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U. S. GOVERNMENT'S AIR FORCE AND AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS

14. A 2000-year-old tree ring chronology for the Colorado Plateau, USA, and its use to estimate the timing of the last major megadrought. *Tree-Ring Letters*, 2000, 33, 1–10.

15.

#### APPENDIX C. THE COLORADO PLATEAU TREE-RING CHRONOLOGY

The Colorado Plateau tree-ring chronology (CP) is a composite of 11 tree-ring series from the Colorado Plateau, USA (Fig. 1). The series were collected from living trees and were used to estimate the timing of the last major megadrought. The series are described below. The CP chronology is available at <http://www.doi.gov/treering>.

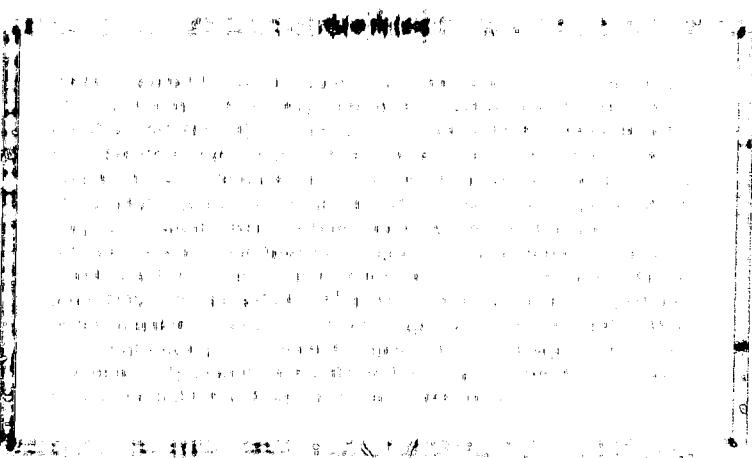


Fig. 1. Locations of the 11 tree-ring series used to estimate the timing of the last major megadrought.

1. The following is a copy of the letter sent by the FBI to the Director of the Bureau of Prisons concerning the proposed transfer of James Earl Ray to the Federal Correctional Institution at Terre Haute, Indiana.

2. **RE: Transfer of James Earl Ray**  
3. **RE: Proposed Transfer of James Earl Ray**  
4. **RE: Transfer of James Earl Ray**

5. **RE: Transfer of James Earl Ray**

6. The following is a copy of the letter sent by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to the FBI concerning the proposed transfer of James Earl Ray to the Federal Correctional Institution at Terre Haute, Indiana.

7. **RE: Transfer of James Earl Ray**

8. The following is a copy of the letter sent by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to the FBI concerning the proposed transfer of James Earl Ray to the Federal Correctional Institution at Terre Haute, Indiana.

9. **RE: Transfer of James Earl Ray**

10. **RE: Transfer of James Earl Ray**

11. **RE: Transfer of James Earl Ray**

12. **RE: Transfer of James Earl Ray**

13. **RE: Transfer of James Earl Ray**

14. **RE: Transfer of James Earl Ray**

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35. **RE: Transfer of James Earl Ray**

36. **RE: Transfer of James Earl Ray**

37. **RE: Transfer of James Earl Ray**

38. **RE: Transfer of James Earl Ray**

39. **RE: Transfer of James Earl Ray**

40. **RE: Transfer of James Earl Ray**

41. **RE: Transfer of James Earl Ray**

42. **RE: Transfer of James Earl Ray**

43. **RE: Transfer of James Earl Ray**

44. **RE: Transfer of James Earl Ray**

45. **RE: Transfer of James Earl Ray**

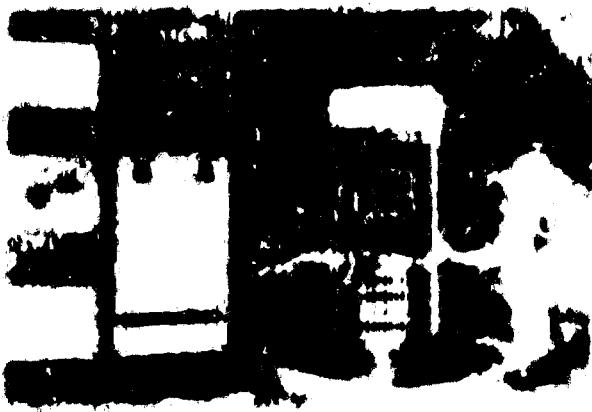
46. **RE: Transfer of James Earl Ray**

47. **RE: Transfer of James Earl Ray**

48. **RE: Transfer of James Earl Ray**

49. **RE: Transfer of James Earl Ray**

50. **RE: Transfer of James Earl Ray**





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the first time, the author has been able to show that the *lute* was a well-known instrument in England during the reign of King Edward IV (1464-1483). The author also discusses the influence of the lute on the development of the English madrigal.

Figure 1. A schematic diagram of the experimental setup. The light source (laser) emits a beam of light which is focused by a lens onto a sample. The sample is placed on a rotating stage. The light scattered from the sample is collected by a lens and focused onto a photomultiplier tube (PMT). The PMT signal is processed by a lock-in amplifier.

#### 2.2. Data processing and analysis

The raw data obtained from the PMT were processed using a lock-in amplifier. The data were then converted into a digital format and stored in a computer. The data were then analyzed using a software package called "ImageJ". This software was used to calculate the intensity of the scattered light at different angles. The data were then plotted as a function of angle to obtain the scattering pattern. The scattering pattern was then analyzed to obtain the size distribution of the particles.

The size distribution of the particles was obtained by fitting the scattering pattern to a theoretical model. The theoretical model used was the Mie theory. The Mie theory is a mathematical model that describes the scattering of light by a spherical particle. The size distribution of the particles was obtained by fitting the scattering pattern to the Mie theory.

#### 2.3. Results

The results obtained from the scattering experiments are shown in Figure 2. The figure shows four panels of the scattering pattern. The first panel shows the scattering pattern for a sample containing only water. The second panel shows the scattering pattern for a sample containing a mixture of water and oil. The third panel shows the scattering pattern for a sample containing a mixture of water and oil, and the fourth panel shows the scattering pattern for a sample containing a mixture of water and oil, and a small amount of salt.

The results show that the scattering pattern changes as the concentration of the particles increases. The scattering pattern for the sample containing only water is very weak. The scattering pattern for the sample containing a mixture of water and oil is stronger than the scattering pattern for the sample containing only water. The scattering pattern for the sample containing a mixture of water and oil, and a small amount of salt is the strongest.

The results also show that the scattering pattern changes as the size of the particles increases. The scattering pattern for the sample containing only water is very weak. The scattering pattern for the sample containing a mixture of water and oil is stronger than the scattering pattern for the sample containing only water. The scattering pattern for the sample containing a mixture of water and oil, and a small amount of salt is the strongest.

#### 2.4. Discussion



Figure 2. Scattering patterns obtained from the scattering experiments.