* n. *weakness*
• *languorousness* n. *weakness*

(Languor) *unconscious* *inertia*
unconscious *inertia* not *languor* *soft* or *weak* *weak* soft
• *languor* *to languish* v. *soft*
• *languid* *weak* not *soft* *soft*
• *languorous* *weak* *soft*
not *soft* *weak* *weak*, *inertia*
inertia *weak* *soft*
• *languorous* *weak* *soft*
languorous *weak* *soft*

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Gibraltar.

Malta.

Cyprus.

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British West Africa.

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Part E.

„verdienst” smogenet dan ogenen al d'fleesvlees mit te eten
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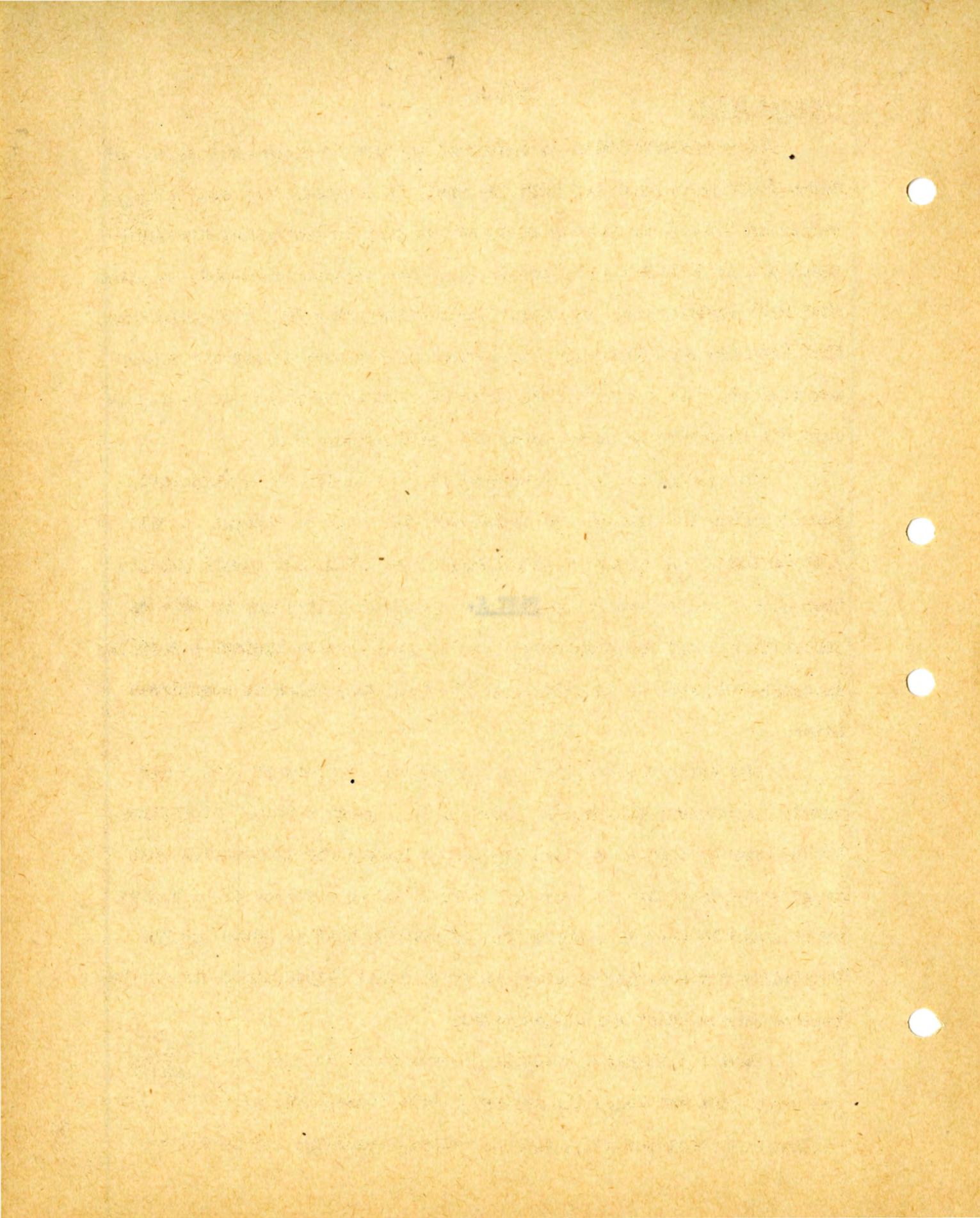
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PART A.



PART A.

GENERAL NOTES:

The information that is contained in "Part A" presents a number of facts which are associated with the World in General. They deal with particular phases which play an important part in the Social Studies which appear in Parts C. D. and E. There are so many references to terms that need explanation, throughout the sections that deal with geography, that they are considered in this section of the book before the others are studied. Part A may be considered as a Unit for study, or it may be used for reference as terms arise that need explanation.

A knowledge of the information that is contained in this part, should enable the students to understand the "WHY" of things. It will provide them with considerable general information, and should provide them with a foundation for future studies so that they may be able to reason things out for themselves, and be able to make logical deductions in connection with at least part of the Geography which is considered later.

The notes which appear in the various sections of Part A are merely suggestive. They may be considered in greater detail if desired, or they may be used as a Class Project by having the information that is gathered, compiled in a single booklet, or in a number of booklets; or it could be used to provide the information that is needed as the foundation for a series of diagrams which would illustrate parts of the various topics which are listed below.

Part A includes a study of...."The Earth as a Whole"...."How the Sun Lights and Heats the Earth"...."The Atmosphere, Winds, and Rain" "Climate"...."The Ocean"....and.... "Tides, The Moon, and Eclipses."

De vandaag o morgenvaar "A joodse bezoeker en zijn voorbereidingen met
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beleid of economieën quaen en ons mocht .E. van .C. O. enz. al voortaan de
vrijheidsgang ditte land heeft moeten omtrekken ,welke gedraging hier niet
mocht omt wachten want dat te volstaan omt al beschouwing was voldoende
al gauw di te ophouden dat niet een beschouwing of van A. P. ,baarberie van
.wochendagen doen hadt omt even want so beschouwing van boven
.weg niet al beschouwing al hadt voorbereiding omt te ophouden .
Hier di .oogst die "VRIJ" omt beschouwing al verstande omt vaders blanke
stilvenig bloede han „volksvriend" latereg vaderblanke ditte mocht alleen
omt vaders of van geest hadt so oelbare omt dat nooit kunnen omt ditte mocht
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was A. P. te mochten oelbare omt al vaders vaders en omt niet
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hadt voorbereiding omt vaders omt zoonen" enz. omt boven omt dat geest en
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oelt en behoor al hadt voorbereiding omt oblyng omt boven omt vaders di en
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„voled hofdien omt vaders oelbare vaders
wel"...."oelbar omt no dient en"...."te ghebre omt vaders omt vaders
"vaders han „vaders verfassent" omt"...."vaders omt vaders han vaders en oelbar omt
"vaders han „vaders oelbar vaders vaders"...."vaders oelbar"...."vaders vaders"

THE EARTH AS A WHOLE

THE EARTH AS A WHOLE:

SHAPE:

The earth is a sphere which appears flat, but it is round.

PROOFS THAT THE EARTH IS ROUND:

1. Men have travelled around it.
2. When a ship puts out to sea, the hull is the first part to disappear.
3. When a ship is approaching port, the smoke is seen first.
4. The shadow of the earth as seen on the moon during an eclipse is round.
5. The sun rises earlier to places which lie to the east of us, and later to places which lie to the west of us.

CIRCUMFERENCE:

It is 25,000 miles.

THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH:

1. One-quarter of it is land, and three-quarters of it is water.
2. It is composed of large masses of land and large bodies of water.
3. The large land masses are called Continents.
4. The large bodies of water are called Oceans.

THE CONTINENTS:

These are North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, and Antarctica.

The continents of the NEW WORLD are North America and South America.

Those of the OLD WORLD are Europe, Asia, and Africa.

THE HEMISPHERES:

These are the EASTERN HEMISPHERE and the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and the NORTHERN HEMISPHERE AND THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

NOTE:

The Continents in the Eastern Hemisphere are Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, and Antarctica.

Those in the Western Hemisphere are North America and South America.

The Continents in the Northern Hemisphere are North America, Part of South America, Europe, Asia, and Part of Africa.

These in the Southern Hemisphere are the majority of South America, Part of Africa, Australasia, and Antarctica.

THE OCEANS:

These are the Atlantic, Arctic, Antarctic, Indian, and Pacific.

THE ROTATION OF THE EARTH:

This is the turning of the earth on an imaginary line which is called the axis. It turns from WEST to EAST, and requires twenty-four hours to make one turn. This produces day and night.

THE AXIS OF THE EARTH:

It is an imaginary line which passes through the earth from North to South, about which the earth turns.

THE POLES:

These are the ends of the Axis. They are called the North Pole and the South Pole.

THE EQUATOR:

It is an imaginary line passing around the earth from East to West half-way between the Poles.

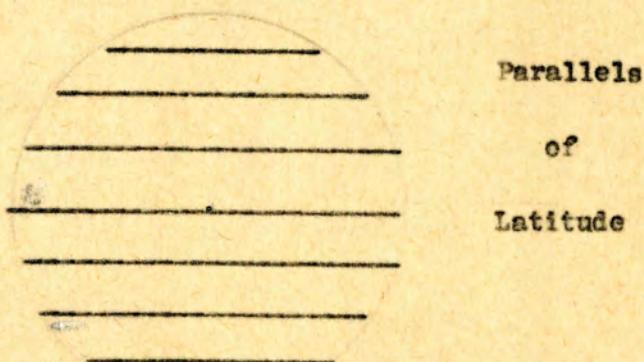
LATITUDE:

It is the distance of a place north or south of the Equator. It is usually measured in degrees.

PARALLELS OF LATITUDE:

They are imaginary lines passing around the earth parallel to the Equator.

A diagram to illustrate Parallels of Latitude



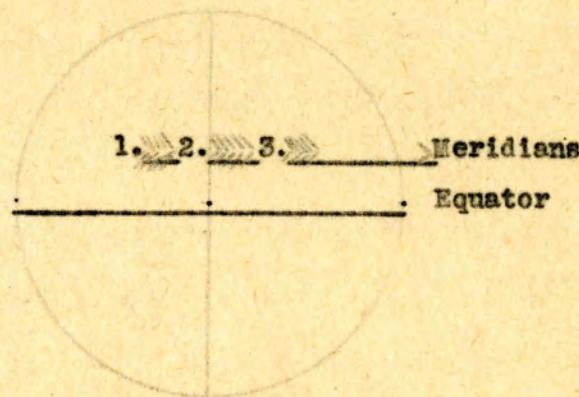
LONGITUDE:

It is the distance of a place east or west of the First or Prime Meridian. It is usually measured in degrees.

A MERIDIAN:

It is an imaginary line extending from the North Pole to the South Pole, and cutting the Equator at right angles.

A diagram illustrating Meridians.



THE PRIME MERIDIAN:

The Prime Meridian is the Meridian from which our time is reckoned. Our Prime Meridian passes through Greenwich which is near London, England. It is numbered 0 degrees.

A MERIDIAN CIRCLE:

It is an imaginary circle which passes through the North Pole and the South Pole, around the earth, and cutting the Equator at right angles.

LATITUDE IS USED TO SHOW:-

The LOCATION and CLIMATE of a place.

LONGITUDE IS USED TO SHOW:-

The LOCATION and TIME of a place.

THE LONGITUDE OF A PLACE CAN BE DETERMINED:-

By comparing its time with that of Greenwich, England, and allowing 15 degrees for each hour of difference.

In 24 hr. the earth rotates through 360 degrees.

In 1 hr. the earth rotates through $360 \text{ degrees} \times \frac{1}{24} \dots 15 \text{ degrees}$

45°	30°	15°	0°	15°	30°	45°
WEST LONGITUDE				EAST LONGITUDE		
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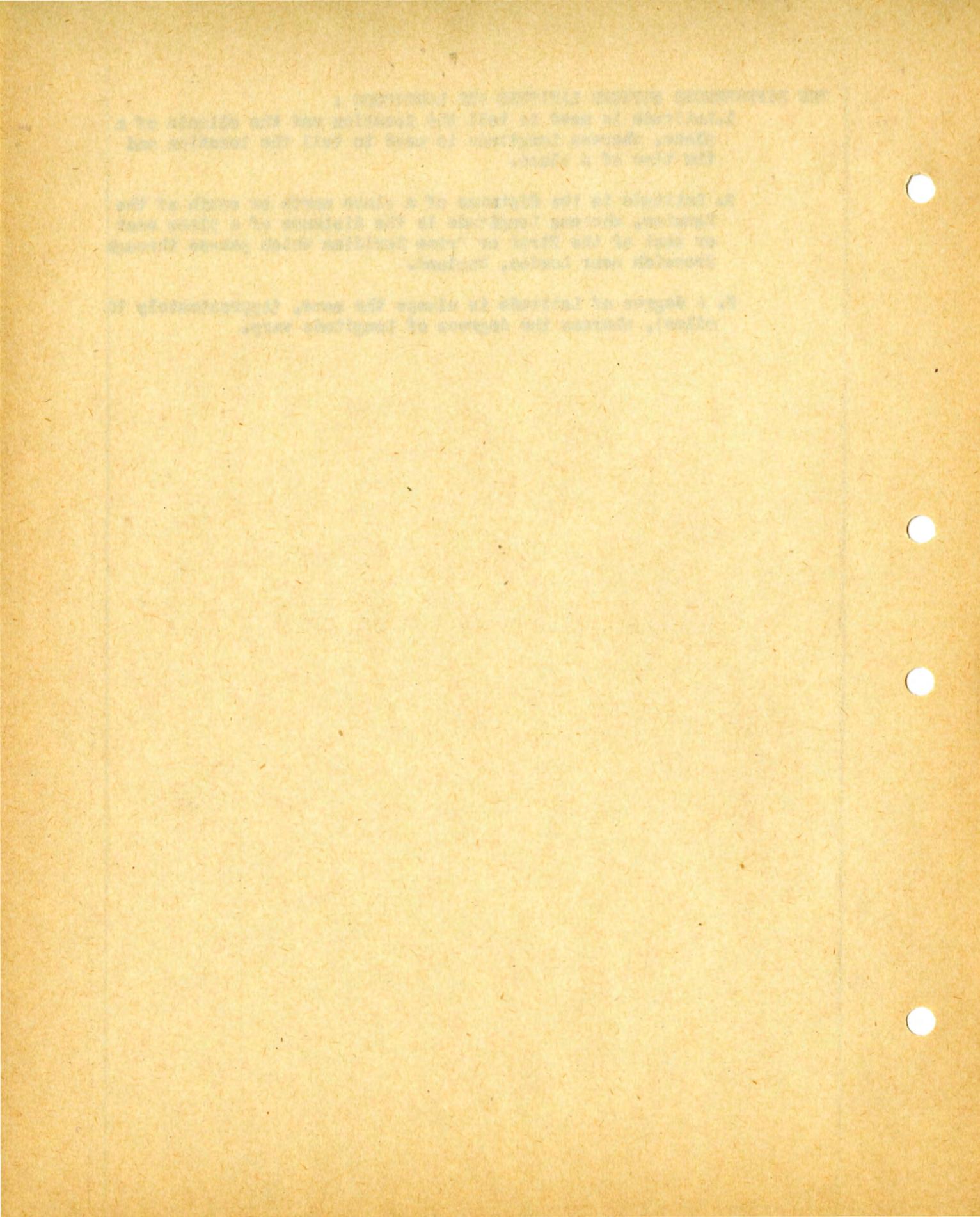
卷之三

中華人民共和國農業部 農業科學技術研究成績集

農業部農業科學技術研究成績集編委會編

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE :

1. Latitude is used to tell the location and the climate of a place, whereas Longitude is used to tell the location and the time of a place.
2. Latitude is the distance of a place north or south of the Equator, whereas Longitude is the distance of a place east or west of the First or Prime Meridian which passes through Greenwich near London, England.
3. A degree of Latitude is always the same, (Approximately 70 miles), whereas the degrees of Longitude vary.



HOW THE SUN LIGHTS AND HEATS THE EARTH

HOW THE SUN LIGHTS AND HEATS THE EARTH:

THE ROTATION OF THE EARTH ON ITS AXIS PRODUCES:
Day and night.

DAY AND NIGHT ARE:

The succession of daylight and darkness which are caused by the earth turning on its axis once every twenty-four hours.

A PROOF THAT THE EARTH ROTATES ON ITS AXIS DAILY IS:

The sun shines earlier on places to the east of us, and later on places to the west of us.

A SOLAR DAY IS:

The time that it takes the earth to rotate once on its axis. It is twenty-four hours long, and it is divided into day and night.

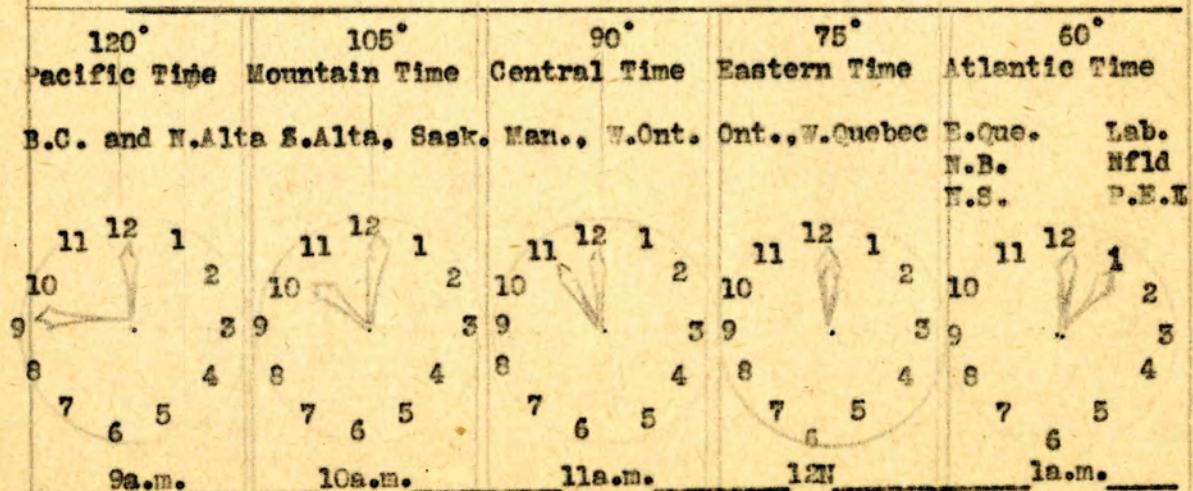
STANDARD TIME IS:

The system of indicating time which has been adopted by Canada and the United States. The continent of North America is divided into five sections, each of which is 15 degrees wide. The time of each section is reckoned from its central Meridian, and it differs from that of its neighbouring section by one hour.

The different sections are named.....

- a. Atlantic Time.....60 degrees West Longitude.
- b. Eastern Time.....75 degrees W. Long.
- c. Central Time.....90 degrees W. Long.
- d. Mountain Time.....105 degrees W. Long.
- e. Pacific Time.....120 degrees W. Long.

A diagram to illustrate the Time Belts.....



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THE SEASONS ARE:

Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.

THE CAUSES OF THE SEASONS:

The seasons are caused by the revolution of the earth in its orbit about the sun, and the inclination of the slanting of the earth's axis.

THE REVOLUTION OF THE EARTH IN ITS ORBIT AROUND THE SUN:

The earth travels in a path which is called its orbit, around the sun.

As it travels along its path around the sun, it is noticed in the Northern Hemisphere, that the sun each day at noon appears to rise higher above the horizon until it shines vertically on places $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north of the Equator. This marks the Tropic of Cancer.

When the sun shines vertically on this line, the slant rays extend $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees beyond the North Pole. This indicates the Arctic Circle.

The sun then seems to move south until it shines vertically on the Equator. This produces equal day and night.

The sun continues to shine vertically on places south of the Equator until $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees south of the Equator is reached. This marks the Tropic of Capricorn.

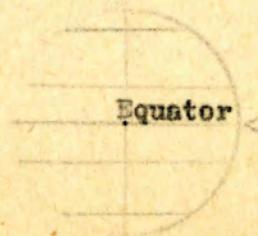
The slant rays of the sun then extend $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees beyond the South Pole, and indicates the Antarctic Circle.

THE INCLINATION OF THE EARTH'S AXIS:

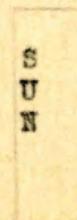
The axis of the earth is inclined or slanted at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the perpendicular. This slant always remains the same, but the position of the earth is always changing.

DIAGRAMS TO SHOW THE RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE EARTH TO THE VERTICAL AND SLANT RAYS OF THE SUN DURING THE SEASONS:

(a) March 21.
Vernal Equinox.



(b) June 21.
Summer Solstice



T. of
Cancer



SIXTY-THREE HUNDRED FORTY-THREE

ONE OF WHICH WAS TO COLLECTIVE AND TO ARRANGE THIS MATERIAL WITH
THE PUPILS AND TO ENCOURAGE THEM THAT THEY WILL MAKE BETTER
USE OF THESE MATERIALS.

WITH THE PUPILS SEATED IN THE CLASS ROOM THE TEACHER TALKED
ABOUT THE PUPILS' WORKS AND ASKED THEM HOW THEY WOULD LIKE
TO USE THEM.

IN POSITION #2, ONE CHILD ANSWERED THAT SHE WOULD ALREADY HAVE
MADE SOMETHING FROM THE PUPILS' WORKS AND SHE WOULD MAKE A SMALL
ARTICLE OUT OF THEM WHICH SHE COULD USE FOR HER DRESS. SHE
TAKED THE PUPILS' WORKS AND SHE MADE AN ARTICLE WHICH SHE
WANTED TO

USE FOR A WHILE AND TO DISPLAY THEM AND NOT USE
THE MATERIALS AGAIN WHICH SHE HAD CHOSEN.

IN POSITION #3, CHILD ANSWERED THAT SHE COULD USE THE
PUPILS' WORKS AND SHE COULD MAKE ANOTHER, AND SHE STAMPED OUT

AND SHE COULD USE THE PUPILS' WORKS AS MATERIALS FOR AN
OTHER, SUCH AS SHE COULD USE THEM TO MAKE ANOTHER SHE COULD USE

AND SHE COULD USE THEM TO MAKE ANOTHER SHE COULD USE
THEM TO MAKE ANOTHER SHE COULD USE THEM TO MAKE ANOTHER SHE COULD USE

THE PUPILS' WORKS AS MATERIALS FOR ANOTHER SHE COULD USE
THEM AS MATERIALS FOR ANOTHER SHE COULD USE THEM AS MATERIALS FOR
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ANOTHER SHE COULD USE THEM AS MATERIALS FOR ANOTHER SHE COULD USE
THEM AS MATERIALS FOR ANOTHER SHE COULD USE THEM AS MATERIALS FOR

THE PUPILS' WORKS.

(c) September 21.
Autumnal Equinox.

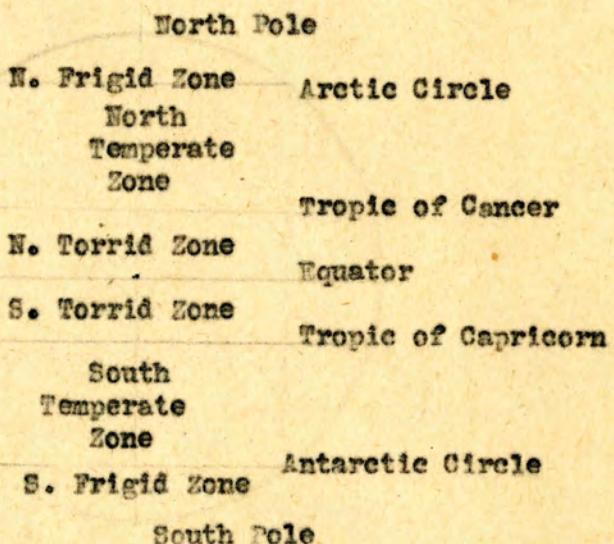
(d) December 21.
Winter Solstice.

Equator

S
U
N

T. of
Capricorn

A DIAGRAM REPRESENTING THE EARTH, AND SHOWING THE IMPORTANT PARALLELS OF LATITUDE, THE ZONES, AND THE POLES:



THE ARCTIC CIRCLE:

It is an imaginary line passing around the earth from East to West parallel to the Equator and $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the North Pole.

It is indicated by the Circle of Illumination on June 21 and December 21.

THE TROPIC OF CANCER:

It is an imaginary line passing around the earth from East to West $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north of the Equator and parallel to it.

This circle is indicated by the vertical rays of the sun on June 21. It is the farthest distance north of the Equator that the vertical rays of the sun shine.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL EQUATOR:

It is an imaginary line passing around the earth from East to West half-way between the North and the South Poles.

10.00
1000000

EXPLANATION: THAT IS THE NUMBER OF VOTES THAT WERE CAST IN THE REFERENDUM ON THE PROPOSED TAX. IT WAS APPROXIMATELY 10% OF THE VOTING POPULATION.

10.00 1000000

1000000 1000000

1000000

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1000000

1000000 1000000

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OF THAT TOTAL NUMBER OF VOTES CAST IN THE REFERENDUM ON THE PROPOSED TAX, 1000000 WERE VOTED AGAINST THE REFERENDUM AND 1000000 WERE VOTED FOR THE REFERENDUM.

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THE REFERENDUM WAS APPROVED BY A VOTE OF 1000000 TO 1000000.

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THE REFERENDUM WAS APPROVED BY A VOTE OF 1000000 TO 1000000.

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THE REFERENDUM WAS APPROVED BY A VOTE OF 1000000 TO 1000000.

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THE REFERENDUM WAS APPROVED BY A VOTE OF 1000000 TO 1000000.

THE HEAT EQUATOR:

It is an imaginary line passing around the earth from East to West. It is indicated by the vertical rays of the sun. For one-half of the year it is in the Northern Hemisphere where it moves gradually north until it reaches 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north of the geographical Equator. For the other half of the year it is in the Southern Hemisphere where it moves gradually south until it reaches 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees south of geographical Equator. It is constantly changing.

THE TROPIC OF CAPRICORN:

It is an imaginary line passing around the earth from East to West 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees south of the Equator and parallel to it. The direct rays of the sun fall on this line on December 21st.

THE ANTARCTIC CIRCLE:

It is an imaginary line passing around the earth from East to West 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the South Pole, and parallel to the Equator.

It is indicated by the Circle of Illumination on December 21 and June 21.

THE NORTH FRIGID ZONE:

It is the region around the North Pole. It is bounded on the South by the Arctic Circle. In the extreme north winter prevails, but in some parts there is some vegetation. It is 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees wide. Fur-bearing and oil-producing animals live there.

THE NORTH TEMPERATE ZONE:

It is the belt between the Arctic Circle and the Tropic of Cancer. It is 43 degrees wide. The sun never shines vertically on this region, but it is more moderate than the North Frigid Zone. Hardy grains, fruits, and trees grow in this region.

THE TORRID ZONES:

They are the regions between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. They are divided by the Geographical Equator. Each Zone is 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees wide.

The air is dry or humid. The temperature is high. The vegetation is luxuriant, and spices grow there.

THE SOUTH TEMPERATE ZONE:

It is the region between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle. It is similar to, but colder than the North Temperate Zone.

THE SOUTH FRIGID ZONE:

It is the region around the South Pole. It is bounded by the Antarctic Circle. It is colder than the North Frigid Zone, and is 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees wide.

of your next move will depend on what you do with the other two. You have to be careful not to give them the impression that you are not serious about your business. If you do this, they will be more inclined to take you seriously. They will also be more likely to trust you.

Another reason why you should consider this strategy is that your clients will be more inclined to trust you if you are honest and straightforward. This will help you to build a strong relationship with your clients.

Finally, this strategy will help you to build a strong relationship with your clients. By being honest and straightforward, you will be able to establish a strong bond with your clients.

12. *Establishing a relationship with your clients by being honest and straightforward.*

This strategy involves being honest and straightforward with your clients. It means that you should always tell the truth and never exaggerate or mislead your clients. This will help you to build a strong relationship with your clients.

In addition to this, being honest and straightforward will help you to build a strong relationship with your clients. By being honest and straightforward, you will be able to establish a strong bond with your clients.

Overall, this approach to client management is effective because it helps you to build a strong relationship with your clients. It also helps you to build a strong relationship with your clients. This is because it helps you to build a strong relationship with your clients.

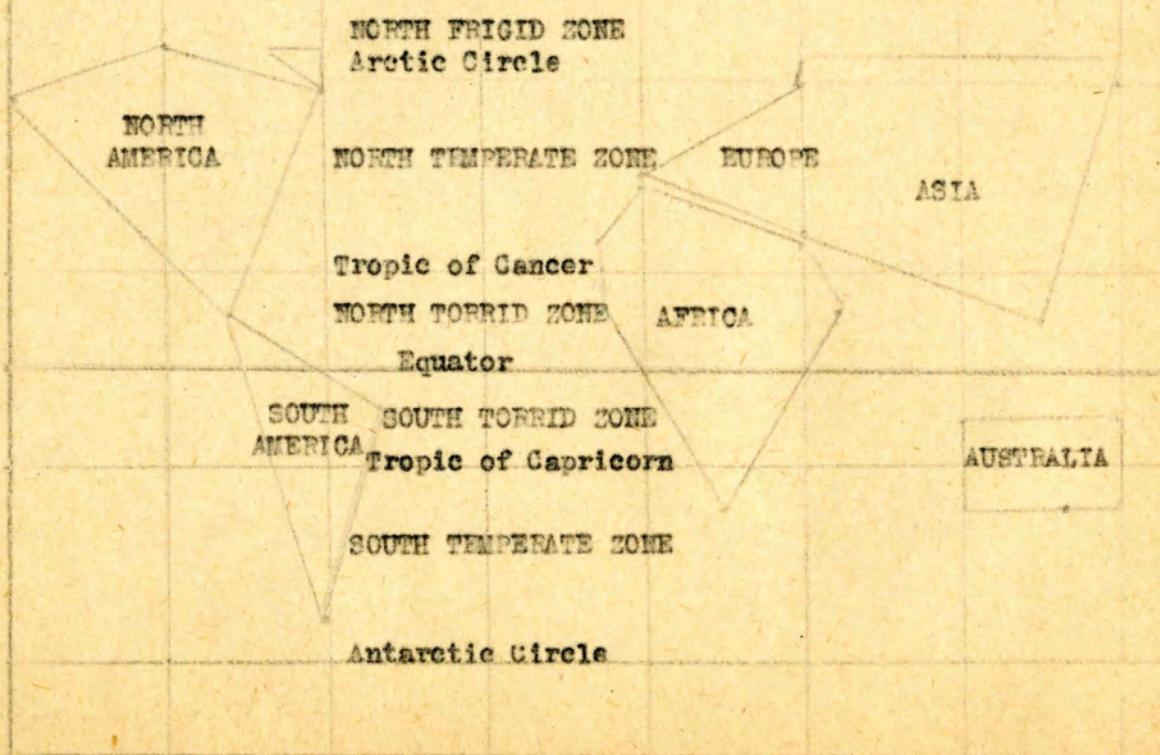
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Overall, this approach to client management is effective because it helps you to build a strong relationship with your clients. This is because it helps you to build a strong relationship with your clients.

A DIAGRAM SHOWING THE HEAT AND PRODUCT ZONES:

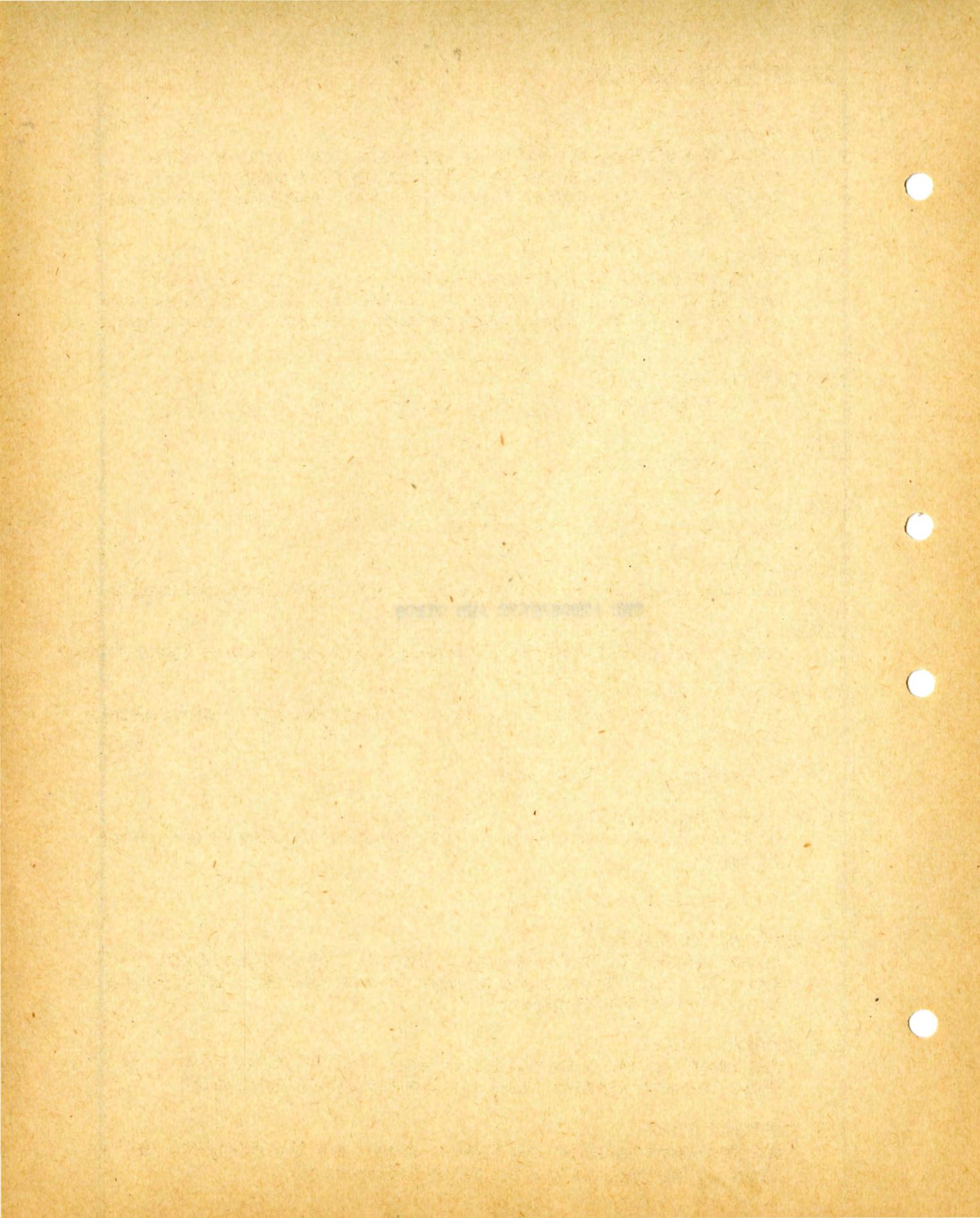
CIRCLES	HEAT ZONES	PRODUCTS
Arctic Circle	North Frigid Zone	Fur-bearing and oil-producing animals Mosses, Lichens Coniferous Trees Deciduous Trees Hardy grains, vegetables Fruits (Temperate)
Tropic of Cancer	North Temperate Zone	Sub-tropical fruits Sub-tropical vegetables Tropical Fruits
Equator	North Torrid Zone	Fine woods, Rubber, Spices, Tea, Coffee. Sugar, Cocoa, Spices, Fine Woods, Rubber,
Tropic of Capricorn	South Torrid Zone	Tropical Fruits Sub-tropical Vegetables Sub-tropical Fruits,
	South Temperate Zone	Temperate Fruits, Vegetables, Hardy grains
Antarctic Circle	South Frigid Zone	Deciduous Trees, Coniferous Trees Mosses, Lichens, Oil-producing and fur-bearing animals.

THE CONTINENTS IN RELATION TO THE ZONES:



the first time, I have been able to get a good
view of the interior of the house. It is a
large room, with a high ceiling, and is
furnished with a large bed, a chair, and a
table. There is also a small window.
The house is located in a rural area, and
there are trees and bushes around it.
I am very happy to be here, and I hope
to stay for a long time. I will be writing
more about my experiences here in
the future.

THE ATMOSPHERE AND WINDS



THE ATMOSPHERE AND WINDS:

THE ATMOSPHERE:

It is the covering of air which surrounds the earth. It extends about 200 miles above the earth. It is heaviest near the surface of the earth, and becomes lighter as altitude or height above sea-level is increased.

TEMPERATURE:

It is the degree or the amount of heat or cold. It is highest near the surface of the earth, but it becomes lower with increased altitude. Even in tropical regions mountains have perpetual crowns of snow and ice.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AIR:

The movements of the air are Horizontal and Vertical.

WIND IS:

The horizontal movement of the air.

CALM IS:

The vertical movement of the air.

HEATED AIR:

Air that is heated expands, becomes lighter, and rises vertically.

COOLED AIR:

Air that is cooled contracts, becomes heavier, and sinks down.

AN AREA OF LOW PRESSURE:

An area of Low Pressure is an area in which the air is comparatively light.

Low Pressure.....Light Air.

AN AREA OF HIGH PRESSURE:

An area of High Pressure is an area in which the air is comparatively heavy.

High Pressure.....Heavy Air.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE AIR:

Since air that is heated expands, becomes lighter, and rises, the colder air always tends to move from an Area of High Pressure to an Area of Low Pressure.

THE IMPORTANT WINDS:

The important winds in the Torrid Zones are the Trade Winds, and those in the Temperate Zones are the Prevailing Westerlies.

THE IMPORTANT CALMS:

The important Calms at the Equator (Heat) are the Doldrums, and those at the Tropics are the Horse Latitudes.

1930-31. When the new school was built it was decided to have the old building used for the girls' school.

1931-32. When the new building was completed the old building was used for the girls' school. The girls' school was moved to the new building in 1932-33.

1932-33. The girls' school was moved to the new building in

the old boys' building. In 1933-34

the old boys' building became the

old boys' school. This "old boys" school had been used by the girls' school until 1932-33.

The new building at the old boys' school is now in use. It will be used for

the girls' school.

The old boys' school is now in use as a dormitory. This is the old

old boys' school.

The old boys' school has been used as a dormitory since 1932-33. The old boys' school is now in use as a dormitory. The old boys' school is now in use as a

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THE CAUSE OF THE DOLDRUMS:

The Torrid Zone is the only region upon which the vertical rays of the sun fall. In this area the air is heated. It expands, and becomes lighter. This creates an Area of Low Pressure in which the heated air is continually rising. Since the vertical movement of the air cannot be felt, it produces a belt of calms which is known as the Doldrums.

THE CAUSE OF THE TRADE WINDS:

The air to the north and south of the Heat Equator is cooler and heavier than the air right over it. These regions of cool air form Areas of High Pressure, and the air moves along the surface of the earth into the heated area. There it replaces that which has risen. This air in turn becomes heated. It expands, becomes lighter, and rises. This results in a continuous movement of the air from the north and the south toward the Equator. These movements of the air become known as winds which are known as the Trade Winds.

THE DIRECTION OF THE TRADE WINDS:

The Trade Winds are the most important winds in the Tropical regions. At first the air moves directly south and north toward the Equator, but the rotation of the earth from the West to the East, causes the winds to gradually turn toward the south-west and toward the north-west.

In the Northern Hemisphere they blow from the North-east toward the Equator, and in the Southern Hemisphere they blow from the South-east toward the Equator.

They are called the North-east and the South-east Trade Winds.

THE CONTINENTS INFLUENCED BY THE TRADE WINDS:

These include North America, South America, Africa, Asia, and Australia.

THE HORSE LATITUDES:

These are belts of Calms near the Tropics. They mark the descent of the Return Trades, and give rise to areas in which there are down-ward movements of the air, and result in belts which are known as the Horse Latitudes.

There is a steady movement of the air from these regions toward the Equator and toward the Poles.

THE PREVAILING WESTERLIES:

These are the winds which blow over practically all of the Temperate Zones. They are more variable in the Northern Hemisphere where there is more land than in the Southern Hemisphere.

The general direction of these winds is from the South-west toward the North-east in the Northern Hemisphere, while in the Southern Hemisphere they blow from the North-west toward the South-east.

1920. Dichtungen und Gedichte dieses Autors zeigen eine erstaunliche
Fähigkeit, die Sprache zu verarbeiten, die sie nicht beherrschte, und
durch einen Prozess des "Umdeutschens" diese Sprache zu erlernen.
Viele seiner Gedichte sind daher sehr schwierig zu verstehen und
zu übersetzen, weil sie sich auf einen sehr kleinen Kreis von Lesern
und Leserinnen beziehen. Sie sind jedoch sehr interessant und
werten die Sprache als ein wichtiges Medium der Kultur und
Kommunikation.

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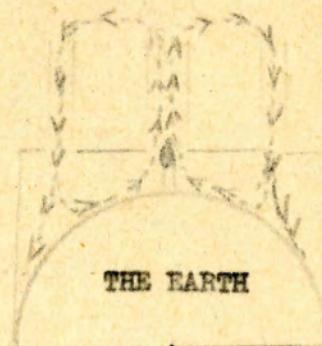
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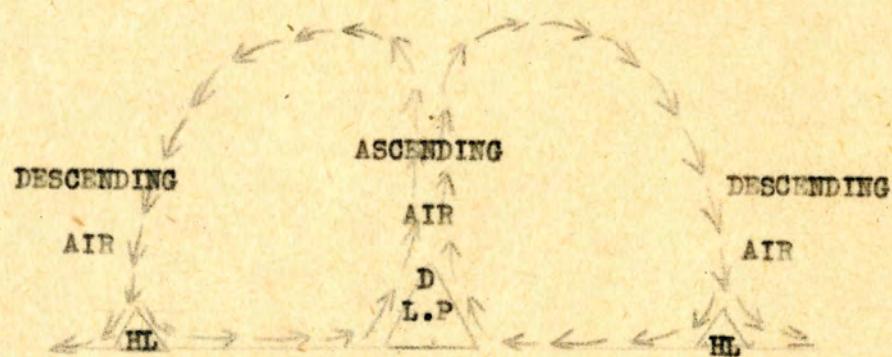
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DIAGRAMS IN CONNECTION WITH THE OCCURRENCE AND THE DIRECTION OF THE WINDS:

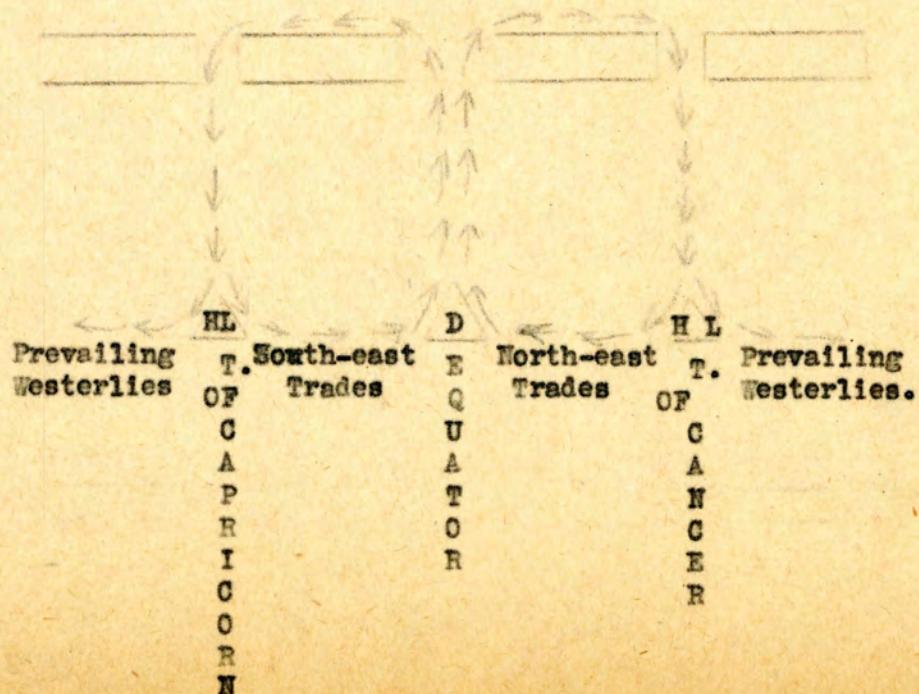
(a) THE EFFECT OF HEAT ON THE AIR:



(b) RISING AND COOLING AIR:



(c) THE GENERAL DIRECTION OF THE WINDS:

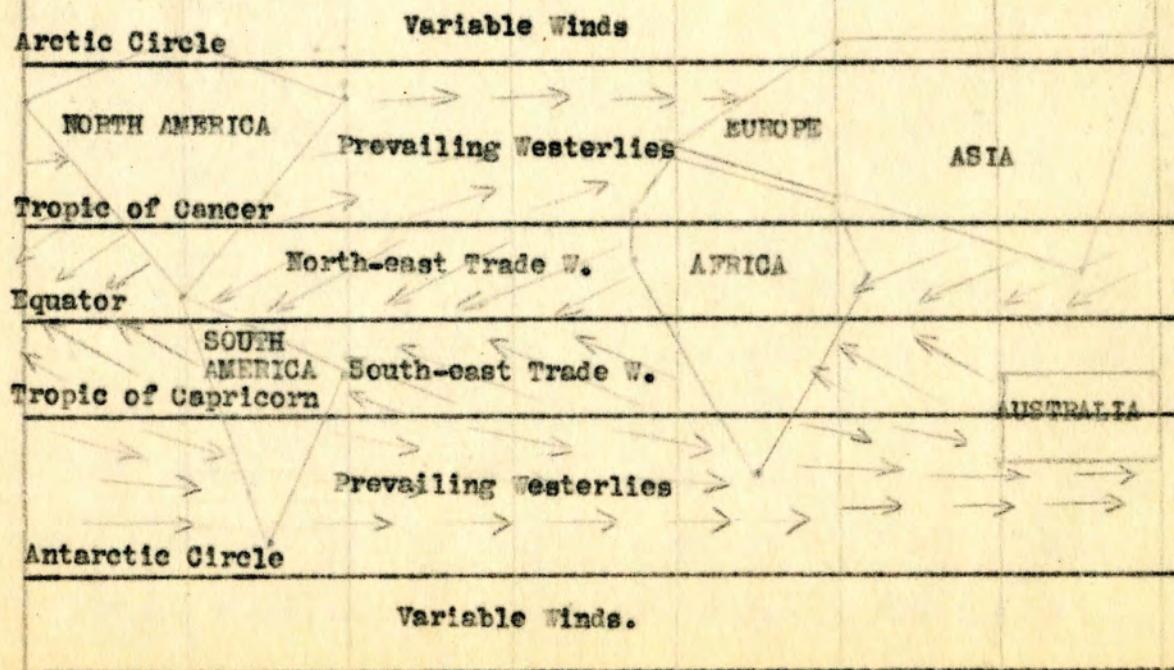


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THE GENERAL DIRECTION OF THE WINDS:

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Polar Calm		Arctic Circle
Prevailing Westerlies	→ → →	North Temperate Zone
Horse Latitudes	↓ ↓ ↓	Tropic of Cancer
North-east Trade Winds	↙ ↙ ↙	North Torrid Zone
Doldrums	↙ ↙ ↙	Equator
South-east Trade Winds	↙ ↙ ↙	South Torrid Zone
Horse Latitudes	↙ ↙ ↙	Tropic of Capricorn
Prevailing Westerlies	→ → →	South Temperate Zone
Polar Calms		Antarctic Circle
Variable Winds		South Frigid Zone

THE CONTINENTS IN RELATION TO THE WINDS:



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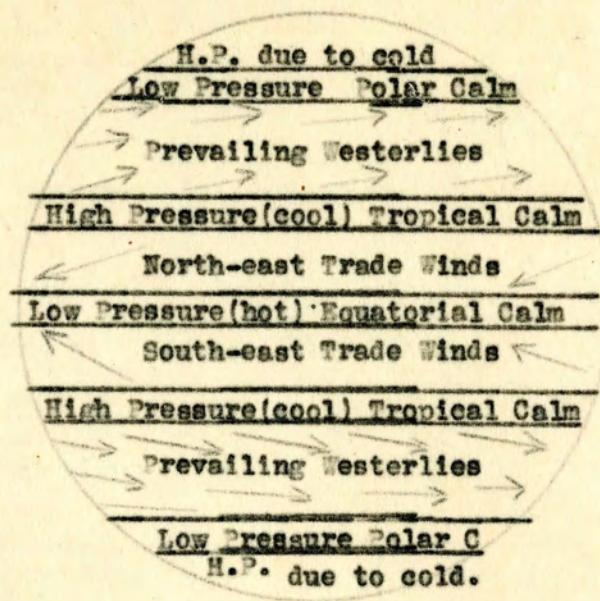
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A DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PRESSURE AREAS:



LAND AND SEA BREEZES:

Winds are named according to the direction from which they blow, and they may occur from the Cardinal points of the compass or any place between.

During the summer the land heats more quickly than the water. The air over the land becomes heated. It expands, becomes lighter, and rises because an Area of Low Pressure has been produced. Then the colder air from over the water where there is an Area of High Pressure, moves in and replaces the air which has risen. The movement of the air from the water to the land is called a Sea Breeze.

During the winter the water cools less quickly or more slowly than the land. The air over the water is heated. It expands, becomes lighter, and rises because an Area of Low Pressure is over the water. The cool air from over the land where there is an Area of High Pressure

DATA DETERMINATE BY GELOGIC METHODS A.

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Site 5.1 - Standard Site

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Site 5.1 - Standard Site

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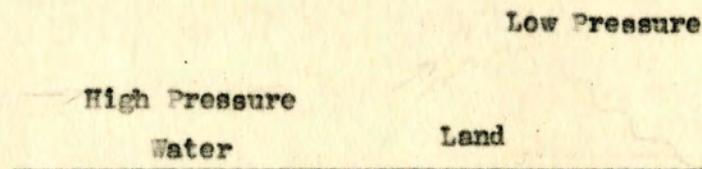
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moves in to replace the air which has risen. This movement of the air from the land to the water is called a Land Breeze.

These combined movements of the air are known as Land and Sea Breezes.

DIAGRAMS TO ILLUSTRATE LAND AND SEA BREEZES:

(a) SUMMER



(b) WINTER



MONSOONS:

These winds occur in the region of India and Australia. At times they blow from the ocean to the land, and produces a rainy season. At other times they blow from the land to the water, and produces a dry season. These winds are good examples of Land and Sea Breezes.

CHINOOK WINDS:

These are warm, dry winds of the Rocky Mountains in Southern Alberta and the Northern part of the United States. They have been known to raise the temperature as much as 60 degrees in a single hour.

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NOTE:-

Warm air takes up or absorbs water in the form of vapour. The water-vapour turns into liquid or condenses when the air is cooled. Therefore we may conclude that warm air holds water-vapour, and cool air condenses water-vapour. When it is cooled, it forms rain, snow, dew, or fog.

Lack of moisture produces a desert which is usually a sandy waste where very little vegetation grows. The greatest desert in the world is the Sahara in Northern Africa, but there are a number of these arid wastes in the world. They include.....

The Sahara Desert.....North Africa.

Malahari.....South Africa in Baluchistan and S.W.A.
Arabian.....South-western Asia in Arabia.

Persian and Indian...Southern Asia in Persia and India.

Siberian.....Northern Asia near the Caspian Sea.

Gobi.....Eastern Asia in China.

Australian.....Western and Central Australia.

Patagonian.....South America in Argentina.

Atacama.....South America in Chile and Peru.

Mohave.....United States in Arizona and California.

THE USES OF WINDS:

They provide a media for air travel. They help to determine the climate of a place. They increase combustion. They evaporate water. They keep the air in motion. They help to create a surface movement of the water of the ocean. They assist navigation. They provide power for windmills. They help to scatter seeds. They help to carry sound, and they carry water-vapour which is deposited as rain.

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THE OCEAN

THE OCEAN:

AN OCEAN CURRENT:

An Ocean Current is the movement of a portion of the water of the ocean in a definite direction and at a definite rate of speed like a river.

FACTORS THAT CAUSE OCEAN CURRENTS:

The factors that cause Ocean Currents are temperature and winds.

THE INFLUENCE OF TEMPERATURE:

The temperature in the Torrid Zone near the Equator is high, therefore the surface water becomes warmer and lighter than the deeper water. This warm surface water is partly evaporated, and the rest flows toward the Poles, and results in the movement of the heavier Polar water toward the Equator.

Owing to the fact that the movement of the Polar water is not as rapid as the movement of the Equatorial water, the Polar water lags behind, and flows in a westerly direction.

THE INFLUENCE OF WINDS:

In the Torrid Zones the winds blow from the East toward the West almost constantly, and as a result the water in the Equatorial region moves toward the west. This gives rise to Equatorial Currents in the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Indian Oceans. They are classified as Primary Currents.

They are obstructed by large masses of land such as the wedge of South America, and there is a division of the current. Part of it flows to the North-west, and part to the South-west.

In the Temperate Zones the Prevailing Westerlies blow the surface water from the west to the east.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE CURRENTS:

The Ocean Currents are classed as Primary Currents and Secondary Currents.

The Primary Currents are the Equatorial Currents. They are found in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans in the Equatorial regions. They flow toward the west until they are deflected by South America, Asia, Australia, and Africa.

The Secondary Currents are deflected or turned Currents. Some of them are warm, and some of them are cold currents.

INTRODUCTION

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INTRODUCTION

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The warm deflected currents are....the Gulf Stream, the Brazil Current, the Japan Current, the Australian Current, and the Mozambique Current.

The cold deflected currents are....the Labrador Current, the African Current, and the Peru Current.

A DIAGRAM TO ILLUSTRATE THE OCCURRENCE OF OCEAN CURRENTS:

PACIFIC OCEAN	ATLANTIC OCEAN	INDIAN OCEAN
Japan Current	Labrador C. North A.D.	LAND
California Current	Gulf Stream Canaries Current	Monsoon Drift
Equatorial Current	Equatorial Current	Equatorial Current
Australian Peru Current Current	Brazil Current	Africa Current
W.W.D.	Antarctic Drift	W.W.D.

The above diagram is so arranged that the double vertical lines represent the large land masses, and in addition there is a section under the heading "Indian Ocean" that represents Land.

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ESTIMATO PREZZO DI VENDITA DEL QUOTIDIANO

VENDITA MATERIALE	VENDITA SERVIZIO "Abbonamento"	VENDITA SERVIZIO "Abbonamento" "Prestazione"
GRATIS	...L. 5.000	...L. 7.000
Abbonamento "Prestazione"	...L. 10.000	...L. 12.000
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Per quanto riguarda l'abbonamento "Prestazione" si intende che esso debba essere pagato in tre versamenti.

Il primo versamento deve essere pagato entro tre mesi dalla data della pubblicazione del primo numero.

Il secondo versamento deve essere pagato entro tre mesi dalla data della pubblicazione del secondo numero.

Il terzo versamento deve essere pagato entro tre mesi dalla data della pubblicazione del terzo numero.

Le cifre sopra sono da considerare come minime e si intende che il prezzo possa essere aumentato al massimo possibile al massimo dell'aggravarsi delle condizioni economiche.

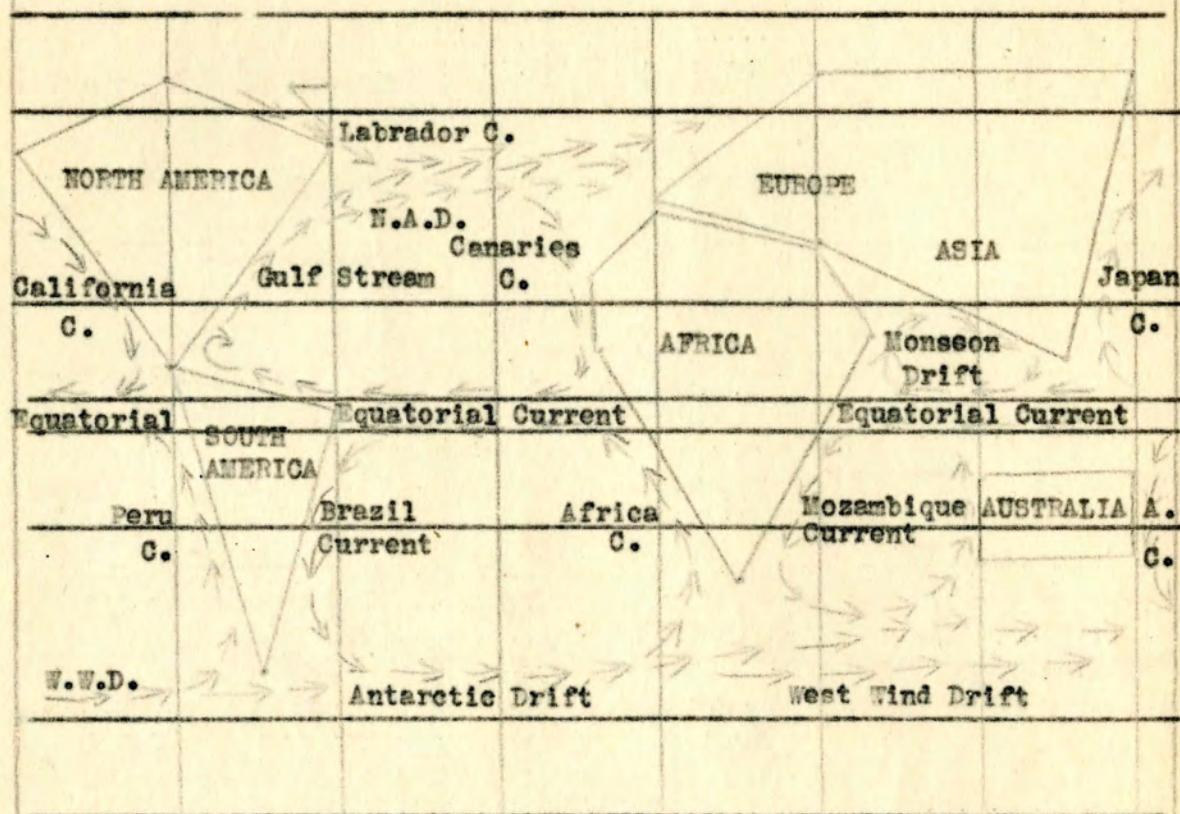
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Il terzo versamento deve essere pagato entro tre mesi dalla data della pubblicazione del terzo numero.

THE CONTINENTS IN RELATION TO THE OCEAN CURRENTS:



THE GULF STREAM:

It has its origin in the Equatorial Current in the Atlantic Ocean, but it receives its name from the Gulf of Mexico.

Part of the water of the Equatorial Current is deflected to the north by the wedge of South America. This water follows the coast into the Gulf of Mexico.

The waters of the Gulf Stream flow through the Strait of Florida, and turn abruptly to the north. This stream follows the coast of the United States as far as Cape Hatteras, but it gradually becomes wider, shallower, and cooler.

Opposite this Cape it turns to the north-east. To the east of Newfoundland it is joined by the Labrador Current, and the combined currents flow toward the British Isles as the North Atlantic Drift.

The Gulf Stream is the most famous ocean current in the world. It is a vast river of warm, blue water that is from sixty to eighty miles wide, and several hundred feet deep.

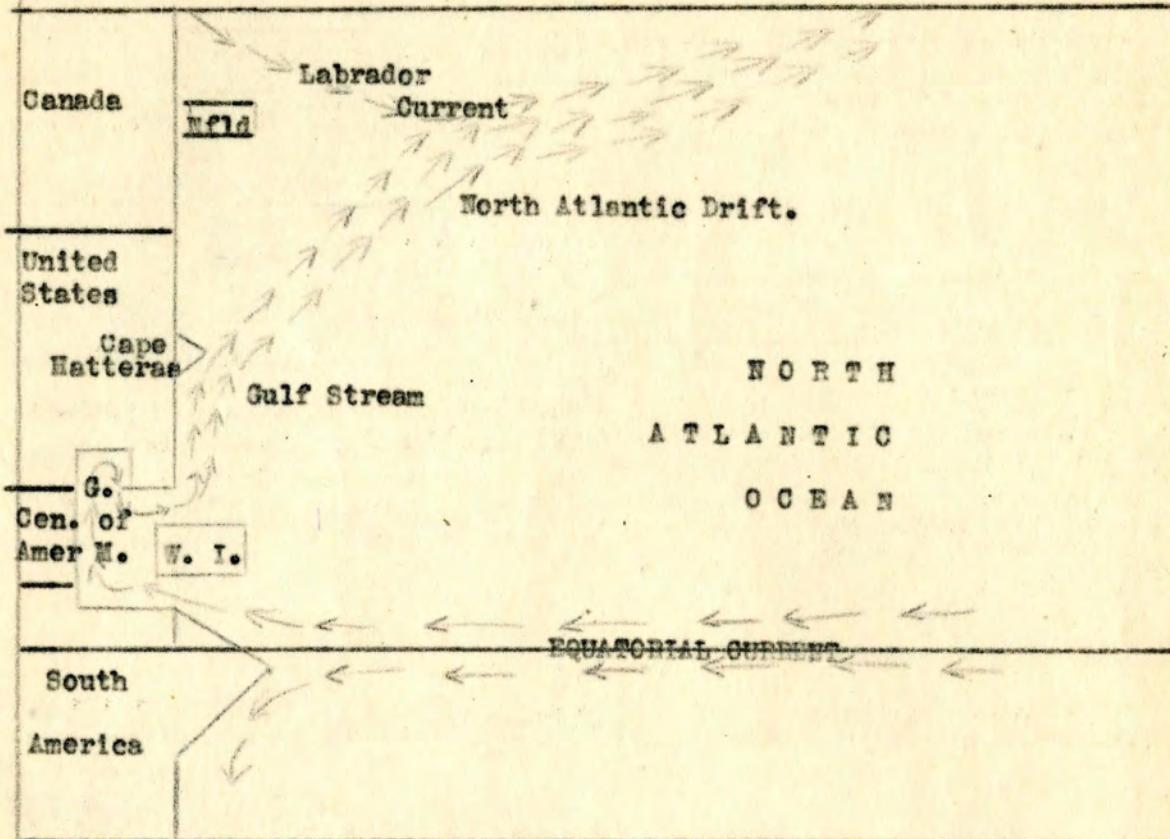
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Q. R.	S. T.	U. V.	W. X.	Y. Z.

CONFIDENTIAL EDITION ONE

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A DIAGRAM TO ILLUSTRATE THE GULF STREAM:



THE LABRADOR CURRENT:

It originates in the Arctic Ocean, and it flows south-east along the coast of Labrador.

This current continues to flow in a south-easterly direction until it unites with the Gulf Stream off the coast of Newfoundland.

It is a cold current, and the winds that blow over it are cold. They influence the climate of the nearby land when they blow over it.

The combined currents flow in a north-easterly direction toward the British Isles as the North Atlantic Drift.

As this current moves along, it carries with it large quantities of jelly-like plants which are called Plankton. This is a fish food upon which small fish feed. They in turn provide food for the cod which is an important fish that is caught on the Grand Banks, an important fishing ground that lies to the east of Newfoundland.

CHARGE AND THE STATEMENT OF PAYMENT

RECEIVED

DECEMBER

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AMERICAN AIRLINES AIRPORT

HONG KONG

NOVEMBER 1942

CHINA AIRPORT

HANGZHOU

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AMERICAN AIRLINES

NOVEMBER
1942

AMERICAN AIRLINES

NOVEMBER

CHINA AIRPORT HONG KONG

TRANS-FAR EAST AIR MAIL LETTERS SENT AT CHINA AIRPORT HONG KONG TO JAPAN BY AIR MAIL

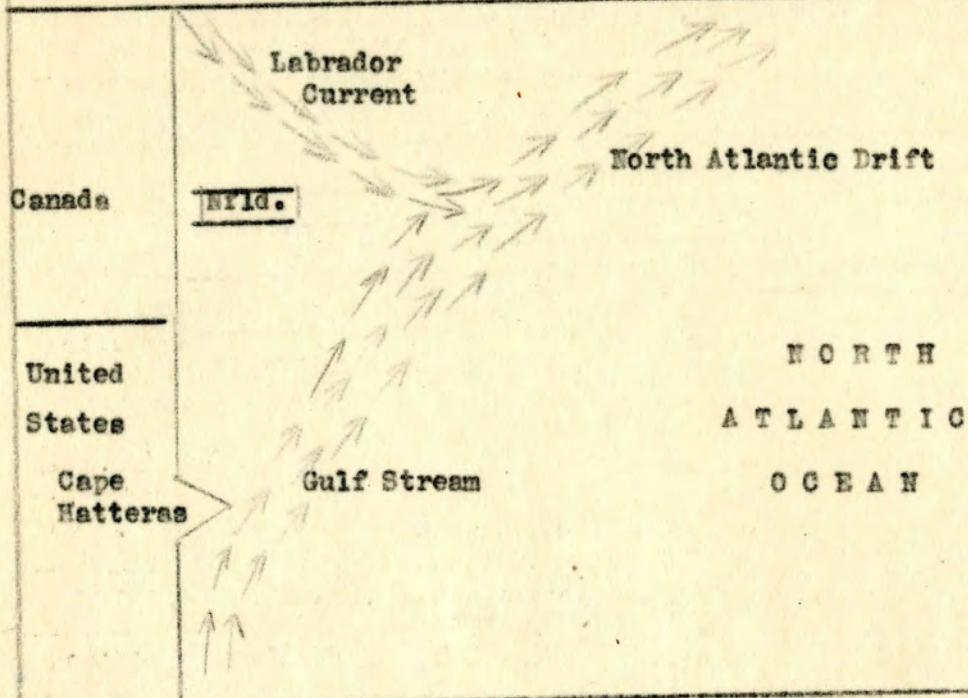
COLLECTIVE CHINA AIR MAIL LETTERS SENT AT CHINA AIRPORT HONG KONG TO JAPAN BY AIR MAIL LETTERS SENT AT CHINA AIRPORT HONG KONG

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A DIAGRAM TO ILLUSTRATE:



THE CAUSE OF FOGS OFF NEWFOUNDLAND:

The meeting of the warm, moisture-laden air over the Gulf Stream with the cool air over the Labrador Current causes a chilling of the air and results in a condensation of the water-vapour. This results in the formation of Fogs.

THE CONTINENTAL SHELF:

The floor of the shallow area around each continent is called a Continental Shelf.

The continental shelf on the eastern side of North America is very wide, and extends out into the Atlantic Ocean for a considerable distance. It is a shallow submarine platform upon which there is an abundance of plant and animal life. The Grand Banks of Newfoundland, which lie to the east, is part of the continental shelf, and it is the richest cod-fishing ground in the world.

THE USES OF OCEAN CURRENTS:

They prevent stagnation of the water of the ocean. They help to equalize temperatures, and change the shape of continents. They influence vegetation, and assist navigation. They help

CONTENTS OF DRAWING A

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Technical
Drawing

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Top view

Side view

Plan view

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Plan

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DRAWINGS TO BE READ FIRST

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EXPLAIN DRAWINGS

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STRUCTURE MAPS TO BE READ LAST

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"160" stairs to egade off egade has "160" stairs off
glad you , platform has "160" stairs having you

to carry rocks, soil, and sediment; and help in the distribution of animal and vegetable life.

Note:

These currents, in themselves, have little direct influence upon the climate of the coasts along which they pass, but they do affect the climate by warming and cooling the winds that blow over them toward the land. In the northern hemisphere this influence is quite noticeable because the climate of the east coast of Asia is colder than the west coast of Europe toward which the North Atlantic Drift carries the water of the Gulf Stream; and the east coast of North America is colder than the west coast because the Prevailing Westerlies are warmed as they blow over the waters of the North Pacific Drift, and then over the west coast of the continent.

CLIMATE.

CLIMATE:

ATMOSPHERE:

The atmosphere is the envelope of air that surrounds the earth.

WEATHER:

The weather of a place is the condition of the atmosphere at a particular time. It includes temperature...heat and cold; humidity...dryness and moisture; calms and winds; sunshine and cloudiness.

CLIMATE:

The climate of a place is the average or the usual condition of the weather from year to year.

It depends primarily on latitude and altitude. These are the primary factors.

FACTORS WHICH MAY AFFECT THE CLIMATE OF A PLACE:

The factors that may affect, influence, modify, or change the climate of a place include latitude, altitude, winds, ocean currents, distance from the sea, surface characteristics, the presence of large bodies of water, the presence of large masses of land, the presence of large forests, and the position of the place on the east or the west side of the continent.

NOTES REGARDING THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE CLIMATE:

(a) LATITUDE:

Latitude is the distance of a place north or south of the Equator. The farther one goes north or south of the Equator, the colder it becomes.

(b) ALTITUDE:

Altitude is the height of a place above sea-level.

The higher one goes above sea-level, the colder it becomes.

(c) THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WINDS:

Winds are warm or cold, wet or dry, depending on the direction from which they blow, and the nature of the country over which they blow.

Warm winds make the climate warm; cold winds make the climate cold; dry winds make the climate dry, and wet winds make the climate wet.

STANZA
.Gives off sharpness that has to equations off at incongruity with

to incongruity off to nothing off of being a to nothing off
things from fact...but because behavior is more valuable; a
conclusion which has nothing; contains has enough...giving
ourselves has

STANZA
nothingness forces off to equations off of being a to nothing off
things of being itself nothing off to
off our society...society has shrilled as vibrant charged to
nothing seeming

SECTION A TO STANZA ONE TWELVE TAKEN FROM EROTOMY

depends to ,which ,cannot ,justify you had expect off
,being ,but still ,sharpened nothing off to nothing off
,nothingness off ,and off with nothing ,absorbs whose
equal to nothing off ,now to nothing equal to nothing off
nothing off has ,whose equal to nothing off ,had to become
.nothing off to this face off to face off no being off to

STANZA EIGHTH TAKEN FROM EROTOMY BY ERNST REINHOLD

SECTION (a)

off to gives to after being a to something off of nothing
,nothing off to gives to after being one nothing off ,nothing
nothing off to gives to after being one nothing off ,nothing off

SECTION (b)

.level-one evades being a to nothing off of nothing
.concerned to nothing off ,level-one evades being one nothing off

SECTION B TO EROTOMY BY ERNST REINHOLD (a)

.nothing off no qualities ,you to see ,hence to know one about
zero values off to obtain off has ,will you make work not
.,will you? make
nothing off when about also prove nothing off when about even
off when about few has ,you nothing off when about you ;thus
.you nothing

(d) THE PREVAILING WINDS:

The prevailing winds of the Torrid Zones are the Trade Winds. They blow from the North-east and the South-east toward the Equator.

The prevailing winds of the Temperate Zones are the Prevailing Westerlies.

The countries or the places on the east side of a continent in the Torrid Zones, and on the west side in the Temperate Zones, receive the prevailing winds before they pass over large land masses, so these sides or places receive abundant or copious rainfall.

(e) THE PRESENCE OF LARGE BODIES OF WATER:

These keep the climate more equable because they prevent extremes. They increase the rainfall, and make the climate more maritime.

(f) THE PRESENCE OF LARGE MASSES OF LAND:

They make the climate more variable and extreme with warmer summers and colder winters. The rainfall is decreased as distance is increased from the regions of large bodies of water. The climate of the interior of large land masses is said to be Continental.

(g) THE PRESENCE OF OCEAN CURRENTS:

They may be warm or cold, and influence the winds which blow over them, and then over the land. They influence temperature and moisture.

The Ocean Currents that affect the climate of Canada are the Japan Current, the Labrador Current, and the Gulf Stream.

(h) THE PRESENCE OF LARGE FORESTS:

They attract and hold moisture. They usually cause an increase in the amount of rainfall and snowfall.

(i) THE PRESENCE OF MOUNTAINS:

They stop winds and moisture, and cause an increased rainfall on the windward side. This results in a decreased rainfall on the leeward side because the winds have already lost a great deal of their water-vapour. They form wind-breaks, and help to decide the character of the prevailing winds.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SAILORS AND (A)

whilst above all our men must set to abate gallivans off
and prevent them from doing any harm which
we consider

therefore all our men stand by to abate gallivans off
and prevent them

meanwhile to this place off no manly set to gallivans off
and prevent them off at this time off no less than fifteen off at
one hour past twelve about gallivans off unless, when
meanwhile we have seen no more than one, when then equal
. fifteen minutes to

INSTRUCTIONS TO SAILORS AND TO SAILORS (B)

therefore past eleven o'clock when stand by to good stand
stand by off when has , fifteen off meanwhile
, past twelve when

INSTRUCTIONS TO SAILORS AND TO SAILORS (C)

meanwhile off exercise has sufficient when stand by off when past
as necessary at fifteen off . when twelve has sixteen
to twelve equal to twelve off now necessary at seventeen
of seven has equal to twenty off to stand by off . when
. fifteen off of blue

INSTRUCTIONS TO SAILORS AND TO SAILORS (D)

now when stand by off necessary has , two to three off when past
and when necessary necessary past . four off when next has , and two
, sixteen has

the above to stand by off twelve past fifteen when off
. when five off has , fifteen when twelve off , fifteen when four off

INSTRUCTIONS TO SAILORS AND (E)

meanwhile no more than past . when has twelve past
. fifteen has fifteen to hours off at

INSTRUCTIONS TO SAILORS AND (F)

. when necessary no more has , sixteen has when goes past
. when necessary a at fifteen off . when twelve off no less
than when past . when necessary when to last past a
. when gallivans off to twelve off when of goes has

(j) THE POSITION OF THE PLACE:

The climate of a place that is situated on the east or the west side of a continent is influenced by the winds and the ocean currents.

NOTE:

The above factors decide the fertility of the soil, the classes of vegetation, the kinds of animals, the occupations of the people, and the products of the regions.

TIDES, THE MOON, AND ECLIPSES.

SECTION ONE • ROOM SET • SHUTT

(a) TIDES:

A TIDE:

A tide is the rise and the fall of the water of the ocean as seen on the land.

CAUSE:

A tide is caused by the attraction of the sun and the moon.

A FLOOD TIDE:

A flood tide is the rising or advancing tide.

AN EBB TIDE:

An ebb tide is the receding or falling tide.

LOW TIDE:

Low tide is the lowest level to which the water recedes.

A SPRING TIDE:

A Spring Tide is the tide that occurs at the time of the New Moon and the Full Moon. It is an extra high tide, and occurs when the sun and the moon are acting in the same straight line. It is the result of the combined attraction of the sun and the moon.

A NEAP TIDE:

A Neap Tide is a low tide which occurs at the time of the First Quarter and the Third Quarter of the moon. The sun and the moon are then working at right angles to each other, and therefore decrease the influence of each of them.

THE EFFECT OF SHALLOW WATER ON THE HEIGHT OF WAVES:

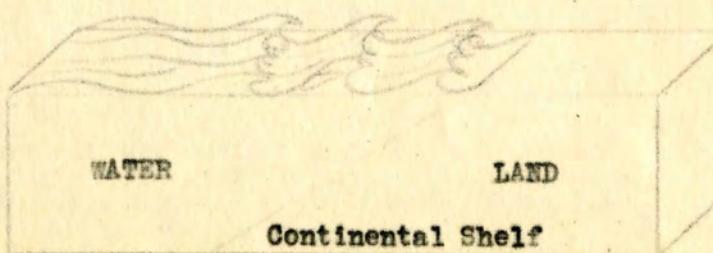


EXHIBIT 10

EXHIBIT A

now as you see off to take off to last off has only off at shift A
about off no

EXHIBIT

now off has now off to make off to because of shift A

EXHIBIT DRAFT A

shift preferable to gain off at shift hasn't A

EXHIBIT EXHIBIT

shift you'll to galloper off at shift the no

EXHIBIT 10A

galloper when off didn't of Israel travel off at shift was

EXHIBIT DRAFT A

you off to shift off to anyone fast shift off at shift you'll A
anyone has ,shift didn't when no at 11 .would last off has now
shift everyone come off at fifteen you know off has run off under
off has now off to make off because off to fifteen off at 11
off

EXHIBIT EXHIBIT A

shift off to shift off to anyone didn't shift was a at shift you'll A
know off has now off .now off to vertex) shift off has vertex)
excluded has ,radio does at anyone didn't to galloper need has
.need to does to someone off what was

EXHIBIT TO TESTIMONY AND NO HAVING BECOME TO TESTIMONY

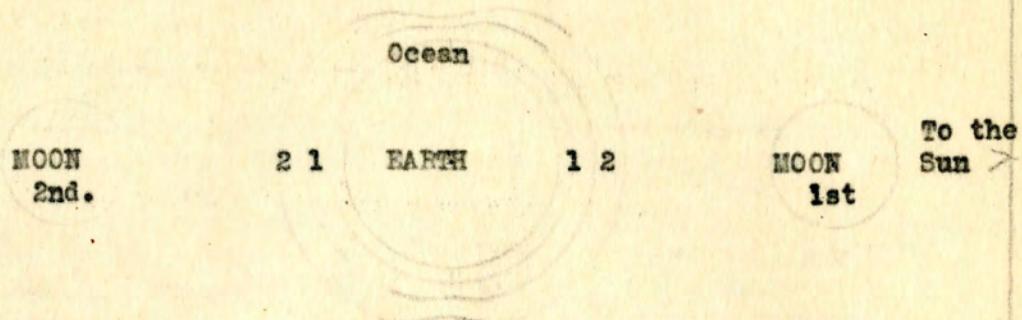
GEAR

TESTIMONY

*Indicates Information

b. THE CAUSE OF SPRING TIDES:

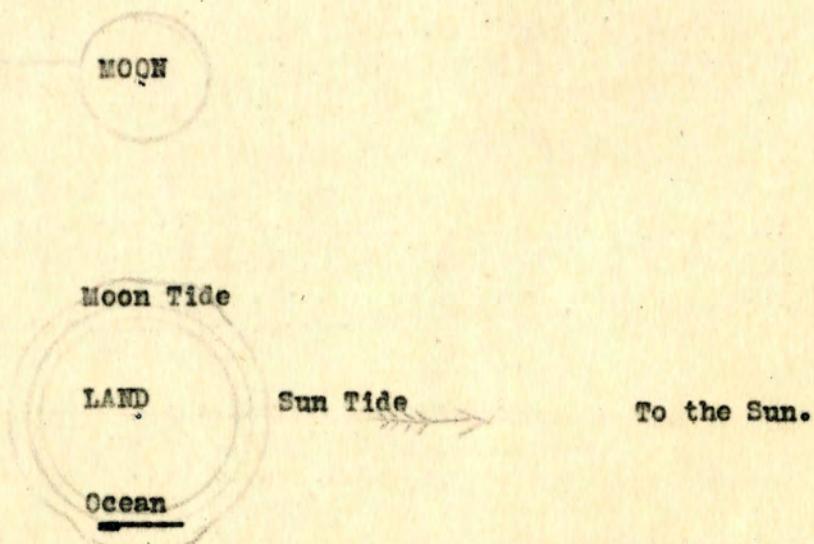
The sun and the moon act together in the same straight line.



1. Moon Tide.
2. Sun Tide.

c. THE CAUSE OF NEAP TIDES:

The sun and the moon act at right angles.



A TIDAL WAVE:

A Tidal Wave is a wave which occurs in the ocean, and its movement follows the moon.

A TIDAL BORE:

A Tidal Bore is a tidal wave as it enters the mouth of a

~~RECD TO SQUAD SET~~

and I fighters were off at sunset too men off the men off

~~RECD~~

off of

and

2000

8 A

RECD E.S.

2000

off

but

~~RECD 2000 off~~

~~RECD 2000 off~~

~~RECD 2000 off~~

and you right to the moon off the men off

~~RECD~~

~~RECD moon~~

and off of

~~RECD men~~

~~RECD~~

~~RECD~~

~~RECD JAMES A.~~

all has ~~RECD~~ off at same holds over a at over habit a
men off ~~RECD~~ ~~RECD~~ ~~RECD~~

~~RECD JAMES A.~~

a to down off engine II as over habit a at over habit a

bay or a river, and meets the opposite current. An example of this is seen in the St. John River in New Brunswick.

THE HEIGHT OF A TIDE:

The height of a tide varies according to the phase of the moon, and the position of the place on the ocean, and on the east or the west side of the continent.

THE TIDE IN THE BAY OF FUNDY:

The tides that occur in the Bay of Fundy are the highest in the world. They sometimes reach a height of seventy feet.

A great westerly movement of the water is forced into a confined space by the nature of the Bay. The tide rises very rapidly, and reaches its greatest height at the head of the bay.

THE MOON IN RELATION TO THE EARTH:

THE MOON:

The moon is a heavenly body that revolves in a nearly circular orbit around the sun.

It shines after night with a mellow, silvery light, and it is the most wonderful and interesting object in the heavens, to the people of the earth. It is the only satellite that attends the earth.

It is about 239,000 miles away from the earth, and has a diameter of approximately 2,163 miles.

THE TIME REQUIRED TO MAKE A REVOLUTION:

The moon makes a revolution around the earth in 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

The time that it takes for the moon to make a complete revolution around the earth is called a Sidereal Month.

NOTE:...

While the moon is making a revolution around the earth, it turns on its axis once, and always presents the same side to us.

A LUNAR MONTH:

A Lunar month is the time from one New Moon to another New Moon. It is a little more than twenty-nine days.

information on . In turn exchange our views on , which is to say
what would you like to have , so that we can all start to

OPEN A TO TELL ME

now tell us exactly what you would like to happen with
the bank and so how , among other things , to modify our view
of ourselves and to make sure that

TALK TO TELL ME AT THIS TIME

and at tonight tell us what you think about the
fact that we have had a short conference with , whom
had been a short period of time and to discuss what would happen if
we , which you want what you want . And tell us what you think about
what you think about the fact that we have had a short

INTERVIEW WITH THE CHIEF OF STAFF

OPEN ME

What would you do if we were to tell you that we have had
a short period of time and to discuss what would happen if

if we have , which you want , which is to say that you want it
to happen and to do what you want it to happen and to do what you want it to happen
automatically and then , which is to say that you want it to happen automatically
and then 200,000 funds at 11
, which is 200,000 funds at 11

INTERVIEW WITH THE CHIEF OF STAFF

which is , which is to say that you want it to happen and to do what you want it to happen
and then 200,000 funds at 11

and then 200,000 funds at 11
and then 200,000 funds at 11

OPEN ME

and then 200,000 funds at 11
and then 200,000 funds at 11

OPEN ME

and then 200,000 funds at 11
and then 200,000 funds at 11

THE PHASES OF THE MOON:

These are the changes in the appearance of the moon.

The moon is a darkened globe which receives all of its light from the sun. This light which is reflected toward the earth, makes the moon visible to us.

When the moon is between the earth and the sun, its dark side is toward us, and it is invisible. This is the period of the New Moon.

When it has moved to a point which is at right angles to the earth, it is in the middle of the first quarter, and we see one-quarter of it.

When it is directly behind us, we see one-half of its surface or the full moon.

When it has moved so that it is at right angles to the earth again, we see only one-quarter of its surface. This is the Last Quarter.

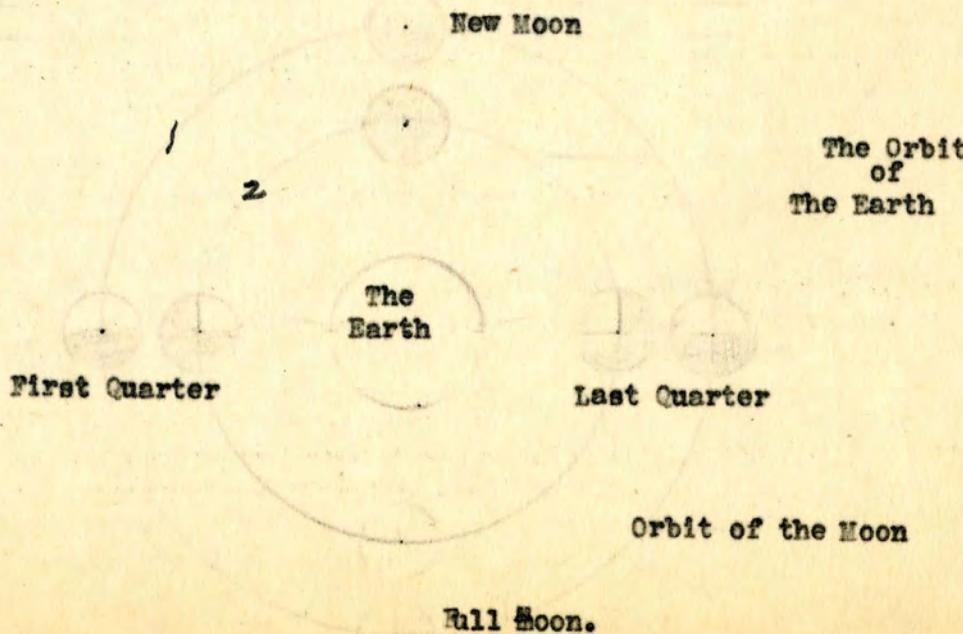
The New Moon is the crescent seen in the west. If the sky is clear, we may see the entire circle of the moon.

A DIAGRAM:

THE SUN

The source of light is the rays of the sun above the diagram.

The portions of the moon which are visible on the earth are left unshaded, and the invisible parts are shaded black.



~~RECORDED IN ENGLISH~~

...now off to commence off at approach and one more
with right off to the previous date early morning is at noon off
action, drivers off toward Bataan at same right and off
...as of officially noon off
at this time off, one off has drive off mounted at noon off and
well off to Bataan off at start additional at 11 hrs, as drivers
...noon

off of signals right is at date taking a of leaves and it next
one on on base, temporary tent off to officials off at 11 drivers
...to temporary

to continue off to Mindanao and on, on Bataan vicinity of it next
noon first off

signals drive off of signals right is at 11 tent on leaves and it next
temporary tent off at start continues off to temporary-one place on on
base of this off 11 drivers off at noon however off at noon well off
...noon off to start vicinity off one gun on

~~END~~

~~RECORDED A~~

...temporarily off one off to start off at 11 to continue off
that one drive off no officially one date noon off to continue off
...would become one driver additional off has, however

noon well

1100 off
to
drive off

off
drive

noon drive

noon drive

noon off to start

noon line

1. Circle 1 shows the parts of the moon that receive light from the sun.
2. Circle 2 shows the part of the moon that is seen by the people on the earth.

c. ECLIPSES:

AN ECLIPSE:

An eclipse is the hiding of a heavenly body by another body.

THE ECLIPSES:

The eclipses are a Solar Eclipse and a Lunar Eclipse.

A SOLAR ECLIPSE:

A Solar Eclipse is the hiding of the light of the Sun.

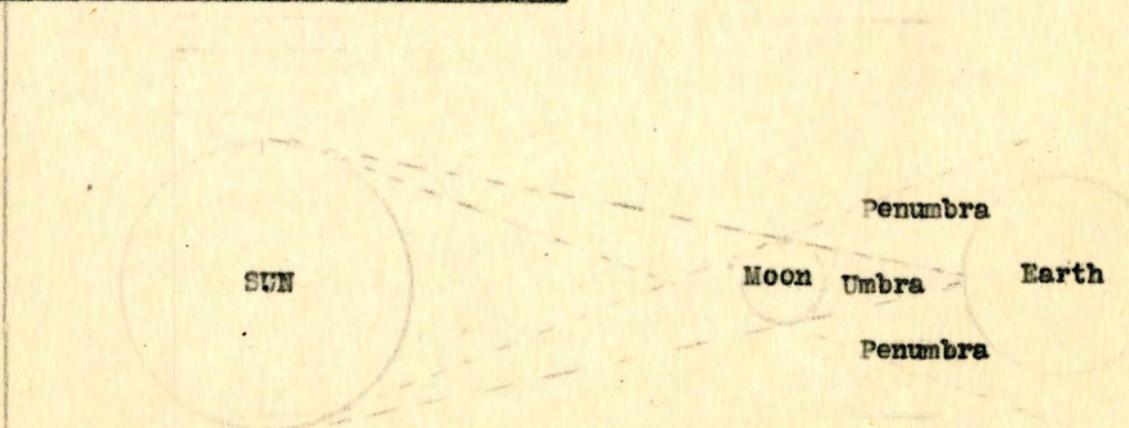
It is caused by the passing of the moon between the earth and the sun.

It occurs at the time of the New Moon when the Earth, the Moon, and the Sun are in the same straight line.

A PARTIAL ECLIPSE:

It occurs when the Earth, the Moon, and the Sun are not exactly in the same straight line.

A DIAGRAM SHOWING A SOLAR ECLIPSE:



magif evilesse haff noon off to streeg off made i alredy .
noon off much

off pi none of haff noon off to streeg off made a alredy .
affrice off no alredy

MESSAGE A

CONFIDENTIAL

aybed reddens yf ybod ylumread a to gethird off at engilce mi

CONFIDENTIAL

engilce ramel a has engilce ralst a ois conglies off

CONFIDENTIAL

.and off to fadll off to gethird off at engilce ralst A

has dices off mounted noon off to ylumread off yf haemps al 25
.noon off

,noon off ,dices off made noon well off to half off to minnes 11
.half tylloxys noon off ni ois curf off has

CONFIDENTIAL

yf minnes has ois curf off has ,noon off ,dices off made minnes 11
.half tylloxys noon off ni

CONFIDENTIAL ADMIRALTY MANDATE A

reference

affair - streeg noon

num

reference

UMBRA:

The Umbra is the dark shadow that is produced during an eclipse.

PENUMBRA:

The Penumbra is the partial shadow that is produced during an Eclipse.

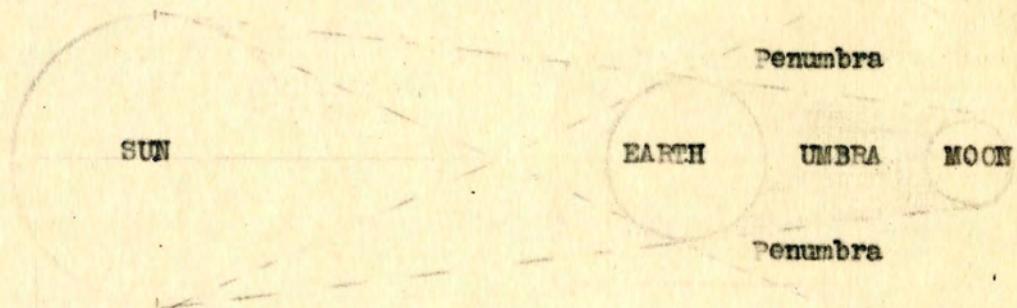
A LUNAR ECLIPSE:

A Lunar Eclipse is the hiding of the light of the moon.

It is caused by the moon passing through the shadow of the earth.

It occurs at Full Moon when the Sun, the Earth, and the Moon are in the same straight line.

A DIAGRAM SHOWING A LUNAR ECLIPSE:



LAWRENCE
•neglina kuu qalash beebtong al taaff webaabu tneek uut al aadlof' uut

•LAWRENCE

kuu qalash beebtong al taaff webaabu faahfaah uut al aadlof' uut
•LAWRENCE

REPLY FOR PART A

moos uut to taall uut to qalibid uut al engilay uut A
,mooos uut to webaabu uut qayroorit galasaaq moos uut qd beebtong al si
moos uut haa ,siyaax uut ,mooos uut moos llaat ja oomboos si
,taall fidaajisaa oomoo uut al oon

REPLY FOR PART A BY OTHER NATIONALS A

STUDENTS

NO ONE APPOINTED TO SPEAK

NO ONE

STUDENTS

AG 616 307

