

## Audit Guide Delaware State Housing Authority Dsha

A directory of U.S. government statistics publications by issuing agency. Entries include GPO stock number, LC and Dewey classification, OCLC and ISSN numbers, and sometimes a description. Includes geographic index.

The Dept. of Vet. Affairs, Office of Insp Gen. reviewed allegations of salary and expense account over-expenditures, overtime abuses, and fiscal mismanagement in the Office of Congressional Affairs. During the audit, additional complaints were raised concerning: employee favoritism, creation of a polarized work environment, mismanagement of consultant contracts, improper reimbursable interagency work details and temporary staff appointments, lack of controls over time and attendance records, purchase card mismanagement, inappropriate use of gov't. travel cards, assign. of unnecessary pagers to staff, poor position mgmt., and other inefficient workload processing issues. This audit substantiated the allegations.

Audit Guide for the Low-rent Housing Program for Use by Independent Public Accountants  
Audit Guide for Audits of Public Housing Agencies for Use by Independent Public Accountants  
Audit Guide for Auditing Development Costs of HUD Insured Multifamily Projects for Use by Independent Public Accountants  
Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications  
Monthly Catalogue, United States Public Documents  
Audit Guide for Use by Independent Public Accountants for Audit of Mortgagors Having HUD-insured Or Secretary Held Multifamily Mortgages  
Fair Housing Planning Guide  
Fair Housing Planning Guide  
The Auditor's Report on Financial Statements  
Delaware Documentation  
Guide to the Records of the United States House of Representatives at the National Archives, 1789-1989  
IRS Audit Guide  
New Serial Titles

A union list of serials commencing publication after Dec. 31, 1949.

Some vols. include supplemental journals of "such proceedings of the sessions, as, during the time they were depending, were ordered to be kept secret, and respecting which the injunction of secrecy was afterwards taken off by the order of the House."

This public domain book is an open and compatible implementation of the Uniform System of Citation.

In November of 1980, Delaware State College lost a football game to Portland State University by the outrageous score of 105 to 0. The lopsided loss resulted in the Hornets being mocked by national broadcasters, pitied by their own fans, and drew the ire of Delaware State President Dr. Luna Mishoe. Mishoe ordered his athletic director Nelson Townsend to find a coach who could lead Delaware State football out of the hole they were in. Townsend found a guy he thought to be the most qualified candidate. Joe Purzycki was well known throughout the state of Delaware. He had been an all-American football player at the University of Delaware and had won a championship at one of the largest high schools in the state. He was young, charismatic, and in Townsend's eyes the perfect man for the job. There was only one problem. He was white. Delaware State is one of dozens of Historic Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) in America. No HBCU had ever hired a white head football coach until Townsend hired Purzycki in 1981. The news was not well received. Townsend got an idea of how controversial his decision was after the hiring was announced and a player yelled at him, "you sold us out Townsend! You gave it to the white people!" Questions at Purzycki's introductory press conference centered on race and why Delaware State was affording a white man this opportunity. Purzycki kept saying he only wanted to be a football coach but it was too late for that. He had become, in the words of one writer, a social experiment and he quickly found out what it was like to be a minority. "It's YOU who is going to have see everyone else's side of things," Townsend told Purzycki, "and it's not going to be easy." Students staged angry protests and the school paper derisively referred to Purzycki as "the Polish Prince." Vandals broke into his office and destroyed it, he received death threats, and the brakes on a car he borrowed from the school failed. 17 players quit the team and some people from within the school (and occasionally players from within the team) worked to undermine his effort to get the program on track. Opposing crowds, teams, and coaches were openly hostile. Mr. Townsend and the Polish Prince tells the inside story of how Townsend and Purzycki, often with no one else in their corner, built a relationship of trust that grew into a strong friendship and ultimately placed Delaware State on a path of football success unimaginable when they first teamed up. The duo used mutual respect, common sense, and no small amount of humor to withstand controversies big and small. In the book, Purzycki reflects on his youth, spent in an all-white neighborhood in Newark, New Jersey. He had grown up around people who didn't always have the highest opinion of African Americans and as a kid, he had come to accept their views as the way things were. It was his participation in sports, playing with and against black athletes in high school and college, that opened the door to his own eventual personal belief that we are all more alike than we think. This is a story about two men who took a huge chance together. And it is a story about the students, student-athletes, teachers, administrators, and fans at Delaware State in the early 1980s. It's a story of intolerance becoming tolerant. It's a story of something unacceptable becoming accepted. It's a story about losing that became a story about winning. It has origins at a football game on a damp night in the Pacific Northwest in November of 1980, and on a hot night in Newark, New Jersey during the riots that scarred that city in July of 1967. It's a story of how sometimes something that begins at rock bottom can end up on the mountain top.

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