

Chapter 1 : List of events at Soldier Field - Wikipedia

Volume Reel - Illinois Federal Population Census Schedules - Cook County, City of Chicago (cont'd: EDs and ED , sheets).

It was an athletic meet with policemen as participants, and was a fundraiser for the Chicago Police Benevolent Association, which provided support for police widows and officers disabled in the line of action. The contests in the event included a chariot race and a game of "motorcycle polo". The opening ceremony was attended by 45, spectators. This one was the "Pageant of Music and Light", and was followed less than two weeks later by another ceremony. In addition to traditional track and field events, the competitions also included such events as a basketball distance throw. The event contained the formal dedication and official opening of Grant Park Municipal Stadium. Following this spectacle there were police drills, performances by two police quartets , and a polo match. The teams in the polo match were led by Chicago Tribune owner Robert R. The game benefited an American Legion fund for disabled veterans. The game ended 0â€”0. Due to poor weather conditions the attendance was only 2, This was the first college football game held at Soldier Field. Notre Dame won 13 to 6. This was the first football game between two major colleges to be held at Soldier Field. That season Baker set a Northwestern Wildcats team record of seven field goals in a single season, a team record that was unbroken until the s. The tournament included both adult and juvenile competitions. There were two shows a day, airplane fights in the afternoon, searchlights and antiaircraft-mimicking fireworks in the evening. The highlight of the day shows was a radio-dispatched arrangement of warplanes flying over the stadium. The temperature was 92 degrees. The show reenacted the Battle of the Argonne utilizing, among other things, a smoke screen and four tanks. For the final day wind kept the planes grounded, and the crowd was small due to chilly temperature that peaked near 40 degrees. Nonetheless, entire event was deemed a success. Amongst the participants in the competition was nine-time Olympic gold medalist and three-time silver medalist Paavo Nurmi of Finland who was in the last several weeks of a five-month US tour during which he participated in 55 competitions. Nurmi had won five gold medals at the Summer Olympics. Also competing was fellow Finnish Olympian Ville Ritola , who was also a United States resident and had traveled with Nurmi during his tour. Nurmi defeated Ritola in the meet. Due largely to degree heat only 2, spectators attended this event. July 4 and 5 Soldier Field held its first Independence Day celebration. Dawes at the opening ceremonies. The ceremonies were initiated with a parade of participants and officials. Daily attendance averaged 70, for the competition, one day the combined attendance for two events was , The event raised funds for numerous charities. German Day events were held annually at Soldier Field until , regularly drawing crowds in excess of 40, The day began the firing of guns at sunrise. Rodgers were the guests of honor in the ceremonies held at Soldier Field. At the time Rodgers was a national hero, following his attempted nonstop flight two months earlier, and was all-over the news. Much like Rodgers, Lowden was also a big-name at the time. The event at Soldier Field began with decorated war veterans escorting Gold Star Mothers to their seats, and a salute fired by field artillery. This was followed with a parade led by an Army general. Following the procession of the parade, Rodgers spoke about his attempted non-stop flight. The ceremony was attended by over 20, The Chicago Roundup was also a great success, even managing to draw 35, spectators on a rainy day. The Bears defeated an injury-ridden Cardinals. Cardinals halfback Red Dunn breaking his leg above the ankle. Driscoll also kicked for the extra point, and scoring a field goal later in the second period. The game benefited the construction of Rosary College , which today is known as Dominican University. It would decide the national championship, as Navy entered undefeated and Army had lost only to Notre Dame. The game lived up to its hype, and even though it ended in a 21â€”21 tie, Navy was awarded the national championship. Amongst the , in attendance which at the time was the largest crowd for a football game were the Vice President of the United States Charles G. Walter Eckersdall of the Chicago Tribune dubbed it to be "one of the greatest football games ever played", and proclaimed that it had been seen by "the

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largest crowd that ever saw a football game in this country. Even today many revere this as the greatest Army-Navy game ever. These games were held annually until the Some years the game included professional or college teams. The game usually attracted between 20, and 30, spectators. The Bears and Packers tied the game Eddie Tolan of Cass Technical High School in Detroit won the and yard dashes, events he would go on to win gold medals and set records for at the Summer Olympics.

Chapter 2 : Air Pollution Impact Methodology for Airports: Phase I

Reel - Cook County, City of Chicago (cont'd: EDs and ED , sheets) Reel - Cook County, City of Chicago (cont'd: ED , sheet 6-end, EDs

Levi, educator, administrator, lawyer and U. Levi Papers comprise linear feet and include biographical material, correspondence, subject files, notes, manuscripts, publications, certificates and plaques, academic regalia, newspaper clippings, photographs and one audio reel. Department of Justice in the s and as U. Information on Use Access Researchers must receive permission from Mr. John Levi to gain access to any portion of the Papers. Please contact the Special Collections Research Center for more information. Material in Series IX is restricted. Subseries 1 and 2 are restricted indefinitely; Subseries 3, 4 and 5 will be open for research in Citation When quoting material from this collection, the preferred citation is: Hirsch was an associate of William Rainey Harper and a member of the early University of Chicago faculty. From to , he served in the U. In the latter position, he led research into German industry for the development of strategic bombing plans. Levi left Washington in the fall of , but continued his public service in the following years, serving as an Advisor to the Federation of Atomic Scientists in and as Counsel to the Subcommittee on Monopoly Power of the U. House Judiciary Committee in He had been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court while at the Justice Department, and argued the Frankfort Distilleries price-fixing case in After returning to Chicago, he was appointed by the Court to represent indigent Illinois petitioners in two habeas corpus cases. Upon his return to Chicago, Levi was named Professor of Law. He taught courses in both his specialties of antitrust and commercial law and in basic jurisprudence. Levi first taught "Elements of the Law" to first year law students in He offered the course regularly, with continued refinements of lectures and materials, until his retirement five decades later. His administration was devoted to the academic and physical growth of the school. The student body also became larger and academically stronger in the s. Dean Levi strongly supported legal research and scholarship. He wrote and spoke, for both local and national audiences, on the nature and challenges of legal education and worked with the American Bar Association and American Law Foundation, both based in Hyde Park, in close proximity to the Law School. In , Levi entered University administration in the newly-created position of Provost. His term as Provost coincided with the Presidency of George Beadle; he is generally agreed to have had a major role in University leadership during those years. Among the many challenges facing the Beadle administration was the need to maintain the quality of University faculty and facilities in the face of local urban decay and competition from other institutions. One response was a major fundraising campaign in which Levi played a central role. From to , Levi also served as acting dean of the undergraduate college. He was largely responsible for implementation of the five Collegiate Divisions and the Common Core program. In , Levi succeeded the retiring George Beadle, becoming the first Jewish president of a major American university. As University of Chicago President, Levi became a nationally recognized authority on higher education. He also continued efforts to bring vigor and stability to the University and the surrounding community. Major building projects were begun or continued under President Levi, including Regenstein Library and new laboratories and teaching facilities for medicine and the sciences. Levi and his administration and staff moved their work offsite for the two-week duration of the protests. Many protesters were then expelled or suspended. His appointment was widely seen as a move towards restoring public confidence in the Department of Justice in the wake of the scandals of the Nixon presidency. In this regard, Levi implemented rules regarding FBI investigations of private citizens and the activities of government intelligence agents and an ethics code for government lawyers. Other issues facing the Justice Department under Levi included school busing, gun control and affirmative action. He then returned to the faculty of the University of Chicago, where he taught, in both the College and the Law School, until his retirement in He remained active in the Academy and many other organizations until the early s. Levi married Kate Sulzberger in They had three sons, John, David and Michael. Levi died in Chicago on March 7,

Scope Note The Edward H. Levi Papers have been divided into nine series: The collection spans the years to , with the bulk of the material dating from to It contains correspondence, manuscripts, notes, published materials, newspaper and magazine clippings, photographs, certificates and plaques, academic regalia and one audio tape. Series I, Biographical and Personal Files, includes a small amount of personal material, including some family correspondence. Outgoing letters tend to be quite brief, incoming correspondence is often more revealing. Levi often prepared tributes or memorial addresses for colleagues and researched the careers of those with whom he was scheduled to meet or work. As a result, his files often contain biographical notes or photocopied documents about his correspondents. Material in the correspondence files often supplements, and sometimes duplicates, items in other series, particularly Series IV and VI. Notable correspondents include Robert M. Douglas, Antonin Scalia and Gerald Ford. The files are much more revealing about the personal contacts and social obligations associated with his professional positions. The collection contains an incomplete, but representative, selection of teaching materials used by Levi. In addition to the casebooks, notes and student exams and papers in Series IV, Series III, General and Subject Files, contains files of notes on topics and writings in the law that were probably used by Levi as he lectured and wrote. Correspondence to or from Levi or other documentation of his activities forms a smaller part of most files. It includes articles on jurisprudence and antitrust law from the s and s, establishing his reputation as a legal scholar, speeches and papers on legal education and higher education from the s through the s and addresses on law and government delivered after his service as Attorney General. Series IX contains files for which access is restricted. Grades, letters of recommendation and other student records have been restricted in compliance with University of Chicago policies, as have confidential records of University finances, personnel and governing bodies. Also restricted are records of several organizations on whose boards Levi served. Related Resources The following related resources are located in the Department of Special Collections:

12th census of population, [microform]: Illinois and ED , sheets) Reel Cook County, City of Chicago EDs and ED , sheets

Chicago, Illinois U. Documents the activities of the Illinois Division of the American Civil Liberties Union from its founding through the early s. Includes case files, finances and fundraising information, individual and institutional correspondence, minutes, newsletters and publications, film, audio cassettes, and photographs. Information on Use This collection is open for research. Citation When quoting material from this collection, the preferred citation is: American Civil Liberties Union. It is concerned with the protection of First Amendment rights, such as freedom of speech and religion; the right to "due process," or equality before the law and fair treatment under it; and the right to privacy, particularly freedom from state intervention in personal life. It considers itself a non-partisan organization. It has been critical of, and criticized by, both Republicans and Democrats. Baldwin, formerly a sociology instructor, social worker, and chief probation officer in St. Louis, was a member of the Industrial Workers of the World. The industrial boom of the Gilded Age had been followed by economic depression in the s; widespread unemployment and disillusionment with government gave socialist and anarchist platforms a new relevance. Baldwin, and his influential ACLU associates Albert DeSilver, Crystal Eastman, and Walter Nelles, came of age in the early years of the twentieth century, and were committed to peace, social equality, and free speech. The organization would be involved in most landmark civil rights trials of the s through s, including the Scopes trial, Brown v. Board of Education, and Roe v. ACLU has always been a source of controversy. Edgar Hoover, the organization was frequently accused of being a communist front, and the FBI kept files on it and on Baldwin. The Illinois Division of the ACLU was preceded by the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, an independent group affiliated with the national organization, founded in and incorporated in Now the ACLU of Illinois, the organization has been involved in important state and national issues, notably the drafting of the Illinois Constitution, and civil rights cases arising from police misconduct during the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. In it attracted attention for its defense of neo-Nazis who planned a parade in Skokie, IL. The ACLU of Illinois continues to play an active role in lobbying the state legislature defending civil liberties. Administration, contains by-laws, financial and fundraising materials, committee minutes, membership information, correspondence, clippings, and newsletters. These pertain to the general operation of the ACLU of Illinois, specific events it has sponsored, and its relationship with the national branch and other civil liberties associations. Files date from the s to Subject Files, contains case files, clippings, correspondence, and publications related to specific civil rights issues. This organization reflects historic and current issues targeted by the ACLU. Of note in this series are papers and research on the Broyles Commissions and Bills , a manifold of cases concerning the House Un-American Activities Committee HUAC as well as other cases on Loyalty and discrimination by political filiation. Also of note are minutes and proposals from the Sixth Illinois Constitutional Convention of ; witness statements and photographs of clashes between police and protestors at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago; and files related to the freedom of speech defense of neo-Nazis in Skokie specifically the case: The series also includes a subseries on Womens Rights, which is particularly rich in papers and cases concerning abortion and sterilization. Other cases of relevance are: Pilliod INS discriminatory practices , and Tometz v. Alphabetical Files, contains case files by title. Related Resources The following related resources are located in the Department of Special Collections:

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Chapter 4 : Cook County, Illinois Team Census Transcription

Cook County, Illinois - - Federal Census Team Transcription Chicago: Ward 12 (part) T EDs and ED , sheets Cook County Hospital.

EDs and ED , sheets Reel ED , sheet end Saline, and Sangamon part: EDs Counties Reel EDs Reel Shelby, Stark, and Union part: ED 92, sheets Counties Reel ED 92, sheet end and Stephenson part: EDs and ED 81, sheets Reel Warren and Wayne part: ED 96, sheet end and White part: ED , sheet end and Whiteside Counties Reel ED end and Williamson Counties Reel ED , sheet end and Tazewell Counties Reel Montgomery and Morgan part: EDs , , , 95, 96 Counties Reel ED , sheet end, and EDs , , , end and Macon part: ED 69, sheet end and Madison part: ED 41, sheet end Reel Marion County Reel Marshall and Mason Counties Reel Mercer and Monroe Counties Reel EDs end , Moultrie, and Ogle part: ED 77, sheet end and Peoria part: ED , sheet end , Perry, and Pope part: ED 56, sheets Counties Reel Pike, Putnam, and Randolph part: Massac and Menard Counties Reel ED , sheet end and Woodford Counties Reel EDs and ED Reel ED , sheet end, EDs , , , Reel ED , sheet end, and EDs Reel ED , sheet end, and EDs , , , Reel EDs and ED , sheet 1 Reel EDs , Reel Kendall and Knox part: ED end and Jackson part: ED end and Iroquois part: ED end , Jasper, and Jefferson part: Jo Daviess and Kane part: ED 53, sheet end , Hamilton, and Hancock part: ED , sheet end and Kankakee Counties Reel Greene and Grundy part: ED end and Lake Counties Reel La Salle County part: ED 72, 73, , end and Lawrence part: ED , sheet end and Livingston Counties Reel Lee and Logan part: ED , , end , Crawford, and Cumberland part: ED 49 and ED 50, shee Reel EDs , , , and ED , sheets Reel ED end , Hardin, Henderson, and Henry part: EDs , , , Reel ED , sheet end, EDs , , , and Reel ED 50, sheet end and DeKalb part: ED 11, sheet end , DeWitt, and Douglas part: ED end , DuPage, and Edgar part: Fayette and Ford part: ED 68, sheet end , Gallatin, Franklin, and Fulton part: ED 1, sheets Countie Reel ED 1, sheet end Reel ED 16, sheet end , Clark, and Clay part: ED end and Alexander part: Brown and Bureau part: ED 18, sheet end and Christian part: ED end and Clinton Counties Reel EDs and ED 9, sheets Reel ED 64, sheet end, EDs Reel EDs , , , and ED , sheets Reel Cass and Champaign part: McHenry and McLean part: EDs and ED 82, sheets Counties

Chapter 5 : Marriages and Births Mc : Manitowoc County, Wisconsin Genealogy

NARA Film List Series T Rolls Cook County, City of Chicago Rolls Cook County. WARD 1 Ward 1 Boundries: Chicago River, Lake Michigan, 12th Street, South end of river.

See Henry Eberhardt bio. Divorce - McAllaster, Minalta, vs. Lawrence County, New York. Residents of Wisconsin since August Living in Manitowoc Rapids. Charles 13, George G. Hiram also see Presbyterian churches b: Manitowoc Tribune Thursday, December 1, pg. Margareth E Holloran children: Charles Hotel took place yesterday. Bernard McCabe and Marie Mahon m: Mary Ann Donovan mar. Donald and Margaret McCallum m: John and Margaret McCallum m: Mary Ann Bates p: Bates, of this place. Manitowoc Tribune, Manitowoc, Wis. Thursday, January 3, P. Maria Bolen also Maria Boland children: The couple left for a wedding trip to Chicago and will then take up their home at Antigo, where the groom is engaged in the retail drug trade. Mangin, an aunt of the birde, and daughter were present from this city at the celebration. Michael came to Manitowoc co. Patrick" by Thomas J. In Kossuth, on the 26th inst. Manitowoc Pilot Friday, September 1, pg. Two Rivers, laborer p: Dan McCharthy and Mary Sullivan m: Henry Schultz, Henry Markward also have date as 19 Nov. This makes an average of one per day. The latest are Wm. Schadeburg sic , of Cato and Anna S. Stevens at his sutdy in the 1st Presbyterian Church at Manitowoc, Wis. McCarty ad Miss Sarah E. Both parties are of Kossuth, Manitowoc County, Wis. Manitowoc Pilot, Thurs, Feb. McCarty of Kossuth celebrated their silver wedding on Friday last. The two are yet in the vigor of life though the family they raised are already self sustaining. They were recipients of hearty congratulations on the interesting occasion. Manitowoc Pilot Thursday, March 3, pg. Justice of the Peace, Town Treasurer. Divorce - McCarty, Mary, vs. Lived in this county for more than 20 years. One child, Thomas McCarty Jr. Paternity of the child is in question. Hacker, Justice of the Peace to: There is no Mary Monke for this date on co. Proprietor of Wisconsin House; entirely refitted and refurbished. The best of Accommodations furnished the Travelling Public. John Millis and Alfred H. Harriet, wife of Alexander McCollum and daughter of Benj. Sias, aged 22 years. The deceased was much esteemed in the community where she resided, and a personal acquaintance induces us to express the opinion, that it was not undeserved, Being a member of the degree of Rebecca, Two Rivers Lodge, I. Saturday, September 30, P. Maple Grove, farmer p: Peter and Catharina McColly m: Patrick see Patrick McCally b: Catherine Pepperd Marriage License obtained: McCourt sic and Kate Pepper sic were joined in wedlock here last Tuesday. Nellie Mullins acted as bridesmaid and Paddie Munhall acted as best man. The newly wedded couple left on the Himself and wife were the first couple married in the town of Cato. John possibly MCCrasken, next entry m: Henry Taylor, James Hunter to: John possibly MCCracken, above entry b: New York State res: John and Hannah McCrasken m: John and Catherine Conrey McCulley m: Thomas and Mary Finnegan Brennan children: Elzebeth sic Meany Marriage License issued for: Der Nord Westen, 14 Sep. McCulley, both highly respected and well known residents of the town of Cato, were united in the bonds of holy matrimony at the Catholic Church, at Maple Grove this morning. Their many friends extend congratulations upon their newly found happiness. Father Saile of Maple Gove, Mr. Manitowoc Pilot, Thursday, December 11, P. McDermant celebrated their silver wedding anniversary with a small party of neighbors and friends who were entertained at the home on North Ninth street, the affair being informal. McDermant is a conductor on the Two Rivers branch of the C. McDermant may live to celebrate their diamond wedding jubilee. They lived at N. Washington Harbor, Door co. Runney, Gilbert Kurtin and M. Josephine Gleeson Marriage Tues. Mcdonald of Washington, D. Der Nord Westen, 14 Oct. George McDonald of Washington D. The bride is a well known and highly esteemed young lady and the groom is well located in Washington, in the employ of the government at the Capitol. Washington will be their future home. Manitowoc Pilot Thursday, October 14, pg. John and Flora MCDonell m: We have received an invitation to attend the wedding of Mr. Whetlier John sent us the invitation or let us see what kind of work he can do in his new office, or because he wanted us to attend, we cannot say. If for the first reason we congratulate him on his

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success in turning out a job that is unsurpassed in the typographic art; if for the latter reason we regret our inability to attend, but we hereby tender our "heartfelt sympathies" to both. We however unite with their many friends in this city in wishing the happy young couple continuous and uninterrupted happiness. Manitowoc Tribune, Thursday, December 23, P. Golden Wedding Celebration of Mr. McGavin Largely Attended Friends, who assembled at the home in large numbers Saturday evening made the celebration of the golden wedding anniversary of the marriage of Mr. Robert McGavin, an occasion of joyousness and happy memory. Many gifts were presented the couple in token of esteem, one being a purse of gold from the local lodge I. McGavin has been a member for years. During the evening a sumptuous repast, at which sixty covers were laid, was served.

Chapter 6 : Federal, State & Indian Censuses | Omaha Public Library

IL Cook Cook County, City of Chicago (cont'd: EDs)) IL Cook Cook County, City of Chicago (cont'd: EDs and ED , sheets))).

The contents of this report are reproduced herein as received from the contractor. The opinions, findings, and conclusions expressed are those of the author and not necessarily those of the Environmental Protection Agency. Mention of company or product names is not to be considered as an endorsement by the Environmental Protection Agency. Louis Airport 5. Louis, Mo 6. Alternative Criteria 6. Louis Airport 39 3. Louis Airport 42 3. Louis Airport 54 3. Louis Airport Emissions, Speas Forecast Gudenas ABSTRACT It has been demonstrated that large commercial airports not only have a significant direct impact on environmental quality as a result of activities related to aircraft operations, but in many cases also induce a substantial indirect impact by providing a focal point for urban development and industrialization. A comprehensive assessment of the environmental consequences of siting a major airport facility must therefore take account of both the direct and indirect impacts that can be expected to result. Although large airports and the activities that tend to cluster about them generally produce substantial emissions to all media as well as a variety of the categorical pollutants, this report addresses only one aspect of the impact assessment problem - the airport and its environs as an aggregate source of air pollution. A methodology is presented for integrating the air pollution impact of an airport and its associated ground support activities with that of the induced urban development in its vicinity to provide a quantitative basis for decisions related to airport site selection and for the development of the land surrounding the site. Procedures for estimating airport-related air pollutant emissions are defined. The latter can be transformed into air quality estimates through the use of "rollback" analysis or atmospheric dispersion models. The impact assessment methodology is based on an approach which can be adapted readily to other media and to various categorical pollutants. This flexibility is achieved through a general protocol for identifying, isolating, and quantifying an array of airport-related and urban activities which provide environmental insults. The impact assessment methodology is intended to be. It was developed and field tested using data from the proposed St. The ultimate goal of this work is to enable airport, transportation and comprehensive planners to incorporate environmental considerations into the site selection and design of airport facilities and into planning for the development of the land in the airport environs. The first phase of the EPA-sponsored program to develop this methodology is focused on the assessment of air pollution emissions that are the direct and indirect result of airport activities. The mechanism presently employed for the integration of environmental assessment into the planning process is the Environmental Impact Statement which is required under Section of the National Environmental Policy Act NEPA of This Act requires assessment of environmental effects of proposed airport and other development actions involving federal funds. It is unfortunate, however, that the requirements of the NEPA cannot be adequately met with current techniques of quantitatively evaluating the impact of an airport site and its surrounding development. Typically, the Environmental Impact Statement will contain an elaborate description of why the facility is needed and how it will be constructed, but, generally, there are meager descriptions of the actual environmental insults that will result from the operation of the facility. For example, terms such as "minimal, minor, not expected to be appreciable," etc. It is not therefore surprising that most of the airport Environmental Impact Statements developed to date fail to provide a satisfactory analysis of potential problem areas. This inadequacy reflects both a lack of understanding of environmental problems and a lack of quantitative tools to perform the necessary analyses. Furthermore, there is increasing evidence that environmental consideration are being used by special interest groups as a means of deterring airport development. The lack of adequate impact methodologies compounds this problem, since airport developers are hard pressed to confirm or refute contentions that environmental quality standards will be violated in airport environs. Growth of Air Travel The growth of aeronautical activity and the need for new airports 9 and facility expansions is

evident. The National Aviation System Plan issued by the Federal Aviation Administration FAA provides for the orderly acquisition of new facilities and equipment at a rate sufficiently great to satisfy immediate requirements as well as to provide for future demands, but in recent years, the facility construction has failed to keep pace with the changes required by aircraft development and generated by increases in the demand for air transport. The National Airport System identified by the FAA is composed of approximately 3, airports included in the 12, existing civil airports in the United States. A need for continuing expansion is fore- seen throughout the next decade, since flight activity for is projected to double that of The FAA recognizes the need through for 1, 17 additional airports, including to accommodate both air carrier and general aviation activity and 1, for the exclusive use of general avia- tion. The Federal Aviation Administration recognizes that environmental constraints may present serious potential problems for airport development programs. According to the National Aviation System Plan, "Unless solutions can be found, too many of the nations large airports may be precluded from development to their full potential and other needed airports may not be built. These problems include environmental factors such as aircraft noise, compatible land use, airport access and ecology. The studies reported here were initiated in order to provide airport and land use plan- ners with the tools necessary to perform comprehensive environmental evalua- tions of airport sites and to prepare environmentally sensitive land use plans for the surrounding area. This study focuses on the air pollution component of the airport environmental impact evaluation process. The methodologies described here are designed to yield airport and related land use air pollutant emission estimates based on readily available information. The methods employed are applicable to proposed or existing air- ports. In the case of new facilities or expansions of existing installations, the data necessary for an impact evaluation can be derived from engineering studies, air transport forecasts, and regional land use and transportation planning data. For existing facilities, actual observations, land use sur- veys, or historical records are employed. The coupling of these emission 18 estimates to an air quality model for eventual air quality impact and evalua- tion of alternatives was not performed as part of this study; however, these tasks are scheduled for the second phase of the program. The data system design and the matching of data formats that are necessary to complete this interface have been completed as a part of the effort reported here. In addition to the generalized methodologies presented in this report, specific results were obtained for the proposed St. These two airports were used as demonstration sites for the development and field testing of the methods, although information derived from other major airports was utilized as well. This study provided 1 a basic understanding of airport area development and 2 a foundation for the development of land-use-based air pollution emission estimates. A summary of the analytical methods and models employed is presented in Table 1. It is expected that the complete package of procedures devel- oped during the course of this program will be reduced to a fairly simpli- fied workbook format that can easily be integrated into the routine airport site selection and environmental impact analysis process. The consequences are, in many respects, similar; i. It tends to generate, divert, or eliminate travel that would otherwise not have been affected; it creates employment opportunities; it 19 Table 1. Airport Activity Model 2. Airport Rate of Emissions of Air Pollutants 3. Land Use Model 4. Weather Bureau data tapes 20 attracts certain industrial and commercial activities; and it may promote or deter the development of communities in its vicinity. Moreover, just as a highway system tends to induce a land use pattern that in turn creates a demand for resources such as energy, water, and feeder transportation facilities, so an airport creates both a direct demand for such resources and, through its influence on community development and land use, an equivalent indirect demand which must be satisfied through a reallocation of regional resources. It follows that a major airport, like a major highway facility, is likely to have a substantial direct and indirect effect on local environ- mental quality which should be assessed as a routine part of any airport site evaluation study. With the significant exception of aircraft noise, however, detailed environmental impact evaluation has not normally been undertaken prior to airport construction. This can be attributed partly to the fact that aircraft noise is the only environmental effect associated with airport operation that has hitherto aroused vigorous public response and partly to the fact that no public agency has,

until recently, possessed the authority or responsibility to police aircraft operation from the environmental standpoint. The FAA is primarily concerned with aircraft noise as a phenomenon which can inhibit the realization of the National Airport System Plan and compromise the very substantial federal investment in airport facilities. With the advent of the current national emphasis on environmental protection, the federal government has addressed other aspects of the airport environmental problem. For example, the EPA has recently proposed air pollutant emission standards for aircraft engines. Although federal controls of this kind are undoubtedly desirable, they fail to address the central requirement that an assessment of the total environmental impact of building 21 and operating a major airport and developing the surrounding land should be an integral part of the site evaluation procedure as are aircraft safety studies or terminal building design. From the standpoint of environmental protection, an airport can be viewed as a source of noise, air and water pollution, and solid waste. In addition, an airport is responsible for the consumption of substantial amounts of energy electric and fuel which results in the discharge of considerable quantities of waste heat and air pollution. The major direct sources of noise and air pollution are, of course, the aircraft themselves; however, the fact that an airport is served by major access roads and incorporates parking and holding facilities for motor vehicles indicates that it may also constitute a significant source of ground vehicle noise and air pollution. Moreover, the facility serves as a focal point for the concentration of certain commercial and industrial activities that would not otherwise be present. For these reasons, the airport planner must now enlarge his view of what constitutes significant considerations in airport sizing, location, and operational characteristics. The need for coordination or regional growth planning and total transportation system development with airport site planning is accentuated. The "environmentally sensitive" land use plan is likely to become a standard component of the overall airport planning process. These activities are then quantified and transformed into emission estimates, based on state-of-the-art source emission factors. Airport-related activities have been functionally separated into two broad categories; those which occur within the airport boundaries, and those associated with the land use and ground transportation activities which are external to the airport and are presumed to be, to some extent, related to or induced by the presence of the airport facility. Each of these activities is quantified in terms of an easily determined or measurable descriptor. Among the activities which are associated with air pollutant emissions within an airport are included: Ground service vehicles 3. Point sources within the airport i. For existing facilities, the same driving variables are required; however, historical observations are substituted for estimated activity levels. The activity levels corresponding to the area surrounding the airport are estimated on the basis of a land classification scheme residential, commercial, institutional, industrial, etc. The level of activity or development intensity associated. This information is utilized to convert activity level estimates based on land use into air pollution emission estimates. The engineering studies that were conducted for the proposed St. Louis airport at Waterloo-Columbia, Illinois, are summarized and reviewed. Section 3 covers the derivation of airport-specific air pollution emission estimating procedures. In Section 4, the land use activity. Section 5 presents results and compares the airport and land use emission estimation methodologies. The data reviewed and analyzed includes wind speed and direction, persistence, mixing height, actual air quality measurements and modeling results. Section 7 outlines the current status of and required interfacing with airport air quality models now available at Argonne. Three models are currently available: Section 8 is a summary, of conclusions and observations. Appendix A contains a detailed description of an aerial photographic technique that is appropriate for generating land use data. With respect to the construction of new airports, the three basic questions which these studies are designed to answer are: The purpose of this section is to take the proposed new St. Louis airport as an example and review the information that is generally available in airport engineering studies. Since the ultimate goal of this study is to develop a methodology to assess the air quality impact of a major air carrier airport and its surrounding development, and since the Environmental Impact Statement is commissioned to provide some of this information, it, too, will be reviewed and comments will be offered as to its effectiveness in meeting its charge. It was originally anticipated that at least part of the master plan for the new St. Louis airport would

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also be available for review.

Chapter 7 : List of Pawn Stars episodes - Wikipedia

Federal Population Census Schedules Part 7 See Also: City of Chicago (cont'd: EDs) Cook County, City of Chicago (cont'd: EDs and ED.

The contents of this report are reproduced herein as received from the Argonne National Laboratory. The opinions, findings, and conclusions expressed are those of the author and not necessarily those of the Environmental Protection Agency. Mention of company or product names is not to be considered as an endorsement by the Environmental Protection Agency. I Purchase Cost B. I State of Illinois allowable emission rate for point- B. The traditional permitted-use zoning policies, as well as the more recent emission-density-limited zoning concept, are evaluated and compared with current source control regulations being adopted in most state implementation plans. A systematic air pollution control policy evaluation methodology has been developed to carry out the evaluations. The results of applying this methodology to a three-county area in the Chicago Metropolitan Control Region are presented in this report. The study sub-region consists of Cook, Will, and Dupage counties, as shown in Figure 1. This area accounts for a major portion of industrial activity in the region. The study methodology is described in Section 2 of the report, and the results of the application are presented in Section 3. A brief summary of conclusions drawn from the results is presented in Section 4. Appendices A and B contain details of literature review and a description of a point-source, cost-effectiveness model developed to carry out the evaluations. State of Illinois, Chicago economic planning and statistical reporting region. In order to select the preferred method of regulating pollutant emissions from manufacturing processes, each solution should be thoroughly evaluated prior to implementation. In this study, two approaches to regional air pollution control regulations, point-source controls PSC and emission-density-limited zoning EDLZ , are quantitatively evaluated and compared. A systems model was constructed to carry out these evaluations. By using this model, a regulatory system can be selected that meets the design requirements of each manufacturing process, achieves the necessary reduction of pollutants required to satisfy air quality standards, and attains these goals at lowest overall cost. This section describes briefly the methods used in constructing the model and applying it to the Chicago region. The entire model is actually a linking of three submodels: A cost model 3 An atmospheric dispersion model. The control regulation model accepts as input either a point-source or a land use regulation and applies it to each point source on the regional emission inventory to compute the reductions required by the regulation. The cost model selects the device that meets the technical requirements of each individual plant and achieves the required reductions. Model for comparison and evaluation of emission control approaches 5 more than one device is applicable, the least costly device is chosen. The amortized cost of control is calculated as the sum of capital, depreciation, operating, and maintenance charges. Details of the cost model are relegated to Appendix B. Costs are accumulated in the model by SIC code, zoning class, and total manufacturing. In operating the various equipment, the commodities of water, power and fuel may be used. The quantities used and costs incurred by these items are calculated and accumulated for the purposes of measuring the impact of control regulations on resource utilization. Both the strategy and cost models are constructed in a general fashion, so that they are readily adapted to purposes other than the specific tasks performed in the study. The atmospheric dispersion model is used to. The regional data file consists of source identification, fuel combustion, process emission, and stack data. A description of the data as recorded in the inventory can be seen in Table 2. The data for sources in the Chicago study region, which consisted of the city itself and the three surrounding counties of Cook, Will, and DuPage, were available from the Illinois State Implementation Planning Program. The Census Bureau publications, "County Business Patterns in Illinois" and the "Directory of Manufacturers," were used to guide the information collection operations. The Illinois State emission inventory contains planning and economic parameters such as land use, employment, energy consumption by type of fuel, and process output data, in addition to emission information. Emission factor information

was used to derive total emissions from data surveyed. No direct emission testing was performed in collecting these data. Information was obtained by secondary source review, telephone contact, or site visit. It should be noted that the City of Chicago supplied combustion information to the State directly in their own format. Therefore, fuel combustion from manufacturing sources within the city proper was not collected in the survey. The emission factors utilized in the conversion equations were obtained from the U. In addition to point-source information, the model requires land use information to carry out the evaluations. Zoning information was obtained directly from the counties in the region. The land use and zoning inventories were collected on a square-mile basis for the Chicago region, and computerized as fractions of land area zoned for each land use class. Finally, the model requires that a permitted-use zoning policy be established. This was accomplished by a survey of county zoning. The results indicate that heavy and light industrial activities are most commonly defined as shown in Table 2. The most common parameter for this purpose is process weight rate, or the sum of all primary materials processed through the plant. The State of Illinois has adopted a version of a regulation commonly referred to as the "Bay Area Curve" for process particulate pollutant control. This regulation and its rationale are reviewed further in Appendix A. Fuel combustion particulate emissions are regulated in relation to the total Btu input to the plant. Given the parameters of the regulation, the process of evaluation in the system model is fairly straightforward. The control model is executed to determine required reductions for each plant in the file. These reductions are then fed directly into the air quality dispersion model and the cost model. Typically, zoning classes are defined and land use maps are prepared; these regulate the type and location of specified activities. Since air quality concentrations are partially determined by the spatial distribution and intensity of sources, it is reasonable to ask if point-source control regulations, combined with permitted-use zoning, is sufficient to ensure air quality maintenance. To test this assumption, it is necessary to look at the distribution of emission densities within each land use or zoning class. Not only is the standard deviation of this distribution quite high in relationship to its average, but the skewness of the distribution causes significant estimation problems if a figure of 1. The use of mean emission-density estimates for projecting air quality from land use was tested by using the AQDM atmospheric dispersion model. The use of the average emission density factor for industrial lands did produce average air quality estimates that approximated the average air quality over the entire region. However, due to the bias in the estimation of the average emission-density factor and within clusters of manufacturing land use in the area, pockets of very high concentrations appear in the air quality estimates based upon these factors, as opposed to those based upon the standard emission factors. Thus, if these estimates are used in trying to identify future potential source clusters in the Chicago area, the use of an average emission density to generate air quality estimates would lead to the belief that air quality standards would not be met under the present conditions of Chicago land use patterns and air quality regulations. Suspended particulate isopleths using mean emission-density estimates for manufacturing land 7 fmean-- 1. Parameters describing the emission density distributions for heavy and light industry are shown in Table 2. Again, the highly skewed distributions can be noted. When the mean estimates are applied to light and heavy manufacturing land use in the Chicago area, a slightly better air quality representation is obtained, as shown in Figure 2. The peak areas are represented more accurately than before, but the magnitude of the peaks remains much too high. It can be inferred from this result that, because of the extreme variance in manufacturing emission densities by zoning class, permitted-use zoning on a heavy and light industry taxonomy is not discriminatory enough to serve as an effective device for ensuring the maintenance of air quality standards even when coupled with point-source controls. The limited success of further explaining the above-noted variance has been discussed in Volume II of this report. Therefore, some means of limiting the extent of source clustering, and hence, emission densities, is required to avoid the possibility of future degradation. Two additional methods are available: The remainder of this volume focuses on the latter alternative. Such a regulation would require that a large emitter either reduce the number of tons per day emitted or have sufficient non-polluting property to reduce the emissions per acre to acceptable levels. Unregulated Source

Inventory Mean With current zoned land, Figure 2. In order to compare and evaluate the two alternative control approaches under investigation, an effective emission-density-limited zoning ordinance that meets the national ambient air standards must be formulated. Thus, the question is raised as to how the emission-density limits should be specified. For purposes of calculation with the AQDM atmospheric dispersion model, the air quality is determined at receptor locations in the region. Thus, maximum emission-density limits are constrained to those values that will allow air quality to be achieved at each of these points. If it is assumed that the region is divided into geographic grid squares indexed by t , that k is an index of receptor points, and that m is 18 Table 2. In incorporated areas includes residential, business, and restricted manufacturing districts, or the most restrictive manufacturing district as defined in the applicable local zoning ordinance. Chicago region suspended particulate isopleths with Cook County Ordinance and current zoned land 23 an index of land use or zoning class, then the pollutant concentration $X_{k,t}$. In this study, both are utilized to test the effect of growth on the emission-density limits required to meet and maintain standards. When the current Chicago region manufacturing land use pattern is applied to Equation 2. In fact, only two points are critical, as shown in Figure 2. These points correspond to the linear constraints comprising the limiting frontier shown in Figure 2. The intersection of these lines are points where both receptors are at the standard. Note in Figure 2. The pollutant isopleths in Figures 2. The linear frontier of Figure 2. Criteria must be applied to select a unique pair of limits from this set. For this study, we have chosen to minimize the annualized cost incurred by existing sources for control devices that result from applying any pair of density limits on the frontier. With emission-density limits enforced on the selected sources for HI and LI, the percent reduction in particulate emissions required to achieve the limit can be calculated if land owned by the source operator is known. The annualized cost is accumulated for each zoning class, and the optimum emission-density limits can be selected from the least annualized cost combination on the frontier. The results of applying this procedure to the Chicago source file are discussed in the next section. The two methods of achieving ambient air quality standards, point-source controls, and emission-density zoning, are examined on a cost-effectiveness basis. The results are summarized for two-digit SIC codes, heavy and light manufacturing zones, and total manufacturing. The sensitivity of the results to permitted-use zoning policies are tested.

Chapter 8 : NARA Census Film List | Cook County ILGenWeb

Information about the Political Science Student Union (PSSU) comprising of students from the Political Science department at the University of Illinois at Chicago.

Edward Kohler in assumpsit in the circuit court of Cook county and alleged a breach of a written contract. Kohler pleaded the general issue and filed a plea of set-off. He died prior to the trial. His widow, Mary Everett Kohler, was substituted as administratrix of his estate. The Appellate Court for the First District affirmed the judgment. We granted a writ of certiorari, and the case is here for a further review. The plaintiff publishes a newspaper in Chicago. Edward Kohler, doing business under the name of Kohler Brothers, at the time of the execution of the contract sued on was manufacturing the Kohler magazine reel, a patented apparatus for feeding paper to printing presses. His factory was located at Mishawaka, Indiana. The reel was invented in the plant of the Chicago Daily News Company not to be confused with the plaintiff, which was incorporated in , by one Irving Stone, an employee, who assigned his rights to the invention to Kohler. On July 15, , prior to the issuance of a patent, Kohler and his brother in writing granted a license to the Chicago Daily News Company "to use roll supports of the kind described and claimed in the application filed in United States patent office June 18, , serial No. On July 27, , Kohler submitted to the plaintiff a proposal providing in part: Proportionate payments shall be made for partial shipments. Payment in full shall not relieve Kohler Brothers of the guarantees covered by this contract. Shipment shall be made on or about as specified It is important that the installation of presses is not delayed because of delay in shipment of the reels, and the above shipping date is set accordingly. Purchaser, therefore, agrees to accept shipment on the specified date. The apparatus covered by this proposal is built to meet the special requirements of the purchaser, is applicable for this installation only, and this contract is therefore not subject to cancellation for any cause whatsoever. Foundation for reels, means for supporting belt shaft bearings on press structure, and drives for connecting the belt shaft to the press shall be furnished by purchaser in accordance with drawings approved by Kohler Brothers. Any delay in securing this data will constitute a proportionate extension of the specified shipping date. On August 4, , the plaintiff accepted the offer thus made. The provisions of the contract concerning payment and shipment were modified on November 22, , to read: Shipment of eight 8 of these reels will be made on or about December 1, Shipment of the sixty-four 64 remaining reels to be made September 1, It stated that the other sixty-four reels must be ready when the presses were installed in its new building, and that it expected to have the plant in operation by January 1, In accepting this order he said: These two reels to be priced at the same rate as the seventy-two 72 reels specified in our contract. Thirty-eight reels were delivered under the original agreement. Of these, eight were shipped in December, , and thirty between September 1 and December 3, From time to time prior to August 1, , Kohler requested in express language both the percentage and the corresponding sum of money then due under the modified agreement of November 22, The plaintiff did not make the payments due on the first days of October and November, Between August 4, , the date of the original contract, and May 16, , the plaintiff changed the design of its presses and press-rooms to economize space. On the day last named it wrote to Kohler and stated that these changes made the use of his magazine reels impossible. It informed Kohler that it would accept no more reels and instructed him to terminate deliveries and to discontinue work. In his answer he stated that in reliance on the contract "we have ordered all these reels and the principal parts of all of them have now been manufactured and we are in position to deliver them in accordance with the contract. This was an entirely different apparatus. Kohler submitted plans for a two-arm reel to be used with the new presses. Extended negotiations followed but no agreement for such reels was ever made and the original contract as modified remained in force. Receipt of this offer appears to have been the first actual notice to Kohler that the plaintiff intended to sell the undelivered. In his reply on July 18 Kohler directed attention to clause 3 of the specifications constituting a part of the contract, which provided that, if possible, he would furnish any special apparatus specified by the purchaser, and requested the plaintiff to

supply him with press drawings. The plaintiff was equally insistent that it had purchased absolute title to the reels and could re-sell them. In demanding delivery of the sixty-four remaining reels under the original agreement as modified, the plaintiff stated: Please be advised that we expect, and shall insist upon, delivery of the sixty-four remaining reels promptly on September 1, , as provided in the aforesaid letter of November 22, . Two days later Kohler notified the plaintiff that in the absence of instructions from it he was manufacturing the sixty-four undelivered reels with the same connections as those on the eight already delivered. Between September 1 and December 3, , thirty more reels were shipped. None were shipped thereafter. On January 26, , the plaintiff wrote Kohler that because of his continued default it would accept no further deliveries. The other four were not delivered to Kohler. As the assignee and owner of the patent when the contract in question was executed Kohler enjoyed a monopoly, and, hence, the exclusive right to manufacture, use and sell the patented device. While a patentee may limit a license to making and using the patented article, he may sell it, and if he does, the sale places the article beyond his control as patentee. Thus, where a patentee manufactures the patented device and sells it he can exercise no future control over the article in the hands of the purchaser. *Boston Store of Chicago v. Standard Folding Bed Co.* Such employee is not entitled, after taking out a patent for it, to recover a royalty or other compensation for such use. *United States, U.* Under the shop rights admittedly held by the plaintiff it could make reels for its own use. The plaintiff makes no such claim, but says that its shop rights to make and use the reels did not preclude it from purchasing, or Kohler from selling to it, reels manufactured by him. Neither the shop rights nor license restricted the rights of the parties with respect to future purchases and sales of reels between them. The plaintiff was only obligated to use the reels exclusively on its own presses when it made them. There is nothing in the license agreement of to prevent the plaintiff from buying from the patentee and then selling the reels so purchased. A special license to re-sell the articles purchased from the patentee was clearly unnecessary. The fact that the subject matter of the contract consisted of patented articles or that the plaintiff had "shop rights" is thus immaterial. Kohler could either sell or convey merely the right to use the reels. Examination of the contract discloses that in the printed form used by Kohler the "price" for each reel is specified, and the plaintiff is referred to as the "purchaser" ten times in the proposal and the specifications forming a part of it. The reference "for use" is obviously a matter of description, designating the place where the plaintiff desired the machinery to be installed. Since the plant of Kohler Brothers was not located in Chicago the direction may well have been for shipping purposes, or it may have been for the purpose of confirming the right to use the reels which the plaintiff already had under the contract of July 15, , between its predecessor and Kohler. A conveyance or sale of property for a designated purpose or use does not necessarily amount to an agreement by the purchaser precluding its use for any other purpose. The second quoted clause is merely explanatory of the language immediately following, to the effect that the contract is not subject to cancellation. There is not one word in the contract by which the plaintiff promised to refrain from using the reels elsewhere than in its plant or from re-selling them. The plain language of the last paragraph of the letter of July 27, , cannot be so distorted. The operative part of the agreement is clear and free from ambiguity. The contract itself is one of bargain and sale, and its clearly expressed stipulations cannot be controlled by but must prevail over the recitals.

Chapter 9 : Guide to the Edward H. Levi Papers

The Library of Congress > Chronicling America > Chicago eagle. > October 19, > Image 1 Search America's historic newspaper pages from or use the U.S. Newspaper Directory to find information about American newspapers published between present.