

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910164885103321
Autore	Spike Paul
Titolo	Photographs of my father : a lost narrative from the civil rights era / / by Paul Spike with a new afterword by the author
Pubbl/distr/stampa	El Paso, Texas : , : Cinco Puntos Press, , 2016 ©2016
ISBN	1-941026-24-9
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (169 pages)
Classificazione	HIS036060BIO026000
Disciplina	323.092/2
Soggetti	Civil rights workers - United States
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	<p>"In 1966, a man killed civil-rights leader Rev. Robert Spike. Was it an assassination? Was it simply murder? Paul Spike attempts to rescue his father and his self with the truth"--</p> <p>"After the passage of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, Reverend Robert Spike stepped away from the media spotlight and from civil rights politics. As director of the National Council of Churches, he had organized churches to support the passage of both the Civil Rights Act and Voting Rights Act. He collaborated with major civil rights leaders on strategy, and he helped the LBJ White House craft legislation and the President's civil rights speeches, especially on the Voting Rights Act. Then in Columbus, Ohio, he was viciously murdered. The murder was never solved. Very little effort went into finding the murderer. The Columbus police and the FBI put a special spin on the story--they hinted the unsolved murder was the brutal end of a gay relationship. During his father's rise in the civil rights movement, Paul Spike lived a life eerily similar to Holden Caulfield's--a young intellectual lost in the labyrinth of booze, drugs, and girls. At Columbia University, he was on the fringes of the S.D.S. Movement. That rootless life ended with his father's murder. He began his search for the meaning of his father's life and death. In the new afterword, Spike says, 'Murder is an indelible stain on a family. It never fades. After 50 years, I understand why I tried</p>

to do this. And why I left America. I still dream of justice for my father.'  
Paul Spike lives in London where he writes about politics, literature,  
film, and travel for a wide range of newspapers and magazines"--

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910876976403321
Autore	Wilson David J
Titolo	Concentration fluctuations and averaging time in vapor clouds / / David J. Wilson
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, : Center for Chemical Process Safety of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, 1995
ISBN	9786612817267 9781282817265 1282817264 9780470937976 0470937971 9781601190048 1601190042 9780470937969 0470937963
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (201 p.)
Disciplina	533 660
Soggetti	Vapors - Mathematical models Fluctuations (Physics) - Mathematical models Atmospheric diffusion - Mathematical models Atmospheric turbulence - Mathematical models Hazardous substances - Risk assessment Industrial safety
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Concentration Fluctuations and Averaging Time in Vapor Clouds; Contents; PREFACE; ACKNOWLEDGMENTS; 1. Background and

Objectives; 2. Sampling and Averaging Time Definitions; Calculating Mass-Weighted Sampling Time; Effective Sampling Time  $t_{s,a}$  for Block Time Averages; 3. Effect of Averaging Time on Mean Calculations; Ensemble Averaging and Zero Sample Time Meandering; Field Data for Sampling and Averaging Time Effects; Plume Spread Sampling Time Effects Deduced from Velocity Fluctuation Statistics; Measurement of Crosswind-Velocity Sampling Time Exponent  $p_v$  Averaging Time Effects on Plume Spread  $y$  Random Force Model for Sampling Time Effects on Crosswind Spread; Comparing the Random Force Model to CONDORS Data; Comparing the Random Force Model with  $y \sim t_s^{0.2}$ ; 4. Concentration Fluctuation Modeling; Overview; Types of Concentration Fluctuation Models; Conditional Statistics for Fluctuation Calculations; Wind Tunnel Simulation versus Field Testing for Model Validation; 5. Probability Distributions; Exponential Probability Distribution; Clipped-Normal Probability Distribution; Log-Normal Probability Distribution; Gamma Probability Distribution Recommended Probability Distribution and Conditional Intensity Functions 6. Release Height and Source Size Effects on Fluctuation Intensity; Internal Fluctuations in Jets and Plumes with No Meandering; Fluctuation Intensity in Meandering Plumes from Ground Level Releases; Meandering Plume Models for Source Size Effects on Elevated Releases; Comparison with Chatwin and Sullivan's Similarity Model; Release Momentum Effects on Source Size; Fluctuations Near the Ground: Dissipation by Wind Shear; Terrain Roughness, Atmospheric Stability, and Compatibility with Existing Hazard Assessment Models 7. Source Density Effects on Fluctuations Dense Plumes; Buoyant Plumes; 8. Buildings and Obstacles; Modeling Concentration Fluctuations in Building Wakes; 9. Threshold Crossing and Peak Levels; Time Sequence versus Ensemble Repeat Averages; 10. Framework for an Operational Model; Adjusting Mean Concentration for Averaging Time; Concentration Fluctuation Statistics; Concentration Fluctuation Intensity; Fraction of Time Threshold Concentration Is Exceeded; Once-per-Event Peak Concentration; Summary Appendix A Averaging and Sampling Time Effects on Plume Spread Velocity and Concentration Fluctuations Inertialess Fluctuation Spectrum; Concentration Fluctuations; Power Law Exponent  $q_c$  for Averaging Time; Effect of Averaging Time on Concentration Variance; Effect of Sampling Time on Concentration Variance; Power Law Exponent  $p_c$  for Increased Sampling Time; Velocity Fluctuations; Sampling Time Effects on Crosswind Velocity Variance; Sampling Time Effects for the Transverse Isotropic Spectrum; Averaging Time Effects for Finite Sampling Time; Gifford's Random Force Model for  $y$  Wilson's Power Law Approximation to Gifford's Random Force Model

## Sommario/riassunto

This book contributes to more reliable and realistic predictions by focusing on sampling times from a few seconds to a few hours. Its objectives include developing clear definitions of statistical terms, such as plume sampling time, concentration averaging time, receptor exposure time, and other terms often confused with each other or incorrectly specified in hazard assessments; identifying and quantifying situations for which there is no adequate knowledge to predict concentration fluctuations in the near-field, close to sources, and far downwind where dispersion is dominated by atmospheric t