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Chapter 1 : Mrs. James Smith and Grandson | Smithsonian American Art Museum

Voices from the big house by Frank Earl Andrews, Watson, E. (Samad) The dropouts. Watson, E. (Samad) The revolution and mister Wilson. Andrews, F. A.

Gameplay[edit] Spider-Man is an action-adventure game set in an open world modern-day New York City and played from a third-person perspective. It features combat systems such as aerial combat, Spider Sense reflexes, web-shooting, and finishing moves. Spider-Man can push attacking enemies off of buildings, though Spider-Man does not let them fall, webbing them to the side of the building. Characters[edit] Spider-Man features a large ensemble cast of characters from the history of Spider-Man comics. Peter Parker voiced by Yuri Lowenthal [7] is a year old research assistant, [6] [8] who gains superhuman abilities after being bitten by a genetically-modified spider. Employing a secret identity, Parker uses these abilities to protect the citizens of New York City as the superhero Spider-Man. Otto Octavius William Salyers. Negative, who can corrupt people through his touch. Jonah Jameson Darin de Paul have voice roles in the main game. Osborn receives a call threatening to punish the city for his sins, and flees the event. The Demons then attack, killing Davis and many attendees. Parker witnesses their leader, Martin Li, transforming into an inverted form dubbed Mr. Negative, but he is knocked unconscious before he can intervene. Following the attack, Osborn hires Silver Sablinova and Sable International to supplant the police, and Parker befriends Morales over their loss, and convinces him to volunteer at F. Parker and Octavius continue their research, but Osborn withdraws government funding in an attempt to force Octavius to work for Oscorp. Meanwhile, Octavius obsesses over creating enhanced limbs that exceed the limitations of the human body, creating four mechanical tentacles operated from his back and mentally controlled via neural interface. He reveals to Parker that he is suffering from a neuromuscular disease that will inevitably immobilize him, and that enhanced limbs will allow him to continue his work when his body fails. Parker warns Octavius that the interface could impact his mind and personality. Spider-Man is drawn to the Raft by a prison break. Osborn declares martial law and blames Spider-Man for the incident, branding him a fugitive. She also learns that an antidote exists and Li has taken it. Spider-Man defeats Li and recovers the antidote, but Octavius arrives, brutalizes Spider-Man, and escapes with both it and Osborn. While Spider-Man recovers, Morales is bitten by an Oscorp genetically modified spider that escaped on Watson. Spider-Man recovers the antidote and defeats Octavius; his artificial limbs are removed and he is sent to the Raft. Parker is faced with using the limited antidote to save a near-death May or allowing doctors to use it as a chemical base to develop enough cure for everyone; he chooses to save everyone. Before dying, May reveals that she knows he is Spider-Man and that she is proud of him. Three months later, New York has returned to normal, Osborn has resigned as mayor in disgrace, and Parker and Watson rekindle their relationship. Morales reveals to Parker that he has gained spider-like powers, prompting Parker to reveal his own. Osborn enters a secret laboratory where Harry is kept in stasis with a black web-like substance. As Osborn places his hand on the tank, the substance reacts and copies him. Bryan Intihar, the producer of Sunset Overdrive and former community manager of Insomniac Games, served as the lead creative director, with Ryan Smith serving as game director. The game uses a modified version of the game engine first used in Sunset Overdrive. In addition to the standard game, special versions were also made available. Sony also released a limited-edition red PlayStation 4 Pro bearing the Spider-Man emblem and including the standard version of the game. PlayStation marketing head Eric Lempel said that it was among the most expensive adverts the company had ever ran. In addition, videos were released detailing features of the game narrated by characters like J. Hostile Takeover, was released on August 21, The story of Spider-Geddon takes place after the events of the game, and also introduces the Earth version of Tarantula. Insomniac artists provided variant comic book covers for the series. The City that Never Sleeps. The first episode, "The Heist", was released on October 23,

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Chapter 2 : Voices from the big house | Open Library

The green house Watson, E. (Samad) *The dropouts* Watson, E. (Samad) *The revolution and mister Wilson* Andrews, F.A. *A man called Cain. Responsibility: Edited by Frank Earl Andrews and Albert Dickens.*

His father worked in a shoe factory. By the age of 14 he had compiled a multi-volume work of essays covering many aspects of science entitled *A Manual of General Science*. But by the time he left school at sixteen, his interests were already switching to literature. In the autumn of 1934, he was drafted into the Royal Air Force but soon found himself clashing with authority, eventually feigning homosexuality in order to be dismissed. Upon leaving he took up a succession of menial jobs, spent some time wandering around Europe, and finally returned to Leicester in 1937. There he married his first wife, Dorothy Betty Troop, and moved to London, where a son was born. But the marriage rapidly disintegrated as he drifted in and out of several jobs. During this traumatic period, Wilson was continually working and reworking the novel that was eventually published as *Ritual in the Dark*. Returning to Leicester again, he met Joy Stewart – later to become his second wife and mother of their three children – who accompanied him to London. He described his feelings as follows: It struck me that I was in the position of so many of my favourite characters in fiction: It was not a position I relished. Yet an inner compulsion had forced me into this position of isolation. I began writing about it in my journal, trying to pin it down. And then, quite suddenly, I saw that I had the makings of a book. I turned to the back of my journal and wrote at the head of the page: The book became a best-seller and helped popularise existentialism in Britain. The back cover of the paperback edition reads: Through the works of various artists Nothing has happened in the past four decades that has made *The Outsider* any less relevant Non-fiction writing[edit] Wilson became associated with the "angry young men" of British literature. He contributed to *Declaration*, an anthology of manifestos by writers associated with the movement, and was also anthologised in a popular paperback sampler, *Protest: While "The Outsider" was focused on documenting the subject of mental strain and near-insanity, Religion and the Rebel was focused on how to expand our consciousness and transform us into visionaries. Time magazine published a review, headlined "Scrambled Egghead", that pilloried the book. These books were summarised by Introduction to the New Existentialism When the book was re-printed in as The New Existentialism, Wilson wrote: I am willing to stand or fall by it. It was this theory that encouraged celebrated American psychologist Abraham Maslow to contact him in Maslow and the Post-Freudian Revolution, based on audiotapes that Maslow had provided, which was published in Maslow, however, was convinced that peak experiences could not be induced; Colin Wilson thought otherwise and, indeed, in later books like Access to Inner Worlds and Super Consciousness, suggested how they could be induced at will. Wilson was also known for what he termed "Existential Criticism", which suggested that a work of art should not just be judged by the principles of literary criticism or theory alone but also by what it has to say, in particular about the meaning and purpose of existence. In his pioneering essay for Chicago Review Volume 13, no. No art can be judged by purely aesthetic standards, although a painting or a piece of music may appear to give a purely aesthetic pleasure. Aesthetic enjoyment is an intensification of the vital response, and this response forms the basis of all value judgements. The existentialist contends that all values are connected with the problems of human existence, the stature of man, the purpose of life. These values are inherent in all works of art, in addition to their aesthetic values, and are closely connected with them. He went on to write several more essays and books on the subject. Some of these were gathered together in a book entitled Existential Criticism: By the late s Wilson had become increasingly interested in metaphysical and occult themes. In 1957, he published *The Occult: He also wrote a markedly unsympathetic biography of Crowley, Aleister Crowley: Originally, Wilson focused on the cultivation of what he called "Faculty X", which he saw as leading to an increased sense of meaning, and on abilities such as telepathy and the awareness of other energies. In his later work he suggests the possibility of life after death and the existence of spirits, which he personally analyses as an active member of the Ghost Club. He also wrote non-fiction books on crime, ranging**

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from encyclopedias to studies of serial killing. He had an ongoing interest in the life and times of Jack the Ripper and in sex crime in general. Fiction[edit] Wilson explored his ideas on human potential and consciousness in fiction, mostly detective fiction or science fiction, including several Cthulhu Mythos pieces; often writing a non-fiction work and a novel concurrently "as a way of putting his ideas into action. For me [fiction] is a manner of philosophizing Philosophy may be only a shadow of the reality it tries to grasp, but the novel is altogether more satisfactory. I am almost tempted to say that no philosopher is qualified to do his job unless he is also a novelist The Tower , Spider World: The Magician and Spider World: Shadowland ; novels described by one critic as "an artistic achievement of the highest order And he would have given free rein to his love of curious and remote erudition, so that his work would have been, in some respect, closer to that of Anatole France or the contemporary Argentinian writer Jorge Luis Borges ". Wilson told Fowles there was now a worse one. Illness and death[edit] After a major spinal operation in , [22] Wilson suffered a stroke and lost his ability to speak. He died on 5 December and is buried in the churchyard at Gorran Churchtown. Reception[edit] Howard F. It seems most likely that critics analysing his work in the middle of the twenty-first century, will be puzzled that his contemporaries paid such inadequate attention to him. But it is not merely for their sake that he should be examined. Critics who turn to him will find themselves involved in the central questions of our age and will be in touch with a mind that has disclosed an extraordinary resilience in addressing them. He once commented that "Colin bought it all. With unparalleled egotism and scientific ignorance he believed almost everything he read about the paranormal, no matter how outrageous. Gardner concluded that Wilson had decayed into an "occult eccentric" writing books for the "lunatic fringe".

Chapter 3 : List of Marvel Comics characters: M - Wikipedia

Are you sure you want to remove Voices from the big house from your list? Watson, E. (Samad) The dropouts. Watson, E. (Samad) The revolution and mister Wilson.

Wesley came to Georgia as an Anglican to minister to Georgia colonists in Savannah. Returning to England, he later founded the Methodist Church. Georgia Methodists erected this statue in Tomochichi became a close friend and important ally to Oglethorpe. On the stone memorial is a round plaque which states the following: Ed Jackson The following article appeared in the July , issue of the Savannah Georgia Guardian and is reprinted with permission. About 10 Savannah residents showed up for a meeting July 7 presented by Dr. The first monument the department looked at, the sphere in Troup Square, was restored with few problems. The second, the Beacon Range in Morrell Park received one-half of the funds needed for restoration from the city, but the project cannot begin until the CSX Corp. However, no one counted on the damage that was to be found, damage so great that the statue of Lady Liberty that sits atop the monument and the ornate capital just under her feet will have to be replaced with replicas. The originals will remain in the Savannah History Museum, Gardner said. The problem is they pushed the stone further than it could take. There were five issues that they had to deal with in taking it apart, which will also affect how it is pieced back together. The first issue the department faced was that the Carrara marble that the monument was made of was not the finest quality, therefore it had both coarse and fine grains, which meant pollution, rain and other elements could easily lodge in the stone over time. The stone was also stressed because when it was carved with a hammer the shock vibrations weakened it as time passed and some of the blocks were at angles, which defied their normal bedding plane. This meant, for example, that a stone with a horizontal structure might have been placed vertical, leading to unnatural weight distribution and fissures when another stone was placed on top. Perhaps the most disturbing revelation was when the department found that the column blocks and the foundation of the monument were not solid in the middle, so as to distribute weight evenly, but hollow and precariously perched. If the monument had been left standing, it would have eventually fallen as the elements continued to deteriorate the condition. Monterey Square residents at the meeting announced they hope to present this issue to the Savannah City Council July 16 in an attempt to receive city funds. Tepid public and political support has meant that funding the Pulaski restoration has fallen low on the list of city priorities, however residents believe some money should be taken from tourism profits to repair the monument since one of the attractions for tourists is the historic squares. Even if the money to finish the project was available within the month, it would take until March to complete restoration, Gardner said. However, once the project is finished, he hopes the city will be able to make better plans for future restoration. **Erection of the Pulaski Monument** The cornerstone of the Pulaski Monument was placed in ceremonies on the afternoon of Oct. Present for the occasion were Savannah militia units, local Masonic lodges, and a large number of citizens. Henry Williams delivered the main address, after which William Bowen read the following tribute to Pulaski: Arrived in the United States in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-seven , and volunteered his service to the American Government in the great and glorious cause of Liberty and Freedom from British tyranny “ received a commission from the Government as Brigadier-General of Cavalry, and fought gallantly in the battles of this country at Brandwine, Germantown, Trenton, Charleston, and Savannah. Launitz, of New-York, Designer. Jones, builders of the foundation. Walker, sculptor of the corner-stone. Arnold, Chairman of Commissioners. According to historian George White, the contents of the copper box consisted of: Last report and list of stockholders, together with notes of the denominations one, two, five, ten, twenty, fifty, and one hundred. Buntz and George J. David Thompson; and rare coin, by R. In designing the Monument, I have had particular regard to purity of style, richness of effect, and strength and durability in material and execution; while I have not lost sight of the main object, which is to design a Monument for Pulaski. Wounded, he falls from his horse, while still grasping his sword. The date of the event is recorded above the subject. The coat of arms of

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Poland and Georgia, surrounded by branches of laurel, ornament the cornice of two sides, or fronts; they stand united together; while the eagle, emblem of liberty, independence, and courage, rests on both, bidding proud defiance – the eagle being the symbolic bird of both Poland and America. The allegory will need no further explanation. The cannon reversed on the corners of the die, are emblematical of military loss and mourning, while they give the monument a strong military character. The bands are alternately ornamental with stars, emblems of the States and Territories, now and in embryo, which enjoy and will enjoy the fruits of the valor and patriotism of the heroes of the Revolution. The garlands on the alternate bands above the stars denote that they the States are young and flourishing. The shaft is surmounted by a highly elaborate cap, which adds richness, loftiness, and grandeur to the structure. The garlands surrounding the column show that Liberty now is a young and blooming maiden, surrounded with fragrant flowers. The two steps and lower plinth to be of granite; and all the rest, of the finest Italian marble, in solid blocks weighing from one to six tons, and to be executed in the most artistical and workmanlike manner; to rest on a solid foundation six feet deep, or more, if the soil requires it. The first step to be the twelve pieces, the second step in eight pieces, as also the plinth, of best hammered granite. The base-block in four pieces, the base moulding in two pieces. All the parts that are composed of more than one piece to be cramped with dovetail keys of metal. The monument to be delivered and erected in Savannah in two years, say on or before the 1st of July, Because Oglethorpe helped organize the lodge on Feb. The nine-foot statue stands atop a pedestal on which is carved a portion of the charter of the colony. A lion holding a shield is located on each corner of the base. New York architect Henry Bacon designed the pedestal and base. The image he chose to portray was not Oglethorpe the colonizer but Oglethorpe the military commander. French accurately portrayed Oglethorpe in the military dress of the s – with a cuirass shoulder and breast plates , sword, waistcoat, high boots, and tricorne hat.

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Chapter 4 : Beers: Wilson p.

@prefix schema. @prefix library. @prefix genont. @prefix void. @prefix rdf. @prefix bgn. @prefix xsd. @prefix dcterms. @prefix wdrs. @prefix pto.

Watson, a businessman descended mostly from colonial English immigrants to America. He was part of a distributed group of researchers who were making use of the viruses that infect bacteria, called bacteriophages. Importantly, the members of the Phage Group sensed that they were on the path to discovering the physical nature of the gene. In 1947, Watson took a course with Felix Haurowitz that included the conventional view of that time: After obtaining some results from his phage and other experimental research [37] conducted at Indiana University, Statens Serum Institut Denmark, CSHL, and the California Institute of Technology, Watson now had the desire to learn to perform X-ray diffraction experiments so he could work to determine the structure of DNA. That summer, Luria met John Kendrew, [38] and he arranged for a new postdoctoral research project for Watson in England. Nearer Secret of Life. According to the late Beryl Oughton, later Rimmer, they all travelled together in two cars once Dorothy Hodgkin announced to them that they were off to Cambridge to see the model of the structure of DNA. Watson subsequently presented a paper on the double-helical structure of DNA at the 18th Cold Spring Harbor Symposium on Viruses in early June, six weeks after the publication of the Watson and Crick paper in Nature. Many at the meeting had not yet heard of the discovery. Watson, Crick, and Wilkins were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1962 for their research on the structure of nucleic acids. His work at Harvard focused on RNA and its role in the transfer of genetic information. He championed a switch in focus for the school from classical biology to molecular biology, stating that disciplines such as ecology, developmental biology, taxonomy, physiology, etc. Watson continued to be a member of the Harvard faculty until 1970, even though he took over the directorship of Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory in 1969. His most notable achievements in his two decades at Harvard may be what he wrote about science, rather than anything he discovered during that time. His third textbook was Recombinant DNA, which described the ways in which genetic engineering has brought much new information about how organisms function. The textbooks are still in print. Some controversy surrounded the publication of the book. In his roles as director, president, and chancellor, Watson led CSHL to articulate its present-day mission, "dedication to exploring molecular biology and genetics in order to advance the understanding and ability to diagnose and treat cancers, neurological diseases, and other causes of human suffering. Initiating a program to study the cause of human cancer, scientists under his direction have made major contributions to understanding the genetic basis of cancer. In 1996, James Watson became the second person [61] to publish his fully sequenced genome online, [62] after it was presented to him on May 31, 1996, by Life Sciences Corporation [63] in collaboration with scientists at the Human Genome Sequencing Center, Baylor College of Medicine. Watson was quoted as saying, "I am putting my genome sequence on line to encourage the development of an era of personalized medicine, in which information contained in our genomes can be used to identify and prevent disease and to create individualized medical therapies". For example, type 2 diabetes is usually thought to be caused by oxidation in the body that causes inflammation and kills off pancreatic cells. Watson thinks the root of that inflammation is different: Moore and Joan Steitz.

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Chapter 5 : Voices from the big house. (edition) | Open Library

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To alleviate that claim, a third party randomly picked the clues from previously written shows that were never broadcast. Originally Watson signalled electronically, but show staff requested that it press a button physically, as the human contestants would. Human players, including former Jeopardy! All participants maintained secrecy about the outcome until the match was broadcast in February. None of the three players responded incorrectly to a clue. The right to choose the first category had been determined by a draw won by Rutter. In one instance, Watson repeated a reworded version of an incorrect response offered by Jennings. Then Watson said "What is s? In another instance, Watson was initially given credit for a response of "What is a leg? Chris Welty , who also worked on Watson, suggested that it may not have been able to correctly parse the second part of the clue, "its second largest, for a World War II battle" which was not a standalone clause despite it following a semicolon , and required context to understand that it was referring to a second-largest airport. The company sees a future in which fields like medical diagnosis , business analytics , and tech support are automated by question-answering software like Watson. In the first round, Rush D. D-NJ, a former Jeopardy! In the data-intensive environment of government, this type of technology can help organizations make better decisions and improve how government helps its citizens. IBM expects the price to decrease substantially within a decade as the technology improves. Fluid is developing an app for retailers, one called "The North Face", which is designed to provide advice to online shoppers. Welltok is developing an app designed to give people advice on ways to engage in activities to improve their health. MD Buyline is developing an app for the purpose of advising medical institutions on equipment procurement decisions. To build out its base of partners who create applications on the Watson platform, IBM consults with a network of venture capital firms, which advise IBM on which of their portfolio companies may be a logical fit for what IBM calls the Watson Ecosystem. Thus far, roughly organizations and individuals have signed up with IBM, with interest in creating applications that could use the Watson platform. The use of the artificial intelligence of Watson has also been found in the hospitality industry. GoMoment uses Watson for its Rev1 app, which gives hotel staff a way to quickly respond to questions from guests. The company has sent Watson to the Cleveland Clinic Lerner College of Medicine of Case Western Reserve University , where it will increase its health expertise and assist medical professionals in treating patients. This product provides information and insights to physicians and cancer patients to help them identify personalized, evidence-based cancer care options. Manipal Hospitals is the second hospital [] in the world to adopt this technology and first in the world to offer it to patients online as an expert second opinion through their website. IBM is regarded as a disruptive innovation. However the stream of oncology is still in its nascent stage. Watson Group will develop three new cloud -delivered services: Watson Discovery Advisor will focus on research and development projects in pharmaceutical industry , publishing , and biotechnology , Watson Engagement Advisor will focus on self-service applications using insights on the basis of natural language questions posed by business users, and Watson Explorer will focus on helping enterprise users uncover and share data-driven insights based on federated search more easily. According to IBM, the cloud-delivered enterprise-ready Watson has seen its speed increase 24 times overâ€”a 2, percent improvement in performance and its physical size shrank by 90 percentâ€”from the size of a master bedroom to three stacked pizza boxes. The dress lit up in different colours based on the sentiment of Tweets about the dress. Tweets were passed through a Watson tone analyzer and then sent back to a small computer inside the waist of the dress. As social media is an integral part of their business, the Marchesa team loved how Watson could incorporate that information into the glamour of the gown.

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Chapter 6 : Watson (computer) - Wikipedia

William Watson, our subject, was married in , to Elizabeth J. Wolf, daughter of William and Mary Wolf, natives of Virginia, and descendants of the Irish and German. Mr. Watson was brought up on a farm, and followed that occupation six years after his marriage.

His father farmed and owned a modest lumber business located near Painted Post , a few miles west of Elmira , in the Southern Tier region of New York. His indignation on making this discovery was such that he quit and moved from his familiar surroundings to the relative metropolis of Buffalo. According to Tom Watson, Jr. One day my dad went into a roadside saloon to celebrate a sale and had too much to drink. When the bar closed, he found that his entire rigâ€”horse, buggy, and samplesâ€”had been stolen. Wheeler and Wilcox fired him and dunned him for the lost property. Word got around, of course, and it took Dad more than a year to find another steady job. According to Tom Jr.: This anecdote never made it into IBM lore, which is too bad, because it would have helped explain Father to the tens of thousands of people who had to follow his rules. Barron, a showman renowned for his disreputable conduct, which Watson, as a lifelong Methodist , deplored. Barron absconded with the commission and the loan funds. Next Watson opened a butcher shop in Buffalo, which soon failed, leaving Watson with no money, no investment, and no job. Range and asked him for a job. Determined to join the company, he repeatedly called on Range until, after a number of abortive attempts, he finally was hired in November, , as sales apprentice to Range. Range, its Buffalo branch manager, became almost a father figure for Watson and was a model for his sales and management style. Certainly in later years, in a interview, he claimed he learned more from Range than anyone else. But at first, he was a poor salesman, until Range took him personally in hand. Patterson, Watson, and 26 other NCR executives and managers were convicted for illegal anti-competitive sales practices and were sentenced to one year of imprisonment. Their convictions were unpopular with the public because of the efforts of Patterson and Watson to help those affected by the Dayton, Ohio floods of , but efforts to have them pardoned by President Woodrow Wilson were unsuccessful. However, their convictions were overturned on appeal in on the grounds that important defense evidence should have been admitted. He hired Watson as general manager on May 1, when the five companies had about 1, employees. Eleven months later he was made president when court cases relating to his time at NCR were resolved. Watson built IBM into such a dominant company that the federal government filed a civil antitrust suit against it in IBM owned and leased to its customers more than 90 percent of all tabulating machines in the United States at the time. Watson provided the tabulating equipment Hitler used to round up the Jews. His Hollerith punch-card machines are in the Holocaust Museum today. The card was fed into a "reader" and sorted. Punch cards identified Jews by name. Each one served as "a nineteenth-century bar code for human beings". Another study argues that Watson believed, perhaps naively, that the medal was in recognition of his years of labor on behalf of global commerce and international peace. Because of his strong feelings about the issue, Watson wanted to return his German citation shortly after receiving it. When Secretary of State Hull advised him against that course of action, he gave up the idea until the spring of Then Hull refused advice, and Watson sent the medal back in June This occurred when Germany declared war on the United States in December , and the German shareholders took custody of the Dehomag operation. In , Watson received the third highest salary and compensation package in the U. His eldest son, Thomas J. He was soon hand-picked to become the assistant and personal pilot for General Follet Bradley, who was in charge of all Lend-Lease equipment supplied to the Soviet Union from the United States. Watson , also joined the military during the conflict. Watson worked with local leaders to create a college in the Binghamton area, where IBM was founded and had major plants. Later it became known as Harpur College, and eventually evolved into Binghamton University. Watson School of Engineering and Applied Sciences. The IBM plant in the neighboring city of Endicott has since downsized drastically, however. They had two sons and two daughters. He was one of the most prominent businessmen in the Democratic Party. In the U. Supreme Court

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upheld a lower court decision that IBM, together with Remington Rand, should cease its practice of requiring its customers to buy their punch cards from it alone. The ruling made little difference because IBM was the only effective supplier to the market, and profits continued undiminished. He engineered the selection of Dwight D. Eisenhower as its president and played the central role in convincing Eisenhower to become president of the university. Additionally, he served as a trustee of Lafayette College and is the namesake of Watson Hall, a campus residence hall. Before the conference was over, Goodman relates, Watson " His son, Thomas Jr. Watson was chairman of the Elmira College centennial committee in and donated Watson Hall, primarily a music and mathematics academic building. Famous attribution[edit] Although Watson is well known for his alleged statement, "I think there is a world market for maybe five computers," there is scant evidence he said it. The original discussion has not survived, but an explanation has; it attributes a very similar quote to the Cambridge mathematician Professor Douglas Hartree , around I went to see Professor Douglas Hartree, who had built the first differential analyzers in England and had more experience in using these very specialized computers than anyone else. He told me that, in his opinion, all the calculations that would ever be needed in this country could be done on the three digital computers which were then being built—one in Cambridge, one in Teddington , and one in Manchester. No one else, he said, would ever need machines of their own, or would be able to afford to buy them. Aiken made a similar statement in Originally one thought that if there were a half dozen large computers in this country, hidden away in research laboratories, this would take care of all requirements we had throughout the country. He said that "IBM had developed a paper plan for such a machine and took this paper plan across the country to some 20 concerns that we thought could use such a machine. But, as a result of our trip, on which we expected to get orders for five machines, we came home with orders for This trademark was filed fourteen years before the company filed for a U. A biographical article in noted that "This word is on the most conspicuous wall of every room in every IBM building.

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Chapter 7 : Thomas J. Watson - Wikipedia

JAMES WILSON, SR., was born in Ireland, date of birth and emigration to America not being known. He left Burnt Cabins, Bedford Co., Penn., about , and settled four miles east of the town on what is now the National road.

He left Burnt Cabins, Bedford Co. Coming, later, to the town of Washington, he purchased original lot No. Some time later he purchased the certificate to lot No. The house erected on lot No. John Julius LeMoyne opened his drug store therein; subsequently until , Mrs. Baker conducted a "Female Seminary" within its walls. He bequeathed that property, with acres adjoining the town, to his widow, Margaret Wilson, for her use until James, their youngest son, should become of age, when it was to be equally partitioned between John, Thomas and James Wilson. Hugh, having previously received a liberal endowment in improved and vacant property in and near the town was not named in the will; subsequently, however, he acquired title to the pioneer house above referred to , from his youngest brother, James, and was owner for a long period. Hugh was well known as a business man, and he acquired quite a large amount of property in and near the town. Daniel Leet, to which marriage four children were born: Rebecca, Margaret, Rachel and Hugh W. Rachel Wilson died February 14, , and Mr. Margaret Fleming, widow of Jeremiah Fleming, to whom she had been married at Newtown- Limavady, Ireland, and after whose death she emigrated to Pennsylvania with her daughter Catherine, to make her home near her sisters, Mrs. This daughter, Catherine, married John B. McFadden, a silversmith of Washington, and moved with him to Pittsburgh; her daughter, Ann, married Gen. Alexander Hays, a brave officer in the Mexican and Civil wars. To the marriage of Hugh Wilson and Mrs. Margaret Fleming one daughter was born, Eliza, married to Rev. Thomas Swaim, who was pastor of the Baptist Church at Washington from to On the death of Mrs. Wilson married Eliza Spencer, a native of England, who survived her husband many years, dying without issue. In Hugh Wilson became the owner of the lot now occupied by the "Watson Building," by donation from his father, and carried on business there for many years. He died April 13, Of his children by Rachel Leet, Rebecca married James Blaine, who in opened a dry-goods store next to the house of Hugh Wilson, and a few years later they occupied the stone building inherited by his wife, Rebecca, from her father, and erected by David Bradford, of Whiskey Insurrection fame, in which they resided until death removed them from the pioneer circle. Blaine was a member of the town council in , burgess in and again in , and justice in , and Margaret Wilson married John, son of Col. James Marshel her husband was elected sheriff in , but resigned to become cashier of the Franklin Bank now the First National before the close of his term. In he retired from banking, and ended his days at his residence near Washington. Rachel married Richard W. Harding, and in was residing at Bethlehem, Penn. Rebecca Harding Davis, the authoress ; Mrs. Harding died in , at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Wilson, fourth child of Hugh Wilson, was born in Washington, Penn. His marriage with Frances Emma Barlow, daughter of Thomas and Frances Anica Preble Barlow and niece of Commodore Preble , of Allegheny county, took place April 25, , and to this union came the following named children: Baird, a sketch of whom appears in this biographical record, and. Frances Emma, who died in infancy. Wilson died February 12, , in her twenty-seventh year, and Mr. Wilson was remarried September 9, , this time to Sarah Neville, a niece of Gen. She died September 30, , leaving two children: Wilson died May 13, , in his forty-ninth year. From his youth he was a farmer until the closing years of his life, when he devoted his principal attention to fruit growing, and, later, to floriculture. His sudden death was caused by internal rupture produced by rapid walking. Thomas Barlow, his father-in-law, was the secretary of his uncle, Joel Barlow, who was U. The Leet family, into which Hugh Wilson married, date their origin in America to , when the grandfather of Isaac Leet left Mansfield, England, and found a home in the New Jersey colony. To Isaac and Rebecca Leet children as follows were born: Jonathan Leet was the father of six children, one of whom was Isaac Leet, a prominent attorney, who was State senator in , and later a member of Congress until his death in Wilson, grandson of Hugh Wilson. Daniel Leet was born near Bordentown, N. He was commissioned surveyor of Augusta county, Va. He served in the Revolution as

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quartermaster and paymaster, and on September 21, , was promoted to the rank of brigade major. During and after the Revolution he was a leader of men. He stood high in his profession of surveyor, acting as one of the commission in fixing the county seat of Washington county, and districting it into townships; serving as deputy surveyor before the western line of the Commonwealth was established; making the survey of the Second District of the Depreciation lands; making the survey within the reserved tract where Allegheny is located; laying out and surveying the other reserved tract at the mouth of the Beaver river, etc. He was made justice of the peace and ex officio associate judge when the county was erected, and was a representative in the General Assembly in and in Text taken from page of:

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Chapter 8 : Colin Wilson - Wikipedia

Thomas John Watson Sr. (February 17, - June 19,) was an American calendrierdelascience.com served as the chairman and CEO of International Business Machines (IBM). He oversaw the company's growth into an international force from to

He came from a political family: When Wilson was eight, he visited London and a much-reproduced photograph was taken of him standing on the doorstep of 10 Downing Street. At the age of ten he went with his family to Australia, where he became fascinated with the pomp and glamour of politics. On the way home he told his mother, "I am going to be Prime Minister. His father, working as an industrial chemist, was made redundant in December , and it took him nearly two years to find work; he moved to Spital in Cheshire, on the Wirral , in order to do so. Wilson did well at school and, although he missed getting a scholarship, he obtained an exhibition ; this, when topped up by a county grant, enabled him to study Modern History at Jesus College, Oxford , from At Oxford, Wilson was moderately active in politics as a member of the Liberal Party but was strongly influenced by G. He graduated in PPE Philosophy, Politics and Economics with "an outstanding first class Bachelor of Arts degree, with alphas on every paper" in the final examinations, and a series of major academic awards. Academically his results put him among prime ministers in the category of Peel, Gladstone, Asquith, and no one else. What he was superb at was the quick assimilation of knowledge, combined with an ability to keep it ordered in his mind and to present it lucidly in a form welcome to his examiners. Mary Wilson became a published poet. For much of this time, he was a research assistant to William Beveridge , the Master of University College, working on the issues of unemployment and the trade cycle. Wilson later became a statistician and economist for the coal industry. Member of Parliament 1964 As the war drew to an end, he searched for a seat to fight at the impending general election. He was selected for the constituency of Ormskirk , then held by Stephen King-Hall. Wilson agreed to be adopted as the candidate immediately rather than delay until the election was called, and was therefore compelled to resign from his position in the Civil Service. He served as Praelector in Economics at University College between his resignation and his election to the House of Commons. He also used this time to write *A New Deal for Coal*, which used his wartime experience to argue for nationalisation of the coal mines on the grounds of the improved efficiency he predicted would ensue. In the general election , Wilson won his seat in the Labour landslide. Two years later, he became Secretary for Overseas Trade , in which capacity he made several official trips to the Soviet Union to negotiate supply contracts. The boundaries of his Ormskirk constituency was significantly altered before the general election of He stood instead for the new seat of Huyton near Liverpool, and was narrowly elected; he served there for 33 years until He took a lead in abolishing some wartime rationing, which he referred to as a "bonfire of controls". Wilson was given the task during his Swiss holiday of taking a letter to Cripps informing him of the decision to devalue, to which Cripps had been opposed. He was not seriously considered for the job of Chancellor when Cripps stepped down in October 1964 it was given to Gaitskell 1964 possibly in part because of his dubious role during devaluation. At this time, Wilson was not yet regarded as a heavyweight politician: Wilson, who had been runner-up in the elections, stepped up to fill the vacant place. He was supported in this by Richard Crossman , but his actions angered Bevan and the other Bevanites. Despite his earlier association with Bevan, in he backed Hugh Gaitskell , the right-wing candidate in internal Labour Party terms, against Bevan for the party leadership. He coined the term " Gnomes of Zurich " to ridicule Swiss bankers for selling Britain short and pushing the pound down by speculation. Wilson would later be moved to the position of Shadow Foreign Secretary in , before he challenged for the deputy leadership in but was defeated by George Brown. Opposition Leader, 1964 Gaitskell died in January , just as the Labour Party had begun to unite and appeared to have a very good chance of winning the next election, with the Macmillan Government running into trouble. Wilson was adopted as the left-wing candidate for the leadership , defeating Brown and James Callaghan to become the Leader of the Labour Party and the Leader of the Opposition. He argued that "the

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Britain that is going to be forged in the white heat of this revolution will be no place for restrictive practices or for outdated measures on either side of industry". Wilson made capital without getting involved in the less salubrious aspects. Asked for a statement on the scandal, he reportedly said "No comment Wilson is the fourteenth Mr. Labour government, " Harold Wilson in Labour won the general election with a narrow majority of four seats, and Wilson became Prime Minister, the youngest person to hold that office since Lord Rosebery 70 years earlier. The gamble paid off, because this time Labour achieved a seat majority [25] over the Conservatives, who the previous year had made Edward Heath their leader. He inherited an unusually large external deficit on the balance of trade. Many British economists advocated devaluation, but Wilson resisted, reportedly in part out of concern that Labour, which had previously devalued sterling in , would become tagged as "the party of devaluation". Wilson was much criticised for a broadcast in which he assured listeners that the "pound in your pocket" had not lost its value. It was widely forgotten that his next sentence had been "prices will rise". Economic performance did show some improvement after the devaluation, as economists had predicted. The devaluation, with accompanying austerity measures, successfully restored the balance of payments to surplus by This unexpectedly turned into a small deficit again in He created a new Department of Economic Affairs to generate ambitious targets that were in themselves supposed to help stimulate investment and growth the government also created a Ministry of Technology shortened to Mintech to support the modernisation of industry. Though now out of fashion, the faith in indicative planning as a pathway to growth, [28] embodied in the DEA and Mintech, was at the time by no means confined to the Labour Party " Wilson built on foundations that had been laid by his Conservative predecessors, in the shape, for example, of the National Economic Development Council known as "Neddy" and its regional counterparts the "little Neddies". Wilson took a characteristically more subtle approach. Partly as a result of this reliance, the government tended to find itself repeatedly injected into major industrial disputes, with late-night "beer and sandwiches at Number Ten" an almost routine culmination to such episodes. Following a confrontation with the Trades Union Congress, which strongly opposed the proposals, and internal dissent from Home Secretary James Callaghan, the government substantially backed-down from its intentions. The Heath government " introduced the Industrial Relations Act with many of the same ideas, but this was largely repealed by the post Labour government. Some elements of these changes were subsequently to be enacted in modified form during the premiership of Margaret Thatcher. Largely under the influence of the Hungarian -born economists Nicholas Kaldor and Thomas Balogh, an idiosyncratic Selective Employment Tax SET was introduced that was designed to tax employment in the service sectors while subsidising employment in manufacturing. The SET did not long survive the return of a Conservative government. In , as many as , people were liable to pay the top-rate of income tax. Wilson had entered power at a time when unemployment stood at around , It still stood , by early after a steady fall during , but by March it stood at , It fell again towards the end of the decade, standing at , by the time of the general election in June These dealt with the death penalty, homosexual acts, abortion, censorship and the voting age. There were new restrictions on immigration. Wilson personally, coming culturally from a provincial non-conformist background, showed no particular enthusiasm for much of this agenda. Under the first Wilson government, for the first time in British history, more money was allocated to education than to defence. Wilson promoted the concept of an Open University, to give adults who had missed out on tertiary education a second chance through part-time study and distance learning. His political commitment included assigning implementation responsibility to Baroness Lee, the widow of Aneurin Bevan. Pressure grew for the abolition of the selective principle underlying the "eleven-plus", and replacement with Comprehensive schools which would serve the full range of children see the article Debates on the grammar school. Comprehensive education became Labour Party policy. Conversion continued on a large scale during the subsequent Conservative Heath administration, although the Secretary of State, Margaret Thatcher, ended the compulsion of local governments to convert. Overall, public expenditure on education rose as a proportion of GNP from 4. Pupil-teacher ratios were also steadily reduced. Allowing for demolitions, 1. Together with the Option Mortgage Scheme, this measure

stimulated the private housing market. The New Towns Acts of and together gave the government the authority through its ministries to designate any area of land as a site for a New Town. Atkinson , social security received much more attention from the first Wilson government than it did during the previous thirteen years of Conservative government. In , the system of National Assistance a social assistance scheme for the poor was overhauled and renamed Supplementary Benefit. The means test was replaced with a statement of income, and benefit rates for pensioners the great majority of claimants were increased, granting them a real gain in income. Due to austerity measures following an economic crisis, prescription charges were re-introduced in as an alternative to cutting the hospital building programme, although those sections of the population who were most in need including supplementary benefit claimants, the long-term sick, children, and pensioners were exempted from charges. The new Act laid down that people who satisfied its conditions were entitled to these noncontributory benefits. Unlike the National Assistance scheme, which operated like state charity for the worst-off, the new Supplementary Benefits scheme was a right of every citizen who found himself or herself in severe difficulties. Those persons over the retirement age with no means who were considered to be unable to live on the basic pension which provided less than what the government deemed as necessary for subsistence became entitled to a "long term" allowance of an extra few shillings a week. Some simplification of the procedure for claiming benefits was also introduced. New grants to agriculture also encouraged the voluntary pooling of smallholdings, and in cases where their land was purchased for non-commercial purposes, tenant-farmers could now receive double the previous "disturbance compensation. This additional expenditure provided for an energetic revival of a policy of building health centres for GPs, extra pay for doctors who served in areas particularly short of them, a significant growth in hospital staffing, and a significant increase in a hospital building programme. Far more money was spent each year on the NHS than under the "64 Conservative governments, while much more effort was put into modernising and reorganising the health service. In addition, the government increased the intake to medical schools. In addition, a Royal Commission on medical education was set up, partly to draw up ideas for training GPs since these doctors, the largest group of all doctors in the country, had previously not received any special training, "merely being those who, at the end of their pre-doctoral courses, did not go on for further training in any speciality. A Health Advisory Service was later established to investigate and confront the problems of long-term psychiatric and mentally subnormal hospitals in the wave of numerous scandals. This restored the legal immunity of trade union officials, thus ensuring that they could no longer be sued for threatening to strike. Most of these improvements, such as for nurses, came in the pay settlements of On a limited scale, reports by the National Board for Prices and Incomes encouraged incentive payments schemes to be development in local government and elsewhere. In February , the government accepted an "above the ceiling" increase for farmworkers, a low-paid group. Some groups of professional workers, such as nurses, teachers, and doctors, gained substantial awards. A National Freight Corporation was also established to provide integrated rail freight and road services. Public expenditure on roads steadily increased and stricter safety precautions were introduced, such as the breathalyser test for drunken driving, [35] under the Road Traffic Act. The act also established a national freight corporation and introduced government rail subsidies for passenger transport on the same basis as existing subsidies for roads to enable local authorities to improve public transport in their areas. A policy was introduced in whereby any new government organisation should be established outside London and in the government decided to give preference to development areas. Tax allowances were replaced by grants in order to extend coverage to include firms which were not making a profit, and in a Regional Employment Premium was introduced. Whereas the existing schemes tended to favour capital-intensive projects, this aimed for the first time at increasing employment in depressed areas.

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Chapter 9 : Statues and Monuments - GeorgiaInfo

James Harold Wilson, Baron Wilson of Rievaulx, KG, OBE, PC, FRS, FSS (11 March - 24 May) was a British Labour politician who served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from to and from to

Some research has placed it as early as , others as late as and The biographer of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Della Gray Bartholomew, uses the date of Walton was a studious young man, but his uncle actively discouraged all study, believing a studious boy to be an idle one. Walton continued studying and once his apprenticeship ended, he moved to Savannah, Georgia , in to study law under a Mr. Young, and was admitted to the bar in His brother was John Walton. By the eve of the American Revolution he was one of the most successful lawyers in Georgia. He became an advocate of the patriot cause and was elected Secretary of the Georgia Provincial Congress and became president of the Council of Safety. In he served as a delegate to the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia, a position he held until the end of During the Battle of Savannah in led by Archibald Campbell , Walton was injured in the battle and taken prisoner. He was hit in the thigh by a ball that threw him from his horse. He was subsequently captured by the British, who allowed his wound to heal before sending him to Sunbury Prison, where other colonial prisoners were held. Walton was eventually exchanged in October In October , Walton was elected Governor of Georgia for the first time, a position he held for only two months. In November , he was appointed to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James Jackson. Walton only served in that position from November 16, , to February 20, , until a successor, Josiah Tattnall , was officially elected. Walton was in favor of the Yazoo land sales , the massive real estate fraud perpetrated in the mids by Georgia governor George Mathews and the Georgia General Assembly. The scandal brought James Jackson home from the U. Senate to lead a reform movement. Appointed to fill the vacant seat, a feud erupted between Jackson and Walton over the sale of land to speculators. Jackson won, and Walton, who supported the sales, left the office. In , Alexander McGillivray and other Creek Indian leaders met with Georgia leaders at Rock Landing, [3] but the meeting failed to result in a peace treaty. This led Governor Walton to worry that "our prospects of peace have been obliged to yield to the impressions of war. During the s, Walton devoted himself almost exclusively to Georgia state politics. He served not only as chief justice but also as a commissioner to negotiate a treaty with the Cherokee Indians , a member of the Augusta Board of Commissioners and , and a commissioner to settle the border dispute between South Carolina and Georgia He was elected as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in but declined, as his commitments at the state level occupied his time to the exclusion of all else. In he was a presidential elector and served at the state convention to adopt a new constitution. During his term, Georgians adopted the new state constitution, moved the capital to Augusta where Walton himself had moved in the s , and concentrated on settling the western frontier. After completing his tenure as governor, Walton served as a judge of the superior court from until his death. He also filled the unexpired term of James Jackson in the U. The offices he held were: He was initially buried at Rosney, home of his nephew Robert Watkins; however, he was re-interred in beneath the Signers Monument in front of the courthouse on Greene Street in Augusta. Legacy[edit] Walton County , which is about 30 miles east of the city of Atlanta , is named for him. There are also at least two schools that bear his name: