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Final

Studies Combined: Social Media And Online Visual Propaganda As Political And Military Tools Of Persuasion

Handbook for Handling and Storage of Nickel-cadmium Batteries: Lessons Learned  
4th State-of-the-art Report

Multipurpose Arcade Combat Simulator (MACS) Basic Rifle Marksmanship (BRM) Program

Source Hierarchy List: E through N

Perspectives on Reserve Attrition

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The Precedence of Global Features in the Perception of Map Symbols  
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A Review of Modeling and Analysis Approaches

Evaluation of the AirLand Battle Management Advanced Technology Demonstration Prototype Version 1.2

April 5-7, 1994 Anchorage, Alaska

Monmouth Beach, New Jersey

Estimating the Army's Prime Recruiting Market

Beach-fill "hot Spot" Erosion Evaluation. Functional design of shore-protection alternatives for beach-fill longevity. Report 2

O5H (Morse Intercept Operator) Performance

1985-1999

Software Development Processes Applied to Computational Icing Simulation

Workplan. Part A. Part B : Field sampling plan ; remedial investigation/feasibility study, Load-Assemble-Package (LAP) Area, Joliet Army Ammunition Plant, Joliet, Illinois

Technical Report CERC

Title 48, Federal Acquisition Regulations System

Toxicity of Military Unique Compounds in Aquatic Organisms

Correlative Measurement Opportunities Between ATLAS-1 and UARS Experiments

Report Availability Notice

Technical Report

Military Standard

A History Of The B-17 Flying Fortress in Over 400 Photographs, Stories And Analysis:

Including The U.S. Army Air Forces in World War II: Combat Chronology 1941 - 1945 -

American Air Power in WWII

AN/TRC-170 Digital Troposcatter Radio System

Illinois Water Quality Report

Report of the Workshop on Enhancing Methods for Locating, Accessing, and

Integrating Population and Environmental Data Related to Marine Resources in

Alaska

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## **MCCANN ADKINS**

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Final Military Standard Format  
Requirements for Scientific and  
Technical Reports Prepared by Or for the  
Department of Defense Report  
Availability Notice Technical  
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Distribution and Access and Promotion of  
More Effective Use of Technical Report  
Documentation Page, USDOT Form  
1700.7 Code of Federal  
Regulations 1985-1999 Special edition of  
the Federal Register, containing a  
codification of documents of general  
applicability and future effect ... with  
ancillaries. Title 48, Federal Acquisition  
Regulations System Federal acquisition  
regulation. Chapter 1 Technical Report  
CERCTechnical Report Review of Reserve  
Component Training Problems and  
Solutions Studies Combined: Social Media  
And Online Visual Propaganda As  
Political And Military Tools Of Persuasion  
PREFACE The chronology is concerned  
primarily with operations of the US Army  
Air Forces and its combat units between  
December 7, 1941 and September 15,  
1945. It is designed as a companion  
reference to the seven-volume history of  
The Army Air Forces in World War II,  
edited by Wesley Frank Craven and  
James Lea Cate. The research was a

cooperative endeavor carried out in the  
United States Air Force historical  
archives by the Research Branch of the  
Albert F. Simpson Historical Research  
Center. Such an effort has demanded  
certain changes in established historical  
methodology, as well as some arbitrary  
rules for presentation of the results.  
After International and US events,  
entries are arranged geographically.  
They begin with events at Army Air  
Forces Headquarters in Washington then  
proceed eastward around the world,  
using the location of the headquarters of  
the numbered air forces as the basis for  
placement. For this reason, entries  
concerning the Ninth Air Force while  
operating in the Middle East follow  
Twelfth Air Force. When that  
headquarters moves to England in  
October 1943, the entries are shifted to  
follow Eighth Air Force. The entries end  
with those numbered air forces which  
remained in the Zone of the Interior, as  
well as units originally activated in the  
ZI, then designated for later movement  
overseas, such as Ninth and Tenth Air  
Forces. The ZI entries do not include  
Eighth and Twentieth Air Forces, which  
were established in the ZI with the  
original intent of placing them in those  
geographical locations with which they  
became historically identified. For these

two units, original actions are shown either under AAF or in their intended geographic area of location. All times and dates used are those of the area under discussion. The entry "1/2 Jun" indicates that an event occurred during the night between the two given dates, while "1-2 Jun" indicates an action over a period of time. In dealing with people, again arbitrary decisions were implemented. For military men below the general officer or equivalent level, full grade and name were used. For general officers and those of equal grade in other US and foreign services, the complete rank (both that at the time first mentioned and the highest rank held prior to the end of the war) and name will be found in the index. Only an abbreviated rank (e.g., Gen or Adm) and last name are used in the text. The exception is where two general officers had the same last name; in such cases, the first name is also included. Similarly for civilian leaders, only the last name is used; full name and title are given in the index. Location of all towns, islands, etc., is also made in the index. In all cases, attempts were made to cite place names in use by the native population at the time of or immediately before the war. No names imposed by a conqueror are used. For example Pylos Bay, not Navarino Bay, is used. Further, as appropriate, native geographic terms are used: Shima for island in Japanese island groups, See for lake in Germany. However, two exceptions were made. In cases in which the place became infamous because of the actions of the conquering power, that name is preferred—for example Auschwitz would be used rather than the Polish name of Oswiecim. Also, in larger international cities, such as Roma, Koln and Wien, the anglicized name is used. Where a village

or hamlet was difficult to locate or where there were several such places with the same name in a general area, the coordinates are given in the index. In some cases, with no extant navigational aids of the attacking force, the best possible guess was made based upon all available evidence. In other instances, such as the bridge at Hay-ti-attacked so often by Tenth Air Force-- a logical guess could not be made. In these cases, a question mark is placed in brackets after the index entry. Accent marks, such as umlauts, were omitted.

Studies Combined: Social Media And Online Visual Propaganda As Political And Military Tools Of Persuasion Jeffrey Frank Jones

Military StandardFormat Requirements for Scientific and Technical Reports Prepared by Or for the Department of DefenseReport Availability NoticeTechnical ReportImprovement of Research Report Distribution and Access and Promotion of More Effective Use of Technical Report Documentation Page, USDOT Form 1700.7Code of Federal Regulations1985-1999

Over 1,700 total pages ... Contains the following publications: Visual Propaganda and Extremism in the Online Environment COUNTERMOBILIZATION: UNCONVENTIONAL SOCIAL WARFARE Social Media: More Than Just a Communications Medium HOW SOCIAL MEDIA AFFECTS THE DYNAMICS OF PROTEST Finding Weakness in Jihadist Propaganda NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING OF ONLINE PROPAGANDA AS A MEANS OF PASSIVELY MONITORING AN ADVERSARIAL IDEOLOGY AIRWAVES AND MICROBLOGS: A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF AL-SHABAAB'S PROPAGANDA EFFECTIVENESS THE ISLAMIC STATE'S TACTICS IN SYRIA: ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN SHIFTING A

PEACEFUL ARAB SPRING INTO  
TERRORISM TWEETING NAPOLEON AND  
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EXTREMIST GROUPS RECRUITING  
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Commander's Guide to Countering ISIS's  
Social Media Campaign #Terror - Social  
Media and Extremism THE  
WEAPONIZATION OF SOCIAL MEDIA THE  
COMMAND OF THE TREND: SOCIAL  
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INFORMATION AGE PEACEFUL PROTEST,  
POLITICAL REGIMES, AND THE SOCIAL  
MEDIA CHALLENGE THE WEAPONIZED  
CROWD: VIOLENT DISSIDENT IRISH  
REPUBLICANS EXPLOITATION OF SOCIAL  
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INFLUENCE CHARACTERISTIC AFFECTS  
ON EASE OF USE AND PEER INFLUENCE  
OF NEW MEDIA USERS OVER TIME FREE  
INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA: A DUAL-  
EDGED SWORD

Handbook for Handling and Storage of  
Nickel-cadmium Batteries: Lessons  
Learned

Aquatic habitat quality is dependent on water quality, bed slope, water temperature, dissolved oxygen, substrate, vegetation, and hydraulic parameters in the stream system. The Riverine Community Habitat Assessment and Restoration Concept (RCHARC) is a methodology developed by the U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Environmental Laboratory, to compare hydraulic parameters (depth and velocity) between natural, degraded, and restored channel reaches. The methodology is generally applied to alternate reaches in the same stream; therefore, the habitat quality variables

must also be closely matched. RCHARC assumes that if the diversity of hydraulic and habitat quality parameters for a 'comparison standard' reach can be replicated in the stream restoration reach, then the aquatic habitat quality can be enhanced. The RCHARC Methodology has been successfully applied to large, warm-water rivers. The objective of this study was to Beta test the RCHARC methodology for its applicability to cold-water flood control channels. The results of the Beta test and analysis conducted at Rapid Creek, South Dakota, are reported herein. The field site selected for testing the RCHARC methodology was Rapid Creek, located in and adjacent to Rapid City, SD. Natural (comparison standard) and restored reaches were identified for comparison. Field crews were dispatched in June and October 1993 to collect field data during high- and low-flow conditions, respectively. Data collected included cross-sectional profiles, discharge, depth and velocity pairs, dissolved oxygen, water temperature, thalweg and water surface elevation profiles, suspended and bed-load samples, armor layer and substrate samples, and photographic documentation.

4th State-of-the-art Report

Special edition of the Federal Register, containing a codification of documents of general applicability and future effect ... with ancillaries.

Multipurpose Arcade Combat Simulator (MACS) Basic Rifle Marksmanship (BRM) Program

The amount and distribution of liquid water in a snow cover is important for assessing its mechanical strength, meltwater generation and meltwater transmission. It also has a profound effect on the performance of active and

passive remote sensing systems operating in the microwave and millimeter wave regions of the electromagnetic spectrum. New methods of measuring liquid water have been reported that show considerable promise. This report describes tests of measurement equivalence, in which are compared the three absolute methods of freezing calorimetry, alcohol calorimetry and dilution. Also compared are a capacitance snow moisture meter and one of the absolute methods. All comparisons were made in a laboratory coldroom using homogeneous snow with a mass liquid water content that varied from 0 to 14%. The comparisons show that the methods are equivalent and that the experimental errors associated with the measurements are consistent with what is expected from an error analysis of each method. However, the operational achievement of equivalence depends strongly on a variety of factors such as sample size, mixing of snow and working fluid, and operator skill.

Keywords: Alcohol calorimetry tests; Dielectric snow moisture meter; Dilution tests; Freezing calorimetry tests;

Laboratory tests; Liquid water fraction; Meltwater; Remote sensing; Snow cover; Snow liquid water fraction; Snow measurement; Snowmelt; Wet snow. (EDC).

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