

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910957004503321
Autore	Ferrell Robert H
Titolo	Collapse at Meuse-Argonne : the failure of the Missouri-Kansas Division // Robert H. Ferrell
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Columbia, : University of Missouri Press, c2004
ISBN	9780826262394 0826262392
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (176 p.)
Disciplina	940.4/36
Soggetti	Argonne, Battle of the, France, 1918 World War, 1914-1918 - Regimental histories - United States
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 153-156) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Intro -- Contents -- Preface -- Acknowledgments -- Chapter One. Preparation -- Chapter Two. Thursday, September 26 -- Chapter Three. Friday-Saturday, September 27-28 -- Chapter Four. Sunday, September 29 -- Chapter Five. Aftermath -- Chapter Six. Conclusion -- A Contemporary Analysis -- Notes -- Sources -- Index.
Sommario/riassunto	During World War I, the Thirty-fifth Division was made up of National Guard units from Missouri and Kansas. Composed of thousands of men from the two states, the Missouri-Kansas Division entered the great battle of the Meuse-Argonne with no battle experience and only a small amount of training, a few weeks of garrisoning in a quiet sector in Alsace. The division fell apart in five days, and the question Robert Ferrell attempts to answer is why. The Thirty-fifth Division was based at Camp Doniphan on the Fort Sill reservation in Oklahoma and was trained essentially for stationary, or trench, warfare. In March 1918, the German army launched a series of offensives that nearly turned the tide on the Western Front. The tactics were those of open warfare, quick penetrations by massive forces, backed by heavy artillery and machine guns. The American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) commanded by Gen. John J. Pershing were unprepared for this change in tactics. When the Thirty-fifth Division was placed in the opening attack in the Meuse-Argonne on September 26, 1918, it quickly fell. In addition to the Thirty-fifth Division's lack of experience, its problems were

compounded by the necessary confusions of turning National Guard units into a modern assemblage of men and machines. Although the U. S. Army utilized observers during the initial years of World War I, their dispatches had piled up in the War College offices in Washington and, unfortunately, were never studied. The Thirty-fifth Division was also under the command of an incompetent major general and an incompetent artillery brigadier. The result was a debacle in five days, with the division line pushed backward and held only by the 110th Engineer Regiment of twelve hundred men, bolstered by what retreating men could be shoved into the line, some of them at gunpoint. Although three divisions got into trouble at the outset of the Meuse-Argonne, the Thirty-fifth's failure was the worst. After the collapse, the Red Cross representative of the division, Henry J. Allen, became governor of Kansas and instigated investigations by both houses of Congress. Secretary of War Newton D. Baker testified in an effort to limit the political damage. But the hullabaloo gradually died down, and the whole sad episode passed into the darker corridors of history. By focusing on a single event in history, Collapse at Meuse-Argonne offers a unique glimpse into one of the most critical battles of World War I. Historians, as well as the general reader, will find this new perspective on what really happened to the Thirty-fifth Division fascinating.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910506394803321
Autore	Raynal Villaseñor Jose A.
Titolo	Frequency Analyses of Natural Extreme Events : A Spreadsheets Approach / / by Jose A. Raynal Villaseñor
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2021
ISBN	3-030-86390-5
Edizione	[1st ed. 2021.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (419 pages)
Collana	Earth and Environmental Sciences Library, , 2730-6682
Disciplina	363.349
Soggetti	Natural disasters Geology Geotechnical engineering Natural Hazards Geotechnical Engineering and Applied Earth Sciences
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- Basic Notions of Probability and Statistics for Flood -- Normal Distribution -- Log-Normal Distribution with 2 parameters -- Log-Normal Distribution with 3 parameters -- Gamma Distribution -- Pearson Type III Distribution -- Log-Pearson Type III Distribution -- Extreme Value type I Distribution -- General Extreme Value Distribution -- Log-Normal Distribution with 3 parameters for the Minima -- Pearson Type III Distribution for the Minima -- Extreme Value Type III Distribution for the Minima -- General Extreme Value Distribution for the Minima. .
Sommario/riassunto	This book is of paramount importance in the fields of engineering and applied sciences, given that through the values obtained by these procedures, many structures, like spillways of dams and highway culverts, are designed and constructed. The main aim of this book is to provide procedures for implementing many probability distribution functions, all of them based on using a standard and a common computational application known as Excel, which is available to any personal computer user. The computer procedures are given in enough detail, so readers can develop their own Excel worksheets. All the

probability distribution functions in the book have schemes to estimate its parameters, quantiles, and confidence limits through the methods of moments and maximum likelihood.
