

Chapter 1 : DATIA Newsletter -- Oct - Nov

LEGAL NEWSLETTERS IN PRINT se chapter 4 abate of florida inc presidents thoughts peace johnny rose here is an update about the lake county civic leader who was.

From Animals in Print 20 December Issue: Our neighborhood was one of the many brutalized by the tornadoes that spun from Andrew. When everything stopped rocking and rolling and we thought the coast was clear, we opened the door to 30 or so dogs and puppies and kittens -- all of them howling and keening in fright. The poor things had been slung from a tornado when it turned at our fence and took a hard right. We were overrun by animals and they came pouring through the door in a mad rush for safety. When we finally got them all settled down, we read tags and called owners. Some of those poor animals had come from more than miles away! We got them all settled over the course of about two weeks with their owners. All of them but one. He was a Retriever-Pit mix the best we could tell. He had no tags -- nothing to indicate where he belonged. We lived in an old house, and that winter we had the fireplace going. We kept Ralph outside for he was a large dog. That night, as everyone was heading off to bed, he started barking and whining. My mom went to the door and shushed him and told him it was bedtime. She went back to the living room and sat to continue watching television. He started "knocking" on the door again, a bit more agitated this time. She went back and shushed him again. They did this 5 or 6 times before he finally grabbed the front of her robe in his strong jaws and started tugging backwards. At first, she was fussing at him and then it dawned on her he wanted her to follow him. So she followed, grumbling the whole time about how cold it was and that he probably just wanted to show her some animal he had cornered. He let go of her and raced around the end of the house. When she got there she saw him frantically digging. The whole underside of our house was on fire! Poor Ralph had been trying to put it out by himself for the past 45 minutes or so. He taught us one thing -- never ever ignore your animals. To this day, we thank God for our heaven-sent miracle. Ralph is no longer with us. He passed away two years ago from cancer.

Chapter 2 : Spring Newsletter

The On-Line Newsletter. From Animals in Print 8 November Issue: AIP INFORMATION CORNER. We will be including in each issue various things that are deadly or poisonous to animals.

Jerry was one of the best football player or coach to ever come out of Dallas. His accomplishments on the gridiron are well documented both at Sunset High School, Tulsa University and 28 years in the NFL, both as a player and as a coach. Jerry was a very talented quarterback at Sunset in the late fifties, however he really made a name for himself at Tulsa University in the and seasons. He also won the Walter Camp Memorial Trophy as College Player of the year and finished second in the balloting for the Heisman Trophy in the closest race of all time. Jerry led the nation in passing yards and total offense. His most outstanding statistic of all is that he threw an unbelievable 32 touchdown passes and only four interceptions in attempts. In the most remarkable game of his collegiate career, Jerry was responsible for 56 points - passing for seven touchdowns, running for two more and throwing for a two-point conversion against Louisville in He ended his collegiate career with a 14 - 7 victory over Mississippi in the Bluebonnet Bowl in Houston. The following is a quote from the November 16, issue of Sports Illustrated in a story about Jerry and his senior year at the University of Tulsa. He is a fluid thrower with that natural, old-fashioned posed-photograph delivery. He works hard at learning to pass when things are not going right, throwing off balance, while falling, on one knee or with the wrong foot forward. He throws to all distances and he knows when not to throw. In one game against Louisville Rhome threw seven touchdown passes, a national record. In another, two weeks ago, he completed 35 of 43 for yards, and four more national records fell. This modest feat occurred against Oklahoma State, a favored team that went into the game with the second best pass defense in the U. In he joined the Houston Oilers as the Offensive Coordinator. In , he joined the St. He is retired at this time from coaching. Duffy Burdick burdick1 dreamscape. Beautiful, healthy Evelyn shares her middle name with her great x 10 grandmother Tacy Cooper Hubbard and several other Burdick women through the ages.

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A Burdick in Hall of Fame by Joann Rhome Herring in Alaska My brother was inducted into the College Hall of Fame this fall. Jerry Byron Rhome was born March 6, in Dallas, Texas.

Dogs and, less frequently, cats, can be poisoned by human or veterinary drugs as a result of accidental ingestion or overdose just like children can; it is worth emphasizing that all medications should be placed out of reach of inquisitive noses which are too often attached to indiscriminating mouths! This section focuses on those medications which are too frequently given by well-intentioned owners for the purpose of relieving discomfort experienced by the animal and which instead can cause a much more serious problem for the pet. Human over-the-counter pain relievers are occasionally used in veterinary medicine for pain relief but they should only be given upon specific advice and direction of a veterinarian. Pain relievers, or analgesics, are not designed for use by cats and dogs and a minimal human dose can poison a pet. Cats and dogs do not utilize and tolerate drugs in the same way people do and human drugs should NEVER be assumed to be safe for animals. XX - Highly Dangerous X - Dangerous Tylenol is, of course, the human over-the counter analgesic medicine used to relieve pain. In people, after the pills are taken, the ingredients are broken down in the body by enzymes in the liver. In people, Tylenol is generally a safe and useful painkiller. Cats, however, have less of the enzyme required to detoxify the drug following ingestion. As a result, there are many dangerous metabolites, or breakdown products of acetaminophen that bind to red blood cells and other tissue cells, resulting in the destruction of these cells. There may also be direct damage to tissue cells from the painkiller. As little as one regular strength tablet mg can poison a cat to the degree that it can develop noticeable clinical signs of illness. Two extra-strength tablets are likely to kill a cat. Dogs particularly small dogs are also susceptible to significant tissue damage from as little as two regular strength Tylenol and repeated doses increase the risk significantly. Signs develop quickly and can include salivation, vomiting, weakness and abdominal pain. Due to the significant toxicity to pets in relatively minimal dosages, the recommendation is clear - Tylenol should not be given to dogs or cats. Animal dosages, however, are much lower than human dosages. These pain relievers cause signs of poisoning by decreasing the mucous production in the stomach. Mucous serves to protect the stomach from the acids it secretes and reduction in mucous production decreases the protection the stomach has from acid secretion and increases the likelihood of ulcer formation. In addition these drugs indirectly decrease the blood flow to vital organs, particularly the kidney, and can result in significant kidney damage. Two regular strength aspirin in a small dog can cause clinical signs of poisoning. As with Tylenol, cats are more sensitive to these drugs and should never be given these medications unless under the specific direction of a veterinarian. Again, these drugs can be safely used and, in fact, are employed in veterinary practice every day in appropriate doses and after careful medical evaluation of the patient. The important point is to recognize that dogs and cats do not respond in the same way to human medications that people do. Any medications need to be discussed with and prescribed by a veterinarian prior to giving them to your pet to avoid an inadvertent and tragic poisoning. Thank you for visiting all-creatures.

Chapter 4 : Online Printing and Cheap Color Copies | Book and Booklet Printing

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Coverdell Drug-Free Workplace Program. DATIA is working diligently with members of both the House and Senate to make sure funding for this much-needed program continues. The first Drug-Free Workplace act was passed in by the th Congress, and was a landmark victory for the drug and alcohol testing industry. These same principals, after reviewing the NAADATP requirements, standards, and application felt that the program provides the needed guidelines and structure that has been lacking in this segment of the industry. Thanks to the commitment of these industry professionals, a program emerged that holds companies to a high standard of service and is set up in such a way that these same companies can achieve NAADATP status through cost effective measures. The key elements of the program consist of professional competency and ethics, procedural administration, accountability, confidentiality, and test administration and reporting. To become Nationally Accredited for Administration of Drug and Alcohol Testing Programs, a company must first send a principal of the company to the Drug and Alcohol Testing Program Management Seminar where the procedural and administration policies of an effective drug and alcohol testing program will be taught in detail. The same person then, must take and pass a comprehensive exam on the material presented during the course. The NAADATP program is important not only to companies performing drug and alcohol testing program management services, but also to their clients. These employers have long needed a way to ensure that the services they are contracting for are performed according to regulations and that they put the company in compliance. This program provides such assurances to employers. The United States Supreme Court opened its new term the first Monday in October by hearing oral arguments in a case that tests when mining companies, trucking firms, and airlines can keep workers who have used illegal drugs out of safety-sensitive positions. It spotlights the importance of arbitration awards in resolving labor disputes, as well as the national interest in keeping potentially dangerous people out of jobs where they could hurt the public. The case, Eastern Associated Coal Corp. An arbitrator ordered Smith reinstated, subject to treatment and continued drug testing. Department of Transportation rules require mandatory firing for a repeat drug user. The lower courts said the public-policy exception is reserved for awards that conflict with clear-cut law. Eastern attorney Roberts told the justices that companies should not be forced to take back recidivist drug abusers. Citing prior cases, Roberts also raised the specter of derelict nurses giving patients the wrong medication, nuclear power plant workers dodging their duties to get to lunch, and pilots flying while drunk. The justices appeared more sympathetic to that position. Souter also pointed out that the United States has a strong policy respecting arbitration awards. A ruling in the case is expected by summer. The above should not be construed as legal advice or legal opinion as to any specific facts or circumstances. The contents are intended for general information only, and you are urged to consult your attorney concerning your own situation and any specific legal questions you may have. Tom may be reached at or te wallacejordan. Please visit our Web Site at www. Ballot Measure 5, if enacted, would eliminate the regulation of marijuana and other hemp products and employer drug-testing programs that test for marijuana use. However, this would not affect Dept. Supreme Court Weighs Drug Test Arrests of Patients The Supreme Court Justices vigorously debated whether hospitals can test pregnant women for drug use and turn the results over to police. The hospital, located in Columbia, South Carolina, developed this plan in cooperation with local law enforcement. A spokes person for the hospital said the testing was done in the best interest of the fetus. The women were searched by their doctors for evidence of crimes and then arrested. A federal appeals court upheld the tests as legitimate efforts to reduce crack cocaine use by pregnant women. This legislation will force all 50 states to enact this new standard or run the risk of losing much needed federal highway funding. The new legislation would cost states 2 percent of their allotment of highway dollars if they have not enacted the lower blood-alcohol level by Oct. House Bill Would Allow Civil Suits Against Drug Dealers Producers and sellers of illegal drugs would be

subject to civil suits from those they harm under legislation that passed in the House. This measure, passed by voice vote, states that anyone committing a felony by manufacturing or selling a controlled substance would be liable for the harm, direct or indirect, they inflict on individuals, parents, drug-addicted babies, employers, insurers, and other parties. Twelve states already have civil liability laws for drug dealers, and the legislation would extend to the other 38 states. The bill has yet to be considered by the Senate. No reports yet on what is contained in the confidential document, but the document must still get clearances from government officials outside the Dept of Transportation, including the Office of Management and Budget, and the Small Business Administration. DATIA has consistently maintained that small employers are negatively impacted by many elements of the proposed regulation from a cost viewpoint. Elements for a differential include: The final draft is expected at the Drug Testing Advisory Board meeting to be held on December 5, . Once a final draft has been completed and approved by DHHS, the document will enter into formal regulatory procedures to become a final working document for the industry to follow. These changes are significant in that they now contain requirements that will enable more drug and alcohol testing providers to have the opportunity to perform point of collection testing for federal drug free workplace programs. The second draft of the guidelines, which was made available on September 6, , shows their sincere interest in working with the drug and alcohol testing industry and in encouraging an open forum of communications to address important issues. There were a total of 26 separate comments submitted regarding the draft guidelines of which DATIA is included. The second draft is a great improvement and successfully integrates alternative specimens and point of collection testing into guidelines that can be adhered to by industry professionals while maintaining the integrity of the drug testing process. This creates a win-win situation for both providers of drug and alcohol testing as well as the end-users of drug and alcohol testing. The re-write of the HHS mandatory guidelines is actually more significant in scope and impact than the recent DOT 49 CFR part 40 regulations, as they serve as the foundation for both mandated and non-mandated testing. Of major significance is the inclusion of on-site and alternate testing methods. The reliability of a drug test has caused HHS to begin inspections of all 65 federally certified labs that test transportation workers for drugs. Five Delta Air Lines Inc. Delta commented later that those employees will be offered reinstatement because of possible doubts about the reliability of the test results. The comprehensive and stringent regulations developed by HHS regarding the drug testing procedure have proved very reliable and are enforced through a system of checks and balances, specifically, the National Laboratory Certification Program consists of qualifying evaluations, proficiency testing trials, and on-site inspections. To become certified an applicant laboratory must undergo three rounds of performance testing plus an on-site inspection, and to maintain that certification a lab must participate in a quarterly performance testing program plus periodic, on-site inspections. These industry standards address the specific needs of the drug-testing program including the demand for security and proper documentation of all positive specimens for later or independent testing. The drug testing industry prides itself on the effectiveness and accuracy of its drug testing procedures, and understands the importance of keeping the integrity of the drug testing process at the top of industry priorities. We are encouraged that HHS is compiling its data of drug testing accuracy numbers to show the accuracy of testing performed at HHS Certified forensic drug testing laboratories. DATIA encourages other industry professionals and agencies to share similar data showing the positive accuracy rate of the industry. Kerr was sentenced on Aug. District Court in Minneapolis, for defrauding hundreds of trucking companies that relied on Kerr for random drug-testing of truck drivers. DOT regulations require all motor carriers to randomly test their commercial motor vehicle CMV drivers for drugs and alcohol. Carriers may choose to form consortia for random drug and alcohol testing on behalf of all drivers within the group formed. Kerr operated such a consortium Kerr Transportation Services from to and was to test approximately 1, drivers. He was charged with mail fraud after he sent letters to participating motor carriers, falsely advising them that they were in compliance with DOT regulations. While conducting motor carrier compliance reviews safety audits in and , Minnesota FMCSA safety specialists determined that carriers contracting with Kerr Transportation Services had no records to indicate their CMV drivers had been randomly selected for drug and alcohol testing. Attorney in Minneapolis to bring this case to a conclusion. Deadlier Ecstasy Paramethoxyamphetamine PMA closely resembles ecstasy, but experts warn that the newer

drug is far more deadly. PMA, taken at the same dosage amount as ecstasy , produces a less-intensive feeling within the system. People assume that they are getting weak ecstasy and then take more. Within a matter of a few hours after taking PMA, the internal body temperature rises to fatally high levels. At degrees, brain-neuron damage occurs, then at degrees, the body goes into a coma. At degrees the internal organs start to shut down. Because the drug is so new and the drug community is clandestine, there are no reliable statistics on PMA use in the U. PMA is a beige, white, or pink powder, usually misrepresented as Ecstasy and is produced in labs specifically for the illicit drug market. PMA has no medical use. The short term effects are similar to LSD, coupled with a racing pulse, high blood pressure, increased and labored breathing, high fever, erratic eye movement, muscle spasms, and vomiting. At high doses, PMA often causes convulsions, coma and death. The long-term effects are unknown, however, some research suggests that chronic users of this drug do develop a tolerance. They may become psychologically dependent, but physical dependence is unknown. The nature of the action is to correct unlawful employment practices on the basis of disability and to provide appropriate relief to Mr. Green Airport in Providence, Rhode Island. Hanrahan reported to the clinic for the required drug test and before he was administered the test, he was asked a series of questions regarding his medical history and medical condition, including whether he had suffered from any back injuries, mental impairments, or hospitalizations. In response to these questions, Hanrahan explained that he was on prescription medication and that he had been hospitalized twice for mental illness. Approximately one week later, Hanrahan received a letter from American Airlines, Inc. Additionally, EEOC claims that a policy of requiring applicants to disclose information about their use of prescription drugs, medical history, and their disabilities, prior to an offer of employment is in violation of ADA and EEOC Regulations. DATIA will continue to keep you updated on the status of this case.

Chapter 5 : DATIA Newsletter -- June-July

Burdick News Up-To-The-Minute! Dakin Burdick (burdickd@racedaydvl.com) sends along the latest status of his project to digitize Nellie Johnson's Burdick book (see the June, issue of the Burdick Newsletter for full details).

The geographical location of these printing facilities allows for extremely fast ground shipping times of business days to the entire USA. Paired with an average production time of business days, we provide one of the fastest turn around times in the country. When you call our customer service line during normal business hours, you will always talk to a live human being employed at our actual place of business, not an automated system or an overseas call center. Each order is assigned to a dedicated customer service representative who will be responsible for setting up your files and communicating with you on any questions or issues that arise in the color copying and digital printing process. We hold ourselves to a higher standard of printing services than most, and we proudly stand by the quality of our printing. We care about and treat our team members well to ensure they care about your printing job and give it the individual attention it needs. Digital printing is what we know, but customer service is our expertise. High Speed Digital Printers We utilize the newest high speed digital printers available on the market today. Like most printers though, every file prints a little different from place to place. Online Printing Only Probably the biggest reason that we are able to offer such cheap color printing, and unlike most of the big box stores, is that we deal exclusively with printing online orders. We do not have any walk in business. This allows us to focus all of our efforts on file preparation, printing your files to the highest degree in the shortest time, and shipping the completed order to you in the quickest possible fashion. From the moment you visit our site to the time you receive your order from UPS we are here to make the whole online printing process as easy and care free as possible. For added assurance, you can track the status of your order through your account to see exactly where it is at in the printing process. Never Leave Your Office Lastly, one of the great benefits of online printing with DocuCopies is that you never need to leave the comforts of your office. No longer do you need to make multiple trips to the printer, just to drop off your files and pick up your order. The future of printing is here with www. What we mean by that is, you can spend less of it money , while encouraging more of it trees! We get the paper for our color copies from American paper companies, which means they adhere to a specific set of environmental standards. We also recycle as much waste as possible, from empty soda cans and food packaging to waste paper and empty printer toner bottles. Production times vary based on workload. Rush service is available. Call us for more information.

Chapter 6 : February, - Print Newsletter

The On-Line Newsletter. From Animals in Print 20 December Issue: DOG SAVES FAMILY. My family and I were living in Florida when hurricane Andrew came through.

It has to see where it is going. Modern electronics, which put a television set in almost every home in the Western world, also revolutionized the newspaper printing process, allowing news articles and photographs to be transmitted and published simultaneously in many parts of the world. Newspapers can be published daily or weekly, in the morning or in the afternoon; they may be published for the few hundred inhabitants of a small town, for a whole country, or even for an international audience. A newspaper differs from other forms of publication in its immediacy, characteristic headlines, and coverage of a miscellany of topical issues and events. In the 19th century the first independent newspapers contributed significantly to the spread of literacy and of the concepts of human rights and democratic freedoms. Since it is commonly held that individuals have a right to know enough about what is happening to be able to participate in public life, the newspaper journalist is deemed to have a duty to inform. Whenever this public right to know comes under attack, a heavy responsibility falls on the journalist. Origins and early evidences The daily newspaper is essentially the product of an industrialized society. In its independent form, the newspaper is usually integral to the development of democracy. The newspaper thus defined was fairly late in emerging, since it depended on a certain basic freedom of speech and relatively widespread literacy. The Roman Empire The urge to inform the public of official developments and pronouncements has been a characteristic of most autocratic rulers. Handwritten copies of this early journal were posted in prominent places in Rome and in the provinces with the clear intention of feeding the populace official information. The typical *Acta diurna* might contain news of gladiatorial contests, astrological omens, notable marriages, births and deaths, public appointments, and trials and executions. Such reading matter complemented the usual fare of military news and plebiscite results also given in the *Acta diurna* and presaged the future popularity of such newspaper fillers as horoscopes, the obituary column, and the sports pages. China If the *Acta diurna* was the forerunner of the modern newspaper in terms of content, it was, nevertheless, a government publication: The same applied to the regular *bao*, or reports of court affairs, circulated among the educated civil servants of Beijing for more than a thousand years. The *bao* changed in format and title under the various dynasties, and technological change brought a shift from hand copying to printing from wooden type in the 17th century, but the durability of the *bao* was a testament to the stability of the civil servant class. Medieval Europe In Europe, the impetus for regular publication of news was lacking for several centuries after the breakup of the Roman Empire. The increased output of books and pamphlets made possible by the invention and further development of typographic printing in the 15th and 16th centuries did not include any newspapers, properly defined. The nearest form was the newsheet, which was not printed but handwritten by official scribes and read aloud by town criers. News was also contained in the newsbook, or news pamphlet, which flourished in the 16th century as a means of disseminating information on particular topics of interest. Titled *The Trew Encountre*, this four-leaved pamphlet gave an eyewitness account of the battle together with a list of the English heroes involved. By the final decade of the 15th century, publication of newsbooks was running at more than 20 per year in England alone, matching a regular supply on the Continent. Authors and printers escaped official censorship or penalties by remaining anonymous or cultivating a certain obscurity, for it took a long time before the pamphlets came to the attention of the authorities. In any case the topics most frequently chosen for coverage—scandals, feats of heroism, or marvelous occurrences—were mainly nonpolitical and could not be regarded as a threat to the powerful. Governments in various countries were already in the vanguard of news publishing for propaganda purposes. The Venetian republic set a precedent by charging an admission fee of one gazeta approximately three-fourths of a penny to public readings of the latest news concerning the war with the Ottoman Empire, thus recognizing a commercial demand for news, even on the part of the illiterate. The term gazette was to become common among later newspapers sold commercially. Another popular title was to be Mercury the Roman name for the messenger of the gods. The *Mercurius Gallobelgicus* was

among the earliest of a number of periodical summaries of the news that began to appear in Europe in the late 16th century. Newspaper names like Mercury, Herald, and Express have always been popular, suggesting the immediacy or freshness of the reading matter. Other names, such as Observer, Guardian, Standard, and Argus in Greek mythology, a many-eyed figure, thus a vigilant watcher, stress the social role played by newspapers in a democratic society. The first newspapers Newspaper development can be seen in three phases: Thereafter, some degree of independence has followed. Commercial newsletters in continental Europe The newsletter had been accepted as a conventional form of correspondence between officials or friends in Roman times, and in the late Middle Ages newsletters between the important trading families began to cross frontiers regularly. One family, the Fuggers, were owners of an important financial house in the German city of Augsburg; their regular newsletters were well-known even to outsiders. The newsletter usually accorded primacy as a definite newspaper is the Relation of Strasbourg, first printed in by Johann Carolus. In any case, this historical rivalry is evidence of a fairly sudden demand for newspapers at the start of the 17th century, and the continuous publication of the Nieuwe Tijdingen indicates that this demand soon became well-established. Similar rudimentary newspapers soon appeared in other European countries: Switzerland, the Habsburg domains in central Europe, England, France, Denmark, Italy, Sweden, and Poland. English and French translations of Dutch corantos were also available. But signs of official intolerance emerged fairly soon, and censorship stifled newspaper development in the late 17th century and into the 18th century in continental Europe. The new publication was to continue as La Gazette de France until, casting the shadow of authority over nonofficial newspapers throughout its life. The first French daily "Le Journal de Paris" was not started until; and although the Revolution of brought a temporary upsurge in newspaper publishing, with papers being issued in Paris alone, the return to monarchy brought another clampdown. Napoleon I had his own official organ "Le Moniteur Universel, first published by Charles-Joseph Panckoucke one of a family of booksellers and writers in and lasting until and during his reign there were only three other French newspapers. Even in peacetime censorship and parochialism inhibited the German press. Among the important regional newspapers were the Augsburger Zeitung, the Vossische Zeitung in Berlin, and the Hamburgische Correspondent. In Austria the Wiener Zeitung was started in and is considered to be the oldest surviving daily newspaper in the world. The oldest continuously published weekly paper was the official Swedish gazette, the Post-och Inrikes Tidningar; begun in, it adopted an Internet-only format in. Sweden is also notable for having introduced the first law in guaranteeing freedom of the press, but the concept of an independent press barely existed in most of Europe until the middle of the 19th century, and until then publishers were constantly subject to state authority. Early newspapers in Britain and America Britain The British press made its debut "an inauspicious one" in the early 17th century. News coverage was restricted to foreign affairs for a long time, and even the first so-called English newspaper was a translation by Nathaniel Butter, a printer, of a Dutch coranto called Corante, or newes from Italy, Germany, Hungarie, Spaine and France, dated September 24, But a number of difficulties confronted a prospective publisher: Between the abolition of the Star Chamber in and the establishment of the Commonwealth in, publishers enjoyed a short spell of freedom from strict official control. Publication of domestic news began to appear more regularly, shedding the original book form. News and headlines increasingly replaced the old title page. The English Civil Wars "51 acted as a stimulus to reporters and publishers, and distinct news publications were brought out between and, although many of these were only occasional reports from the battle front, such as Truths from York or News from Hull. Some contemporary publications, using words such as Intelligencer, Scout, Spy, or Post in their names, reflected the bellicosity of the times, but the less-politicized word Mercury still abounded on many newspaper mastheads, including those of propaganda papers such as Mercurius Academicus Royalist and Mercurius Britannicus Parliamentarian. The Parliamentarian victory brought strict control of the press from to, and the restored monarchy was even more absolute, with the press being restricted to just two official papers. During the period of the Licensing Act "94, an official surveyor of the press was given the sole privilege of publishing newspapers. The Glorious Revolution "89 produced a return to more permissive publishing laws and the first provincial presses were set up, starting with the Worcester Post Man. As it developed, the British press would remain principally a national one centred on Fleet Street in London. In the early years of the 18th

century, the British newspaper was approaching its first stage of maturity. After , improvements in the postal system made daily publication practical, the first attempt at doing so being the single-sheet Daily Courant 1702, which consisted largely of extracts from foreign corantos. Defoe had been imprisoned, in 1702, for his pamphlet *The Shortest Way with Dissenters*, but many eminent British writers were being attracted to the newspapers. The *Spectator* and *The Tatler* triweekly, 1709-11, also written by Steele are commemorated in the modern magazines of the same name see below Magazine publishing , but their incorporation of social and artistic news and comment influenced the content of the contemporary newspaper permanently. Sales of the popular *Spectator* sometimes ran as high as 3,000 copies, and already this circulation level was enough to attract advertising. An excise duty on advertisements was introduced by the Stamp Act 1765, along with other so-called taxes on knowledge aimed at curbing the nascent power of the press. The rate of duty, at one penny on a whole sheet four sides of print , was the same as the cover price of *The Spectator*, and this effective doubling of the price killed it, along with many other newspapers. But the newspaper had already become a permanent part of the social and literary life in London, and not even higher duties could prevent the proliferation of newspaper titles throughout the century. Typical of the new breed of English papers was *The Daily Advertiser* 1769, which offered advertising space along with news of a political, commercial, and social nature. An important gap in the political pages was filled from 1771, when the right to publish proceedings in Parliament had been granted. This right was not won lightly, for illicit accounts of debates in the House had appeared in the monthly *Political State of Great Britain* 1769 and every effort had been made to stop them. But campaigners such as the political reformer John Wilkes with the *North Briton*, eventually won out. Politicians of both Whig and Tory sympathies ran their own often scurrilous newspapers or simply bribed journalists with occasional handouts and annual stipends, but later in the century there emerged a more sophisticated reader who demanded, and received, an independent viewpoint. Censorship continued in the guise of frequent libel prosecutions, and as late as the radical political essayist William Cobbett was imprisoned and fined for denouncing flogging in the army, but the principle of a free press, at least in peacetime conditions, had been firmly established. A first attempt at publishing, albeit abortive, was made in Boston by a radical from London , Benjamin Harris , in *His Publick Occurrences, Both Foreign and Domestick* , intended as a monthly series, was immediately stopped by the governor of Massachusetts. It was clear that free speech and a nonofficial press were not to be tolerated in the colonies. Boston was also the site of the first official newspaper, *The Boston News-Letter* , with which the authorities replaced the proclamations, pamphlets, and newsletters previously used to convey news from London. Further expansion of the colonies created 37 different titles by the outbreak of the American Revolution. Colonial editors were aware of their responsibilities in creating a historical record of what was to be the new nation, and they cooperated in passing news to one another. In the absence of municipal offices, the printing office and newspaper headquarters often became a vital centre of community life. But frontier tensions led to passionate arguments, and newspapers became closely involved with political change. After independence the burning issues created with the new republic were aired in many new papers, most of which took up highly partisan stances. Thomas Jefferson and the first Republicans later Democrats were supported by the *Philadelphia Aurora* , while Alexander Hamilton and the Federalists benefited from the support of the *Gazette of the United States* 1789. Many city papers moved from weekly to daily publication, the first of these being the *Pennsylvania Evening Post* in 1787. The *Pennsylvania Packet* changed its name to *Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser* when it became a daily in 1792, indicating a new source of revenue for newspapers; and this was confirmed by the *New-York Daily Advertiser* , the first to be published as a daily from the beginning. The First Amendment to the U. S. After the temporary Alien and Sedition Acts 1798, which included censorship clauses, were repealed, newspapers in the United States returned to polemics and public campaigns and set off on a course that was to help shape the modern character of the popular newspaper worldwide. The *kawara-ban* broadsheets appeared continuously throughout the Tokugawa period 1603-1868, reporting popular festivals, natural disasters, important events such as the siege of Osaka Castle in 1615, and personal scandals— notably the double suicides fashionable during the Genroku period 1701-1716. Although much reporting concerned fairly innocuous occurrences, most writers preferred to remain anonymous for fear of the punishments that could be imposed by the shogunate officials for unauthorized public discussion of political

and social problems. Era of the Industrial Revolution By educated citizens of most European countries and the United States could expect some access to independent news coverage and political comment, even if it was only to be found in clandestinely published newsheets. The basic formulas for serious newspapers and commercially successful, if sensational, popular newspapers had been worked out by shrewd writers and editors—members of the new profession of journalism. These formulas were to be elaborated throughout the 19th century, and by the end of the century the modern pattern of newspaper ownership and production had already been set in the United States and Britain, with newspapers passing from the realm of literature to that of big business. Technological advances New technology influenced newspapers both directly, through the revolution in printing techniques, and indirectly, through the rapid developments in transport and communications. In printing technology, necessity determined invention when the demand for newspapers exceeded the few thousand weekly copies required of the most popular titles. The hand-operated wooden press used for books, newspapers, and single sheets alike was further pushed into obsolescence by the invention of mechanical lead type, the Fourdrinier machine which produced cheap cellulose paper in rolls, curved printing plates, automatic ink-feeds, and, in , the cylindrical rotary press. Until then, each line of words to be printed had to be lined up and justified made to fill exactly the allotted space between margins by hand.

Chapter 7 : Make your own Calendars, Invitations, Greeting cards, and more with PrintMaster

The Casade Safety, Health, and Environmental Conference addresses training required by Oregon OSHA and provides tools and information to help you.

Later in this Newsletter is an up-to-date status of the project. There are several Burdick family members who are helping proof read the scanned pages. Without your help this important project could not be done. So far I have reviewed 40 pages and am ready to check another 20, with a goal of completing or more. Finding these nuggets of historical past is a joy, and is one of the reasons I am helping out on this project. If you are one of our proof readers and have found some interesting tid-bits, let me know so that I can share them with the rest of the extended family! Usually good, sometimes bad. Seems as though Hubbard Burdick, Jr. The incident was brought before the Council to refute any possible future slander of one party against the other. Elizabeth sometimes accompanied her husband on his journeys of commerce. She passed away on one such voyage, at St. Brown wanted his beloved wife of nearly 40 years to be properly buried in their hometown of Westerly, so he placed her body in a cask of rum to preserve it for the long trip home. He was told that he had the right of his opinion to not take up arms against the British on religious grounds, but he was not to influence others to his way of thinking. Borthor Amos appealed the decision and was turned down. After the war he moved to Connecticut where he continued preaching and was a leader in the Seventh Day Baptist Church until his death in They were married at the tender age of 22 and helped carve out the wilderness of New York, around Sidney Center, in They lived there for the rest of their days, until the ripe old age of They were married for 69 years. But it is the story of their deaths that gives us pause. Jonathan died first, on September 28, Roxey followed shortly afterwards. One hour afterwards to be exact! They moved with the persecuted church members, first to Kirkland, Ohio then onto Nauvoo, Illinois. The final trek would take them to Utah, but Rebecca did not make it. She was stricken with disease and died near Scottsbluff, Nebraska where she was buried on the trail. A tire from a broken down emigrant wagon was cut in two, her name and age chiseled on it and placed over her grave. In surveyors for the Burlington Railroad stumbled into a clump of sagebrush directly in the path of their line. Kicking aside the scrap of wagon tire they read the pathetic memorial of previous years. The grave became a Mecca of those who would pay tribute to mothers of the pioneers, just as now we remember the grave of the Unknown Soldier in token of our remembrance of the many, many unmarked graves on the battle-field. The railroad put up a fence, and her family erected a suitable monument over the rediscovered resting place. The Inventor Francis Burdick was a carpenter by trade, but devoted most of his life to inventions, although at several periods he was interested in manufacturing. He invented a process for making hat bodies and at one time manufactured hats using his own process. He also invented, about , the first explosive artillery shell ever used in this country. Shells used in the Civil War were designed after his model. Be politically involved, for whatever reason or cause, it will benefit everyone. Members of HMOs in at least 5 counties in the extreme northern part of Pennsylvania are being notified that as of January 1, , we senior citizens are being dropped from their health plan. We are left with no other alternative except medicare. Other HMOs have left the state entirely. What a way to treat the ones who have done so much for our country! I thought we were safely insured as you all probably do, too. Health care for seniors is a political football. There is money spent wasted for every thing else except health care. If you have any concern that your HMO may not be viable, I urge you to bombard your congress people with letters. Show your outrage and come election time in November vote for the one with your best interest in mind and heart. Dakin Burdick burdickd indiana. There are 20 people working on the project. To date, pages have been completed and another parges are outstanding to various people for revision. Dakin has another 50 pages scanned and ready to be worked on -- anyone available to help? Thank you to all for your help! Susan Welsh SusanW aol. She is the great great granddaughter of William Mansfield Burdick Harcourt, the man who compiled most of the early information on the Burdicks. Chuck Mastropoalo CMastropoa aol. When I was 8 I went to live with my father in California. Agnes was married to a Donald R. Burdick in in Covington, Kentucky, which is where I was born. My sister lived in Springdale, Ohio. I am looking for my sister, she does not know that I am alive. Thank you

for any help you can provide.

Chapter 8 : TIME Gets Large Print

Create your own newsletter quickly & easily with this free sample newsletter template for Microsoft Word & Publisher. Get easy-to-customize layouts with free photos & artwork - download templates, edit & print!

Chapter 9 : Word Templates - Brochures, Flyers, Newsletters, Postcards

Office. Office. Office Home Cards Flyers Inventories Invoices Labels Newsletters Photo Albums Resumes and Cover Letters Themes.