

DOWNLOAD PDF ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR IN CHIEF IN COUNCIL, OF THE 29TH MAY 1815

Chapter 1 : Drummond, Municipality, Village, New Brunswick, History, Coat of Arms

Order of the Administrator in Chief in council, of the 29th May for the regulation of commerce between this province and the United States of America.

The first piece of land to be developed was located in the North-East side of the parish, along a row of potatoes that is now called Ennishone in memory of an Irish village which the settlers had left. Many of these Irish families left their descendants: We now find many of these family names in the Grand Falls region. The name Drummond comes from the name of Major Gordon Drummond Major Drummond was born in Quebec where his father was an officer for the British Army. He also joined the army in where he served in Canada from to and was promoted to Lieutenant-General. He returned in England in She was crowned Queen of Scotland in Among the French were: A few battles emerged between the groups: Today, the parish is mostly French. In , we count a few hundred catholic families established in the civil parish of Drummond. The number of residents was judged sufficient by the ecclesiastic authorities to erect and found a new parish under the name of Saint-Michel-de-Drummond on September 29th, , dissociating it from Grand Falls. The nearby parish, New Denmark, while being divided as a civil parish in , continued to be part of the religious parish of Drummond until In , the Canadian National Railway bridge was built. The bridge stands over the Salmon River and is feet tall - it is a splendor. Today, we count residents in the village and more than residents in the region not included. This color was traditionally associated with agriculture which is the principal economic drive in Drummond. The flock is a heraldic symbol used frequently to represent angels as the best heraldry prefers a stylist symbol to a naturalist representation. Drummond owes its name to Sir Gordon Dummond whose name was given to the civil parish established in This plant occupies a place of honour in our coat of arms. Therefore, not only does this motto represent the symbol of our potato industry but also reflects the whole municipality and its citizens.

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Chapter 2 : Posts of SERVICE LAWS

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A violation of this provision is punishable by a civil penalty calculated based on the number of days of noncompliance. In the event of a willful, serious violation of this provision, the Director of Industrial Relations may also debar the contractor from bidding on public works projects, as specified. This bill would provide for additional civil penalties, calculated based on hours and wage rates, as specified, for a contractor or subcontractor who fails to employ enough apprentice labor on a public works project. This bill would remove the specified conditions required for the establishment of a new apprenticeship program in the building and construction trades. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to the above-described provisions. The amount of this penalty may be reduced by the Chief if the amount of the penalty would be disproportionate to the severity of the violation. A contractor or subcontractor that knowingly commits a second or subsequent violation of Section Notwithstanding Section , upon receipt of a determination that a civil penalty has been imposed by the Chief, the awarding body shall withhold the amount of the civil penalty from contract progress payments then due or to become due. Each period of debarment shall run from the date the determination of noncompliance by the Chief becomes a final order of the Administrator of Apprenticeship. A copy of this report shall also be served on the Chief. If the Administrator does not receive a timely request for review of the determination of debarment or civil penalty made by the Chief, the order shall become the final order of the Administrator. The Chief shall also promptly disclose any nonprivileged documents obtained after the day time limit at a time set forth for exchange of evidence by the Administrator. The affected contractor, subcontractor, or responsible officer shall have the burden of providing evidence of compliance with Section The decision shall contain a statement of the factual and legal basis for the decision and an order. This decision shall be served on all parties and the awarding body pursuant to Section of the Code of Civil Procedure by first-class mail at the last known address of the party that the party has filed with the Administrator. Within 15 days of issuance of the decision, the Administrator may reconsider or modify the decision to correct an error, except that a clerical error may be corrected at any time. If no timely petition for a writ of mandate is filed, the decision shall become the final order of the Administrator. The decision of the Administrator shall be affirmed unless the petitioner shows that the Administrator abused his or her discretion. If the petitioner claims that the findings are not supported by the evidence, abuse of discretion is established if the court determines that the findings are not supported by substantial evidence in light of the entire record. The clerk, immediately upon the filing, shall enter judgment for the state against the person assessed in the amount shown on the certified order. A judgment entered pursuant to this section shall bear the same rate of interest and shall have the same effect as other judgments and be given the same preference allowed by the law on other judgments rendered for claims for taxes. The clerk shall not charge for the service performed by him or her pursuant to this section. An awarding body that has withheld funds in response to a determination by the Chief imposing a penalty under this section shall, upon receipt of a certified copy of a final order of the Administrator, promptly transmit the withheld funds, up to the amount of the certified order, to the Administrator. If a party seeks review of a decision by the Chief to impose a monetary penalty or period of debarment, the Administrator shall decide de novo the appropriate penalty, by considering the same factors set forth above. The Administrator may adopt regulations to establish guidelines for the imposition of monetary penalties and periods of debarment and may designate precedential decisions under Section Section of the Labor Code is amended to read: Programs may be approved by the chief in any trade in the state or in a city or trade area, whenever the apprentice training needs justify the establishment. Where a collective bargaining agreement exists, a program shall be jointly sponsored unless either party to the agreement waives its right to representation in writing. Joint apprenticeship committees shall be composed of an equal number of employer and employee representatives.

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Chapter 3 : SB TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Order of the Administrator in Chief in Council, of the 29th May For the Regulation of Commerce Between This Province and the United States of America was written by Herman W. Ryland in This is a 29 page book, containing words and 22 pictures.

New York State Library call number: There is also a letter from a niece in Georgia and a receipt concerning land in the town of Ausable. Letter concerning prisoners of war, Pittsfield, March 26, Daniel Wright, ordering him to assemble the militia, Plattsburgh, August 31, Letter to Lemuel Jenkins. Plattsburgh, September 26, BD Manuscript volume of songs composed by seaman Thomas B. Mott and other U. Common subjects include prison life and conditions, and the progress of the war. Muster roll and inspection return of Capt. Benjamin Rudd, company of militia in the regiment detached from the militia of the State of New-York, for the service of the United States, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher P. The document is signed: General Orders, April 21, SC, Box 84, Folder 4 "In conformity with instructions from the President of the United States the Commander in Chief directs that thirteen thousand five hundred of the Militia of this state, including officers, be forthwith detached from" the 40 brigades of infantry, the three brigades of cavalry and the three brigades of artillery. The order goes on to note that "[c]ompanies and troops shall consist, as nearly as may be practicable, of seventy-five men each, officers included, four of these will constitute a battalion or squadron. A regiment of infantry, or artillery is to comprise two battalions; and a regiment of cavalry two squadrons" New York State. Orderly book, Plattsburgh, August 1, BD The first 36 pages of this volume contain copies of general orders primarily dispatched from headquarters of the Northern Army at Chazy and Plattsburgh, New York, August List of men transferred from the th Regiment. All but three of the men were from Halfmoon, N. Muster roll of a company of detached militia under the command of Capt. Daniel Bedell from the 15th November, when last mustered, to the 28th November, in the service of the United States. Near Fort Greene, November 28, Photostats New York State Library call number: Muster roll and inspection return. New York State Volunteers. Signed by Howe and by Paymaster P. The regiment was raised in Ontario County. New York State Volunteers Infantry. Payroll, April 6-June 30, The regiment was raised in Genesee County. Subsistence account, July 26, , for Lt. Signed by Castle and Paymaster P. Regiment was raised in Genesee County. SC, Box 77, Folder 7. Writes that "Several [members of Congress] who did not believe in peace when they arrived at Washington have changed their opinions. At bottom of document: Canandaigua, March 28, To the Inhabitants of the Western District Canandaigua Concerns raising of corps of volunteers to be brought to Canandaigua for protection of western part of state. Porter related to his activities during the War of Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society. Guide to the Microfilm Edition of the Peter B. Orderly book fragment Sept. Records, New York State Library call number: Robinson, Sir Frederick Philips. Warrant to make a pension payment to Mrs. Also signed by Edw. Rolls of British Prisoners Delivered to Capt. Stiegler of the Waterville Regiment, The letter details the plans for the movement of the prisoners and their eventual exchange. The two rolls list prisoners. The rolls record the name, regiment and rank of the prisoners. Letter Copy Book, The letters mainly concern religious reflections. In a letter dated Dec. We have on this lake a small navy consisting of about ten sail, the largest is a brig mounting 14 guns. Our navy have not ventured from the harbor since the declaration of war until about 6 weeks ago and have done nothing except the taking of two small merchant vessels of small value. The inclemency of the season will probably cut off all further operations this winter on our northern frontiers and our campaign must be broken up without having affected anything but to brand the American arms with infamy and disgrace. Military commissions signed by Gov. Tompkins to Stephen van Rensselaer. SC, Box 77, Folder 4 The document is a list of the names of cavalry majors Tompkins sent Van Rensselaer, asking him to choose "three whom you will select to command the three squadrons of the Detached Regiment of Cavalry. Folders 2 and 3 of Box 1 contain letters related to the War of , including instructions, dated October 25, , to agents concerning the slaughtering and packing of cattle

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and the making of tallow for the northern army of the United States. Northern Army" during the war. Letters to Isaiah Townsend. Watertown and Utica, October 25 and 30, Included are muster rolls, orders, returns, requisitions, accounting records, inspection reports and appointment records of the regiment. These records contain information on individual soldiers such as date of birth, duty activities, and wounds received. Infantry by Henry R. Includes an agreement signed by Peter Olsaver on April 30, , in Schenectady, "to play on the fife" in the 6th Regiment of the U. Department of the Interior. Office of Commissioner of Pensions. Certificate stating Phebe F. Hoyt, widow of David B. Hoyt was a private in the New York militia. United States Quarter Master General. Correspondence and miscellaneous papers, SC Personal and business correspondence of the family. Included are military records of Cornelius Van Antwerp, as an officer during the War of SC, Box 77, Folder 8 Opens the letter by writing: Letter, December 30, Wadsworth discusses the epidemic that has affected a large number of the troops as well as a number of the local civilians. War of Military documents, Reynolds, , asking for reports on delinquents in order to try by courts-martial. A record book of disciplinary proceedings against delinquents. Most records indicate circumstantial excuses medical, marital, financial and social and, in many cases, indicate sums of money paid to avoid service or hire a replacement. Group of eight letters and documents from the files of Major N. Freeman, Boston, , concerning operations of the Massachusetts Militia. Also some related correspondence and broadsides. The orders indicate his troops were originally garrisoned at Sackets Harbor, New York, but during the summer of the troops were transferred to Fort Moreau, near Plattsburgh, New York. SC A large collection of records related to the business and military interests of Henry R. These include correspondence, medical and pension records, company requisitions and orders, inventories and receipts. Ask a librarian for a copy of the finding aid. Henry Wendell was commissioned as an ensign in the Sixth New York Militia Regiment of Infantry on January 3, , and placed in charge of a recruiting office at Schenectady. Soon after, the entire command was ordered to the Niagara frontier. He was promoted to second lieutenant January 12, , and to first lieutenant March 27, He stayed in the military until August Includes an inventory of barracks citing deficiencies of house, barn and fences, April 20, D. The papers are related to the seafaring activities of Wheeler, especially when he was on the crew of a private mercantile ship commissioned by the U.

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Chapter 4 : Lieutenant General Jan Willem Janssens

In , the Roosevelt Administration created the first U.S. Order of Precedence as a means of settling a history of embarrassment, confusion and miscommunication amongst officials invited to events at the White House.

Again, the regiment was renamed, and became on 5 November Regiment No. On 5 April Janssens became quartermaster of the 2nd battalion of his regiment. During the patriot rising in Holland in , the regiment chose the side of the Stadtholder, and remained in the province Noord-Brabant during the Prussian invasion, missing action. His rank became effective two years later, on 25 February On 13 September he was wounded by a musket ball in his right shoulder, during the capture of Menin. However because of his wounds, received during the above campaign, Janssens was pensioned out of the standing army, and assigned to the administration of the French troops present in the Batavian Republic on 16 June On 29 March he became secretary of the Department of War, but resigned this post on 10 October , staying advisor of the Agent of War. Already during the preliminaries before the peace was signed, on 18 February , 39 years old Janssens was appointed Governor-General and Commander in Chief of the Batavian colony at the Cape of Good Hope. He received the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Batavian Army and a salary of 50, guilders, a big achievement for someone so young, even during this era, and in addition promoted from Captain to Lieutenant-General after having fulfilled only administrative functions! The squadron arrived at the roads of Capetown on 24 December , and on 21 February Janssens took over government from the British. Expecting that peace would not last long, he immediately ordered defence works to be raised and existing ones strengthened. And as he expected, the Peace of Amiens was short-lived and on 16 May the British declared war again. Janssens was however ordered to send most of his garrison to Java, which possession was estimated of more importance by the Batavian Government than the Cape of Good Hope. All that was left to him were 1, men, Batavians and the 5th Waldeck Battalion in Batavian service, augmented by a few hundred trained Hottentots. Capetown, defended by the Waldeck battalion, surrendered and was occupied by the British. Janssens retreated with about 1, men remaining, making himself no illusions about his chance to defeat the British. On 18 January, a battle was fought between the British invaders and Janssens, at the plain of Blauwberg. Janssens lost, receiving a concussion to his right hip by a musket ball during the battle, and was forced to capitulate on 23 January. He arrived in his homeland at The Hague on 8 June Things had changed during his absence. Napoleon had decided to abolish the Batavian Republic and to create the Kingdom of Holland, to be ruled by his brother, Louis Napoleon, who would be known as Koning Lodewijk by the Dutch. King Louis, needing all the support he could get, immediately recognised the benefits he could get by winning over Janssens to his side. One after the other, Janssens received and fulfilled a number of appointments, but saw no active duty: As a Lieutenant-General he was pensioned on 1 January On 27 March , Janssens was replaced as Minister of War because of his ill health. On his own request, because of the same reason, on 22 May of the same year he was pensioned as Minister of War, receiving a pension of 8, guilders, and retaining his rank as Lieutenant-General and his function as Privy Council Extraordinary. On the 21st, the day of his departure, he was made a Commander in the same Order, again changed in Knight on the 25th. Janssens negative reports about the situation he found when he took over in my opinion do not justice to everything Daendels had done during the previous years. Although Daendels had his mistakes, he had achieved much, and especially had made an tremendous effort for the defence of the colony entrusted to him, as far as it was possible with the scarce means he had. This all was ready for use to Janssens, who would not have to wait very long. The British war fleet consisted of 43 smaller and bigger warships, commanded by Vice-Admiral Stopford. He protected a transport fleet of 57 ships, which transported an army of 11, men and horses, commanded by Lieutenant-General Samuel Auchmuty, and accompanied by the Governor-General of the British East Indies, Lord Minto. The army consisted for the greater part of veteran troops, and were divided in four brigades, of which one formed the advance guard and one the reserve. However, in reality strength was

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much less, and many strategic positions had to be garrisoned. In addition, their quality was doubtful. The field army counted about 8,000 men, of which most were natives, with none or minor experience. After careful reconnaissance of the coast Lieutenant-General Auchmuty decided to land his troops near the village Tjilintjing, about three hours east of Batavia. The careful preparations for the landing, with intensive support from the navy, appeared to be unnecessary because the landing of the advance guard on 4 August was unopposed. Janssens had his headquarters at Jacatra while Batavia was only defended by an insignificant detachment. The British advance guard moved along the road to Meester Cornelis to protect the landing of the remaining infantry. During the 5th the cavalry and artillery was disembarked. When Auchmuty received a report that an enemy column was advancing from Meester Cornelis -although later it became clear that this column was nothing more than a reconnaissance patrol- his advance guard was ordered to move about ten kilometres south to the Kapel van Suyranah. During the march, several deaths were caused by sun-stroke. This made Auchmuty change his decision; instead of advancing inland he decided to advance on Batavia along the coast, hoping that the advance of his troops to the Kapel van Suyranah would let Janssens believe -as occurred- that the British would go that way. Therefore, during the evening of the 6th, the British advance guard was relieved by the reserve brigade, and advanced along the road to Tjanjong Priok. Several bridges were destroyed by Daendels, but during the months that followed his relieve most of these were replaced by bamboo made passages by the natives. Because of this the British advance was unexpectedly swift, and during the same evening their advanced patrols reached the place where the road crossed the Anjol river. Arriving there, they observed that the bridge across the river was burned, and French outposts present on the other side. To take this obstacle in the evening of the 7th a number of navy sloops rowed upstream and created a passage, across which between On the 8th, at break of day, they arrived in front of the suburbs of Batavia led by General Auchmuty, who demanded the immediate surrender of the city. The mayor of the city Hillebrink himself made his appearance with Auchmuty, declaring himself willing to co-operate and asking to spare the city and its inhabitants, in addition telling him that only a few cavalry were left. Nevertheless, the situation of the British advance guard was not very bright. Most of the houses were abandoned by their occupants, and there was no drinking water available because the water-works were destroyed. In addition, there was a real chance for a French attack from the direction of Weltevreden. However, when the first British companies entered the city proper the French cavalrymen retreated, and the British were not disturbed while they extinguished the fires of the magazines, which were set on fire by order of Janssens. In Batavia many guns and provisions were captured. During the evening most of the British advance guard entered the city and took up positions for its defence. It was an uneasy night for them, because they had to stay under arms during the night, and had to repulse an attack from a strong French column. Map of Batavia and Surroundings Already on the 8th Lord Minto had sent an envoy to Janssens -who had moved his headquarters from Jacatra to Meester Cornelis- to demand the surrender of the colony. As a result, Auchmuty was ordered to continue his offensive. On the 9th, the British outposts were moved forward to Rijswijk. The next day, the bridge across the Anjol river was finished, enabling the cavalry and artillery to cross, and the main force and the reserve to enter Batavia also. During the following night the British advance guard moved to Weltevreden. The left wing was however left undefended by Jumel, who had burned the bridge across the Tjiliwong but had not occupied the terrain. The British advanced in the centre under heavy musketry and gunfire, but could make not much progress because of the broken terrain and the obstacles. But then they managed to turn the left flank, and took an artillery battery consisting of four guns, despite the fierce resistance of the gunners who died on the spot defending their guns. Brigadier von Rantzau had pointed out the vulnerable position of the artillery, without any infantry cover, but this was ignored by Jumel. With their flank turned the French army was in disorder. These Malay words however have the meaning of "Get out of here!" The French were hotly pursued by a squadron of dragoons, who made many prisoners and badly wounded the able French chief of staff, Colonel Alberti. The French were pursued all the way to the entrenched camp at Meester Cornelis. The British took 6,000 prisoners, losing only killed and wounded, and the victory enabled them to leave the unhealthy and marshy

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region around Batavia, and to advance to the more healthy highland. They had now reached the entrenched camp at Meester Cornelis, but it was clear to Auchmuty that he needed heavy guns to bombard the French positions before he could attack with a real chance of success. Therefore, Auchmuty gave up his positions at Tjilintjing and ordered the fleet to move to Batavia where his siege train was disembarked. In addition, Lord Minto proclaimed to all the Dutch present on Java that the British had come to end French rule, and that he would take the island under the protection of the British Crown. Janssens used the time the British left him to strengthen his defences. The surrounding terrain was inundated and additional batteries were thrown up. He tried also to hamper British activities as much as possible by firing at them whenever a suitable target was presented. During the night from 20 to 21 August, the British broke ground, and threw up their batteries north of the entrenched camp. During the morning of the 22nd, the batteries were finished and sailors started hauling up the guns to arm them, when their labour was disturbed by a sortie from the French. The sortie was however badly prepared, with troops getting lost following difficult tracks in the wrong direction, and completely failed. During the next days, a heavy cannonade was maintained on both sides. The British guns were outnumbered, but this was made good by their better trained gunners. The bombardment of the French positions lasted until the 25th. On this day the redoubts no. While making his plan of attack he was greatly assisted by information he received from a deserted sergeant. This sergeant marked out a road leading through covered terrain, right up to another redoubt, no. This redoubt was situated on the right bank of the Slokkan canal and defended an intact bridge across it. The main column, consisting of the brigade forming the advance guard, and one brigade of the main army, would advance along this road, take redoubt no. To keep the French in the centre busy, another column would make a feint attack from the north, to let the French believe that the main attack would come from this direction. A third small column would take redoubt no. Finally, a fourth column would make a flank movement, by advancing west of the Tjiliwong river as far as Campong Malaya, and then attack the French from this direction. The British attack came not as a surprise for Lieutenant-General Janssens; he was informed about the upcoming attack by a Scottish deserter. Therefore, he had given orders to prevent a surprise attack. Around this time Janssens himself appeared at the northern defences, asking Jumel if his orders of the previous day were carried out. It became soon clear that they were not! Janssens harsh words to Jumel were drowned in the noise of muskets fired and the shouts of the advancing British. Led by the deserted sergeant the British advance guard arrived before redoubt no. The outposts were run over, and the gunners managed to fire only one shot before the British were amongst them, who captured the redoubt and the bridge behind it.

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Chapter 5 : Executive Order -- Creating a National Strategic Computing Initiative | www.nxgvision.com

Aleksandr Ivanovich Baryatinsky (Russian: Александр Иванович Барятинский (14 May [O.S. 2 May] - 9 March [O.S. 25 February]) was a Russian General and Field Marshal (from), Prince, governor of the Caucasus.

Investment in HPC has contributed substantially to national economic prosperity and rapidly accelerated scientific discovery. The NSCI is a whole-of-government effort designed to create a cohesive, multi-agency strategic vision and Federal investment strategy, executed in collaboration with industry and academia, to maximize the benefits of HPC for the United States. Over the past six decades, U. Maximizing the benefits of HPC in the coming decades will require an effective national response to increasing demands for computing power, emerging technological challenges and opportunities, and growing economic dependency on and competition with other nations. This national response will require a cohesive, strategic effort within the Federal Government and a close collaboration between the public and private sectors. It is the policy of the United States to sustain and enhance its scientific, technological, and economic leadership position in HPC research, development, and deployment through a coordinated Federal strategy guided by four principles: The United States must deploy and apply new HPC technologies broadly for economic competitiveness and scientific discovery. The United States must foster public-private collaboration, relying on the respective strengths of government, industry, and academia to maximize the benefits of HPC. The United States must adopt a whole-of-government approach that draws upon the strengths of and seeks cooperation among all executive departments and agencies with significant expertise or equities in HPC while also collaborating with industry and academia. The United States must develop a comprehensive technical and scientific approach to transition HPC research on hardware, system software, development tools, and applications efficiently into development and, ultimately, operations. This order establishes the NSCI to implement this whole-of-government strategy, in collaboration with industry and academia, for HPC research, development, and deployment. Executive departments, agencies, and offices agencies participating in the NSCI shall pursue five strategic objectives: Accelerating delivery of a capable exascale computing system that integrates hardware and software capability to deliver approximately times the performance of current 10 petaflop systems across a range of applications representing government needs. Increasing coherence between the technology base used for modeling and simulation and that used for data analytic computing. Increasing the capacity and capability of an enduring national HPC ecosystem by employing a holistic approach that addresses relevant factors such as networking technology, workflow, downward scaling, foundational algorithms and software, accessibility, and workforce development. Developing an enduring public-private collaboration to ensure that the benefits of the research and development advances are, to the greatest extent, shared between the United States Government and industrial and academic sectors. To achieve the five strategic objectives, this order identifies lead agencies, foundational research and development agencies, and deployment agencies. Lead agencies are charged with developing and delivering the next generation of integrated HPC capability and will engage in mutually supportive research and development in hardware and software, as well as in developing the workforce to support the objectives of the NSCI. Foundational research and development agencies are charged with fundamental scientific discovery work and associated advances in engineering necessary to support the NSCI objectives. These groups may expand to include other government entities as HPC-related mission needs emerge. NSF will play a central role in scientific discovery advances, the broader HPC ecosystem for scientific discovery, and workforce development. DOD will focus on data analytic computing to support its mission. The assignment of these responsibilities reflects the historical roles that each of the lead agencies have played in pushing the frontiers of HPC, and will keep the Nation on the forefront of this strategically important field. The lead agencies will also work with the foundational research and development agencies and the deployment agencies to support the objectives of the NSCI and address the

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wide variety of needs across the Federal Government. There are two foundational research and development agencies for the NSCI: IARPA will focus on future computing paradigms offering an alternative to standard semiconductor computing technologies. NIST will focus on measurement science to support future computing technologies. The foundational research and development agencies will coordinate with deployment agencies to enable effective transition of research and development efforts that support the wide variety of requirements across the Federal Government. There are five deployment agencies for the NSCI: These agencies may participate in the co-design process to integrate the special requirements of their respective missions and influence the early stages of design of new HPC systems, software, and applications. Agencies will also have the opportunity to participate in testing, supporting workforce development activities, and ensuring effective deployment within their mission contexts. The Executive Council will include representatives from agencies with roles and responsibilities as identified in this order. The Executive Council shall also consult with representatives from other agencies as it determines necessary. The Executive Council may create additional task forces as needed to ensure accountability and coordination. The Executive Council shall meet no less often than twice yearly in the first year after issuance of this order. The Executive Council may revise the meeting frequency as needed thereafter. Annually thereafter for 5 years, the Executive Council shall update the implementation plan as required and document the progress made in implementing the plan, engaging with the private sector, and taking actions to implement this order. After 5 years, reports may be prepared at the discretion of the Co-Chairs. For the purposes of this order: The term "high-performance computing" refers to systems that, through a combination of processing capability and storage capacity, can solve computational problems that are beyond the capability of small- to medium-scale systems. The term "petaflop" refers to the ability to perform one quadrillion arithmetic operations per second. The term "exascale computing system" refers to a system operating at one thousand petaflops.

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Chapter 6 : Department Commanders

Un sourced material may be challenged and removed. The following is a list of the governors and Governors General of Canada. (c.)

Annie Bryan Ross, born , died John Melvin Ross, born , married Victoria, and had issue. He served as senator from the Tahlequah District to the National Council in , , , and He was secretary to his uncle Lewis Ross, the National Treasurer, in Enlisted in, and became Lt. Colonel in the 1st Cherokee Regiment of Mounted Rifles, Field and Staff, in the Confederate army on 4th October , he was a member of the Cherokee delegation to the peace conference at Ft. Smith, Arkansas, in , elected as Principal Chief on 19th October , serving till 5th August , re-appointed on 11th November , and served till 2nd August , became editor of the "Indian Journal", at Muskogee, in He was a member of the board of education and was a senator from the Illinois District, as well as Mayor at Ft. Gibson on 29th July , buried at Ft. Gibson, and had issue. He died at Ft. William Dayton Ross, born Emma Lincoln Ross, born Cora Ross, born , died Mary Ross, born , died Hubbard Ross, born , married and had issue. Marjorie Ross, born Mayme Elizabeth Ross, born Jennie Pocahontas Ross, born Ruby Aileen Ross, born Phillips Ross, born , died Colonel, after the Civil War he was elected president of the Union tribal council, served as Chief of the Cherokee Nation from 1st August to 19th October , elected as Principal Chief on 5th August , represented the Cherokees in Washington as a delegate in and in , re-elected as Principal Chief on 7th August , married 1stly, Lydia Price, married 2ndly, Lucinda Griffin, married 3rdly, Mary Eyre, died about , and had issue. Lewis Downing, born Susan Ann Downing by Lydia , born John Downing by Lydia , born , married Rosella Adair, born 29th March , died after , and had issue. Anna Downing, born , died Jennie Downing by Lydia , born , married Charles Kiper. Lewis James Downing by Mary , born William Downing by Mary , born He died 22nd June , and is buried in the old Indian cemetery at Eucha. He died 12th July Bushyhead, born July , died Bushyhead, born 12th October , died 24th May Bushyhead, born 1st November , died 6th July Dennis Bushyhead, born , married Christine Ratliffe. Bushyhead, born 30th January , died September Dennis Wolf Bushyhead Jr. He died April in Claremore, Rogers, Oklahoma. Bushyhead, born , died He died February in Saint Louis, Missouri. He died 14th December , in Tahlequah, Indian Territory, without surviving issue. Fields, daughter of Richard F. He died 25th September at Muskogee. He died 23rd August in Chalmette, Louisiana. Jerry Johnson Harris, born 1st April , died June Nannie Harris, born 6th September William Richard Harris, born 12th April Colonel Phil Harris, born 24th November in Talequah. Joel Adair Harris, born 22nd June , died unmarried 30th June Charles Hasting Harris, born 15th August Edwin Blake Harris, born Minnie Ball, widow of Owen Harrison Sr. He died 26th October Samuel Houston Mayes, born 11th August in St. Louis, Missouri, studied at the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia graduated in , he began playing as a section cellist in the Philadelphia Orchestra, and in was asked to become principal cellist of the PSO, under the baton of Leopold Stowkowski, where he stayed for ten years, became principal cellist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in , taught cello at Boston University, returned to the Philadelphia Orchestra in , taught at the New England Conservatory, Hartt College, Interlochen, the Philadelphia Music Academy and Temple University. He taught at Michigan University. He officially retired in , and in he was honoured at the Eva Janzer Memorial Cello Center in Bloomington, Indiana, with the Chevalier du Violoncelle award for his lifetime contribution to the cause of cello playing, he married Winifred Schaefer. He died 24th August in Meza, Arizona. Samuels, born 23rd March Gray, daughter of Adolphus Gray, and had issue. She died 17th March She died 8th January Lilian Maxine Buffington, born 25th October , died 4th August William Clifford Rogers, born 14th May Eula Lucille Rogers, born 4th May in Skiatook. He died 8th May She died September Judge Philip Viles Jr. She died 25th February Department of the Interior; he served as president of the Cherokee Group, L. Bureau of Indian Affairs; married Margaret Swimmer. She died of pancreatic cancer on 6th April in Adair County, Oklahoma.

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Chapter 7 : Aleksandr Baryatinsky - Wikipedia

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Chapter 8 : Local Government Elections General Information | White Rock, BC

An executive order gave the right-wing agitator a full seat on the principals committee of the National Security Council, a startling elevation of a political adviser.

Chapter 9 : List of Governors General of Canada - Wikipedia

Established: Effective March 15, , by the Department of Veterans Affairs Act (Stat.), October 25, This law raised the Veterans Administration to department-level status in the Executive branch without change in mission or functions, and redesignated the agency as the Department of.