

Johanna Maria Magdalena "Magda" Goebbels (ne Ritschel; 11 November 1901 – 1 May 1945) was the wife of Nazi Germany's Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels. A prominent member of the Nazi Party, she was a close ally, companion and political supporter of Adolf Hitler. Some historians refer to her as the unofficial "First Lady" of Nazi Germany, while others give that "title" to Emmy Gring. The Deutsche Zeichentrickfilme GmbH (DZF) (German animated films GmbH) was founded on 25 June 1941 by Reich propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels and was clearly seen as an important war facility. It was set up as an alternative to Disney, attempting to rival films such as Mickey Mouse, while spreading the Nazi ideology and propaganda through a less aggressive entertainment source.

Constantin Brătescu (March 8, 1892 - April 13, 1971) was a Romanian Major-General during World War II. In 1941, he served first as Chief Propaganda Section General Staff (Romania's Propaganda Minister) and then as a Romanian liaison officer to the German Military Mission, meaning that he served as a German military officer during Operation Barbarossa and the Axis Invasion of the Soviet Union. Starting in 1942 Brătescu was a Romanian General Officer (at the rank of Major-General) and commanded the 1st Cavalry Division throughout the campaign against the Soviets, fighting in such engagements as Operation Barbarossa, Operation Blue, and the Battle of Stalingrad. Following the surrender of Friedrich Paulus' 6th Army at the Battle of Stalingrad, Brătescu became a prisoner of war and was held captive from 1943 to 1948. Finally, in 1948, he was released after five years of imprisonment and subsequently retired from active service. Brătescu ultimately died twenty-three years later, in 1971, at the age of seventy-nine.

Charlie and his Orchestra (also referred to as the "Templin band" and "Bruno and His Swinging Tigers") were a Nazi-sponsored German propaganda swing band. Jazz music styles were seen by Nazi authorities as rebellious but, ironically, propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels conceived of using the style in shortwave radio broadcasts aimed at the United States and (particularly) the United Kingdom. Nazi board games were an element of Adolf Hitler's propaganda campaign within Nazi Germany. Hitler's Propaganda Minister, Joseph Goebbels, understood that "To be perceived, propaganda must evoke the interest of an audience and must be transmitted through an attention-getting communications medium." Board games and toys for children served as a way to spread racial, military, and political propaganda to German youth. Nazism created an elaborate system of propaganda, which made use of the new technologies of the 20th century, including cinema. Nazism courted the masses by the means of slogans that were aimed directly at the instincts and emotions of the people. The Nazis valued film as a propaganda instrument of enormous power. The interest that Adolf Hitler and his propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels took in film was not only the result of a personal fascination. The use of film for propaganda had been planned by the National Socialist German Workers Party as early as 1930, when the party first established a film department.

Titanic is a 1943 German propaganda film made during World War II in Berlin by Tobis Productions for UFA. Despite the fact that a British company had already released a German-language film about the in 1929, the film was commissioned by Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels with the intent of showing not only the superiority of German filmmaking, but also as a propaganda vehicle which would show that British and American capitalism was responsible for the disaster. The addition of an entirely fictional heroic German officer to the ship's crew was intended to demonstrate the superior bravery and selflessness of German men as compared to the British officers. The Vorbunker (upper bunker or forward bunker) was an underground concrete structure originally intended to be a temporary air-raid shelter for Adolf Hitler and his guards and servants. It was located behind the large reception hall that was added onto the old Reich Chancellery, in Berlin, Germany, in 1936. The bunker was officially called the "Reich Chancellery Air-Raid Shelter" until 1943, when the complex was expanded with the addition of the "Führerbunker", located one level below. On 16 January 1945, Hitler moved into the "Führerbunker". He was joined by his senior staff, including Martin Bormann. Later, Eva Braun and Joseph Goebbels moved into the "Führerbunker" while Magda Goebbels and their six children took residence in the upper "Vorbunker". The Goebbels family lived in the "Vorbunker" until their deaths on 1 May 1945. Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn (sometimes referred to as Kuhn) was a sleeper agent in the employ of the Abwehr for Nazi Germany who had close ties to Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels. In 1935, Goebbels offered Kuehn a job working for Japanese intelligence in Hawaii; he accepted and moved his family to Honolulu on August 15, 1935. The family included Dr. Kuhn, a pleasant scholarly man of 41; his wife, Friedel; a daughter, Susie Ruth (at 17, she was the former mistress of Goebbels);

and her two half-brothers, Hans Joachim, and Eberhard. The German Dance and Entertainment Orchestra (German: Deutsches Tanz- und Unterhaltungsorchester; DTU) was a musical ensemble formed in 1942 by musicians Franz Grothe and Georg Haentzschel on the initiative of Nazi propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels. It was an attempt to create an acceptable alternative to jazz, which was a popular genre among Germans but was considered a form of degenerate music by the Nazis due to its racial associations. The self-styled "rhythmic dance music" produced by the German Dance and Entertainment Orchestra was intended especially to satisfy the musical desires of military personnel, thus preventing them from listening to British radio broadcasts which also contained anti-Nazi propaganda material. Walter Dobschinski worked with the ensemble. Later, Eva Braun and Joseph Goebbels moved into the "Fhrerbunker" while Magda Goebbels and their six children took residence in the upper "Vorbunker". Johanna Maria Magdalena "Magda" Goebbels (ne Ritschel; 11 November 1901 – 1 May 1945) was the wife of Nazi Germany's Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels.

North Plainfield High School is a four-year comprehensive public high school serving students in ninth through twelfth grade from North Plainfield, in Somerset County, New Jersey, United States, operating as part of the North Plainfield School District. The school is fully certified by the New Jersey Department of Education and accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Secondary School since 1929. Plainfield East High School, or PEHS is a four-year public high school located in Plainfield, Illinois, a southwest suburb of Chicago, Illinois, in the United States. It is part of the Plainfield Community Consolidated School District 202, which also includes three other high schools: Plainfield Central High School, Plainfield South High School, and Plainfield North High School. Plainfield High School - Central Campus, or PHS-CC, is a four-year public high school in Plainfield, Illinois, a southwest suburb of Chicago, Illinois, in the United States. It is part of Plainfield Community Consolidated School District 202, which also includes three other high schools: Plainfield South High School, Plainfield North High School and Plainfield East High School. United School District is a small, rural public school district headquartered in East Wheatfield Township, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, United States. The United School District encompasses approximately 131 sqmi . The district serves the borough of Armagh and the townships of Brush Valley, Buffington, East Wheatfield, and West Wheatfield. According to 2000 federal census data, United School District served a resident population of 8,269. By 2010, the district's population declined to 7,988 people. The educational attainment levels for the School District population (25 years old and over) were 82.9% high school graduates and 10.9% college graduates. The district is one of the 500 public school districts of Pennsylvania. The North Plainfield School District is a comprehensive community public school district that serves students in pre-kindergarten through twelfth grade from North Plainfield in Somerset County, New Jersey, United States. The district also houses a comprehensive Adult High School and an Adult Community School which offers educational programs for North Plainfield and neighboring community residents. Plainfield High School is a comprehensive community four-year public high school that serves students in ninth through twelfth grades from Plainfield, in Union County, New Jersey, United States. The school is part of the Plainfield Public School District, one of New Jersey's 31 former Abbott districts. Plainfield High School was established in 1857, making it the second-oldest high school in New Jersey. The school has been accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Secondary Schools since 1928. Plainfield South High School, or PSHS, is a four-year public high school located in Joliet, a southwest suburb of Chicago, Illinois, in the United States. It is part of the Plainfield Community Consolidated School District 202, which also includes three other high schools: Plainfield Central High School, Plainfield North High School and Plainfield East High School. Plainfield High School (abbreviated PHS) in Plainfield, Indiana. It is a public high school located within the Plainfield Community School Corporation. Plainfield North High School, or PNHS, is a four-year public high school located in Plainfield, Illinois, a southwest suburb of Chicago, Illinois, in the United States. Founded in August 2005, it is located on 12005 S. 248th Ave and is part of Plainfield Community Consolidated School District 202. It currently serves students who live in northern Plainfield and parts of Romeoville and Naperville. Plainfield Community School Corporation (PCSC) is a school district headquartered in Plainfield, Indiana. It is a public high school located within the Plainfield Community School Corporation. Plainfield Community School Corporation (PCSC) is a school district headquartered in Plainfield, Indiana.

The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands or the Leeward Islands are the small islands and atolls in the Hawaiian island chain located northwest (in some cases, far to the northwest) of the islands of Kauai and Niihau. Politically, they are all part of Honolulu County in the U.S. state of Hawaii, except Midway Atoll, which is grouped as one of the United States Minor Outlying Islands. The United States Census Bureau defines this area, except Midway, as Census Tract 114.98 of Honolulu County. Its total land area is 3.1075 sqmi . All the islands except Nihoa are north of the Tropic of Cancer, making them the only islands in Hawaii that lie outside the tropics. The Fiji goshawk ("Accipiter rufitorques") is a species of bird of prey in the family Accipitridae. It was once considered to be the same species (conspecific) as the brown goshawk of Australia and New Caledonia. It is endemic to Fiji, where it occurs on the larger islands of Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, Taveuni, Kadavu, Gau and Ovalau. It occupies a range of wooded habitats in Fiji, from natural rainforest to coconut plantations and urban gardens and parks. The Fundy Islands, also known as the "Fundy Isles", is a term given to a group of Canadian islands in the Bay of Fundy along the southwestern coast of New Brunswick, Canada, in the provincial county of Charlotte. There are over 25 islands within this group including several parishes including the West Isles. Some of the larger islands are inhabited year-round while some of the smaller islands may have seasonal residents. The largest of the islands is Grand Manan with the second and third largest islands being Campobello Island and Deer Island respectively. Deer Island shares its coastline with not only the Bay of Fundy, but also Passamaquoddy Bay to its north. Smaller islands exist along each of the larger islands as well as within Passamaquoddy Bay and along the New Brunswick mainland. Some of these islands include White Head Island (situated off Grand Manan's southeast coast), Macs Island and Pendelton Island (both situated between Deer Island and the New Brunswick mainland), Minister's Island and Hospital Island (situated in Passamaquoddy Bay). *Kokia drynarioides*, commonly known as Hawaiian tree cotton, is a species of flowering plant in the mallow family, Malvaceae, that is endemic to the Big Island of Hawaii. It inhabits dry forests at elevations of 455 - . Associated plants include ■ ■hehehe ("Chenopodium oahuense"), ■ a ■ ali ■ i ("Dodonaea viscosa"), hala pepe ("Pleomele hawaiiensis"), wiliwili ("Erythrina sandwicensis"), uhiuhi ("Caesalpinia kawaiiensis"), k ■ lea ("Myrsine lanaiensis"), ■ aiea ("Nothocestrum latifolium"), kulu ■ ■ ("Nototrichium sandwicense"), ■ ■ la ■ a ("Pouteria sandwicensis"), ■ ohe kukulu ■ e ■ o ("Reynoldsia sandwicensis"), m ■ mane ("Sophora chrysophylla"), and maua ("Xylosma hawaiiense" var. "hillebrandii"). It is threatened by habitat loss and competition with invasive species, such as Fountain Grass ("Pennisetum setaceum"). The Hawaiian tropical high shrublands are a tropical savanna ecoregion in the Hawaiian Islands. They cover an area of 1900 km² on the upper slopes of the volcanoes Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa, Hual ■ lai, and Haleakal ■. They include open shrublands, grasslands, and deserts. Shrubland species include ■ ■hehehe ("Chenopodium oahuense"), ■ ■helo ■ ai ("Vaccinium reticulatum"), na ■ ena ■ e ("Dubautia menziesii"), and ■ iliahi ("Santalum haleakalae"). Alpine grasslands are dominated by tussock grasses, such as "Deschampsia nubigena", "Eragrostis atropioides", "Panicum tenuifolium", and pili uka ("Trisetum glomeratum"). Deserts occur on the coldest and driest peaks, where only extremely hardy plants such as ■ ■hinahina ("Argyroxiphium sandwicense") and "Dubautia" species are able to grow. The n ■ n ■ ("Branta sandwicensis") is one of the few birds found in alpine shrublands, while ■ ua ■ u ("Pterodroma sandwichensis") nest in this ecoregion. *Polyscias oahuensis* is a species of tree in the ivy family known by the common name 'ohe mauka. It is endemic to Hawaii, where it occurs on all the major islands except for Niihau and Kahoolawe. *Chenopodium oahuense* is a species of flowering plant in the amaranth family known by the common names aweoweo, alaweo, alaweo huna, ahehehe, ahea, ahewahewa, and kahaikai. It is endemic to Hawaii, where it occurs on all of the larger islands except for Kahoolawe. It is also found on Lisianski Island, Laysan, the French Frigate Shoals, Necker Island, and Nihoa. Kaho ■ olawe (; Hawaiian:]) is the smallest of the eight main volcanic islands in the Hawaiian Islands. Kaho ■ olawe is located about 7 mi southwest of Maui and also southeast of Lanai, and it is 11 mi long by 6.0 mi wide, with a total land area of 44.97 sqmi . The highest point on Kaho ■ olawe is the crater of Lua Makika at the summit of Pu ■ u Moaulanui, which is about 1477 ft above sea level. Kaho ■ olawe is relatively dry (average annual rainfall is less than 65 cm) because the island's low elevation fails to generate much orographic precipitation from the northeastern trade winds, and Kaho ■ olawe is located in the rain shadow of eastern Maui's 10023 ft volcano, Haleakal ■. More than one quarter of Kaho ■ olawe has been eroded down to saprolitic hardpan soil. The Hawaiian tropical low shrublands

are a tropical savanna ecoregion in the Hawaiian Islands. These shrublands cover an area of 1500 km² in the leeward lowlands of the main islands and most of the smaller islands, including the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. The ecoregion includes both grasslands and mixed shrublands. Kūwelu ("Eragrostis variabilis"), mau u āki āki ("Fimbristylis cymosa"), āki āki ("Sporobolus virginicus"), and "Lepturus repens" are common grassland plants. Shrublands are dominated by ilima ("Sida fallax"), ālii ("Dodonaea viscosa"), naupaka ("Scaevola" spp.), hinahina kā kahakai ("Heliotropium anomalum" var. "argenteum"), kāpūkai ("Heliotropium curassavicum"), mā o ("Gossypium tomentosum"), ākoko ("Euphorbia" spp.), āhehe ("Chenopodium oahuense"), naio ("Myoporum sandwicense"), kolokolo kahakai ("Vitex rotundifolia"), and pūkiawe ("Styphelia tameiameia"). More than 90% of the plant species found in this ecoregion are endemic, including āhai ("Sesbania tomentosa"), āwiwi ("Schenkia sebaeoides"), and wahine noho kula ("Isodendron pyriform"). The lemon-bellied white-eye ("Zosterops chloris") is a species of bird in the family Zosteropidae. It is endemic to Indonesia, where it occurs on a number of islands from the Sunda Strait to the Aru Islands. It is present on several of the Lesser Sunda Islands as well as on parts of Sulawesi, as well as many smaller islands, but is absent from the larger islands of Borneo, Java, Sumatra and Timor. Currently (May 2017), HBW describes five sub-species of lemon-bellied white-eye. However, the extensive distribution of "Z. c. intermedius" (including S. Sulawesi, SE. Sulawesi, C. Lesser Sundas and small islands in between) is likely to contain more than one reproductively isolated population (cf. "Z. c. intermedius" and "Z. c. flavissimus"). *Chenopodium oahuense* is a species of flowering plant in the amaranth family known by the common names aweoweo, alaweo, alaweo huna, ahehe, ahewahewa, and kahai. It is endemic to Hawaii, where it occurs on all of the larger islands except for Kahoolawe. Kahoolawe is located about 7 mi southwest of Maui and also southeast of Lanai, and it is 11 mi long by 6.0 mi wide, with a total land area of 44.97 sqmi .

The Michigan Tech Research Institute (MTRI) is a research center of Michigan Technological University located in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The institute specializes in advancing the state of the art in remote sensing and information technology for a variety of applications. Houghton High School is a high school located in Houghton, Michigan, in the Upper Peninsula. It shares the same building as Houghton Middle School. 2012 enrollment was 407 students in Grades 9 through 12, with a 17/1 student to teacher ratio. In 2002, it was the 12th best public high school in the state of Michigan. As of 2010-2011, it was ranked 4th best in Michigan. A variety of courses are offered, including three foreign languages, a dual enrollment program with Michigan Technological University, and five AP classes.

Michigan Technological University (commonly referred to as Michigan Tech, MTU, or simply Tech) is a public research university located in Houghton, Michigan, United States. Its main campus sits on 925 acre on a bluff overlooking Portage Lake. Michigan Tech was founded in 1885 as the first post-secondary institution in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and was created to train mining engineers to operate the local copper mines. WMTU-FM 91.9 is the student-run campus radio station at Michigan Technological University. It is located in the basement of Wadsworth Hall in Houghton, Michigan, and operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Staff is constituted of a volunteer general staff featuring a general manager and six different departments as well as the air staff. Open DJ signups are held the first Wednesday and Thursday of each semester, including the summer tracks. Mont Ripley is a ski hill located in Franklin Township, Houghton County, in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. The site is just outside the cities of Hancock and Houghton. It is owned by Michigan Technological University. It was founded in the early 1900s (by Fred Lonsdorf). With the addition of snow making in 2000, the season has been extended from late November to late March or early April. Portage Health is a community-owned not-for-profit healthcare system based in the Keweenaw Peninsula of Michigan. The healthcare system has several clinics stretching as far north as Lake Linden, Michigan and as far south as offices in L'Anse, Michigan and Ontonagon, Michigan. The system's main building is a 96-bed hospital in Hancock, Michigan. The Portage Health Hospital employs more than 800 people, and is the second largest employer in Houghton County, behind Michigan Technological University. The hospital is one of two in the state of Michigan to be recognized as a Level III trauma center by the American College of Surgeons. Marshman Edward Wadsworth (May 6, 1847 – April 21, 1921) was an American geologist and educator. He served as the first president of Michigan Technological University and was State Geologist of Michigan from 1888 through 1893. The College Club House and Gymnasium is an educational building located at 1416 College Avenue on the campus of Michigan Technological University in Houghton, Michigan. It is also known as R.O.T.C. Building. The building is the oldest existing building on Michigan Tech's campus, and it was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980. The Michigan Tech Huskies men's ice hockey team is a NCAA Division I college ice hockey program that represents Michigan Technological University. The Huskies are a member of the Western Collegiate Hockey Association (WCHA). They play at the MacInnes Student Ice Arena in Houghton, Michigan. The A.E. Seaman Mineral Museum, currently located on the campus of Michigan Technological University in Houghton, Michigan, is the official mineral museum of the state of Michigan and is a heritage site of the Keweenaw National Historical Park. The museum is named for professor Arthur Edmund Seaman, who worked at Michigan Tech in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and was the museum's curator from 1928–1937. He served as the first president of Michigan Technological University and was State Geologist of Michigan from 1888 through 1893. Michigan Technological University (commonly referred to as Michigan Tech, MTU, or simply Tech) is a public research university located in Houghton, Michigan, United States.

Revolutionary Road is a 2008 British-American romantic drama film directed by Sam Mendes. It was written by Justin Haythe and based on the 1961 novel of the same name by Richard Yates. This is the second on-screen collaboration among Leonardo DiCaprio, Kate Winslet and Kathy Bates, who previously co-starred in "Titanic". The performances of DiCaprio and Winslet earned them a Golden Globe Award for Best Actor – Motion Picture Drama nomination and a Golden Globe Award for Best Actress respectively, and the film was nominated for a further three Golden Globes, four BAFTAs and three Oscars. Cliff Dorfman is an American screenwriter, film director and actor best known for his work on HBO's "Entourage" and the 2011 feature film "Warrior." Dorfman's entertainment industry career began in the 1990s with recurring roles on "7th Heaven" and "Beverly Hills 90210". He also worked as a Hollywood club promoter, appearing in the documentary film "Hollywood: Wild in the Streets" and in Bret Easton Ellis' 1999 novel "Glamorama", in which Dorfman is named as a friend of actor Leonardo DiCaprio. Give 'Em the Boot IV is the fourth compilation album in the "Give 'Em the Boot" series, released in 2004 (see 2004 in music). The album is best known to feature the first recorded version of "I'm Shipping Up to Boston" by the Dropkick Murphys. The song would be re-recorded for "The Warrior's Code", featured on the soundtrack for "The Departed" and would eventually become the band's biggest selling single breaking them through to a wider audience. The Departed is a 2006 American crime drama film directed by Martin Scorsese and written by William Monahan. It is a remake of the 2002 Hong Kong film "Infernal Affairs". The film stars Leonardo DiCaprio, Matt Damon, Jack Nicholson, and Mark Wahlberg, with Martin Sheen, Ray Winstone, Vera Farmiga, Anthony Anderson and Alec Baldwin in supporting roles. Leonardo DiCaprio is an American actor and producer who started his career performing as a child on television. He appeared on the shows "The New Lassie" (1989) and "Santa Barbara" (1990) and also had long running roles in the comedy-drama "Parenthood" (1990) and the sitcom "Growing Pains" (1991), before making his film debut in the 1991 direct-to-video release "Critters 3". Two years later, he played Tobias Wolff opposite Robert De Niro in "This Boy's Life" (1993). He followed this with a supporting role in "What's Eating Gilbert Grape" (1993), which earned him a nomination for the Academy Award for Best Supporting Actor. In 1995, DiCaprio played the American author Jim Carroll in "The Basketball Diaries" and the French poet Arthur Rimbaud in "Total Eclipse". The following year he played Romeo Montague in the Baz Luhrmann-directed film "Romeo + Juliet" (1996). DiCaprio starred opposite Kate Winslet in the James Cameron-directed film "Titanic" (1997). The film became the highest grossing at the worldwide box-office, and made him famous globally. For his performance, he received the MTV Movie Award for Best Male Performance and his first nomination for the Golden Globe Award for Best Actor– Motion Picture Drama. The Wolf of Wall Street is a 2013 American biographical black comedy crime film directed by Martin Scorsese and written by Terence Winter, based on the memoir of the same name by Jordan Belfort. It recounts Belfort's perspective on his career as a stockbroker in New York City and how his firm Stratton Oakmont engaged in rampant corruption and fraud on Wall Street that ultimately led to his downfall. Leonardo DiCaprio (who was also a producer) stars as Belfort, with Jonah Hill as his business partner and friend Donnie Azoff, Margot Robbie as his wife Naomi Lapaglia and Kyle Chandler as Patrick Denham, the FBI agent who tries to bring him down. Matthew McConaughey, Rob Reiner, Jon Favreau, Joanna Lumley and Jean Dujardin also star. The film marks the director's fifth collaboration with DiCaprio, after "Gangs of New York" (2002), "The Aviator" (2004), "The Departed" (2006) and "Shutter Island" (2010), as well as his second collaboration with Winter after the television series "Boardwalk Empire" (2010–14). Benjamin "Benny" Ciaramello" (born April 4, 1981) is an American actor. He first appeared in the blockbuster remake of "War of the Worlds" directed by Steven Spielberg in 2005, next in the independent film "Saint Francis" alongside Dita Von Teese, and then later that same year in "The Guardian" alongside Ashton Kutcher and Kevin Costner. He would continue on next to star opposite Isabella Rossellini in the showtime pilot "Filthy Gorgeous" written by Ron Nyswaner the Academy Award nominated writer of the film "Philadelphia" and produced by Neil Meron and Craig Zadan the Academy Award-winning producing team of "Chicago". However, it wasn't until two years later that he became most known to the public for his role as Santiago Herrera, the troubled delinquent in season 2 of the Emmy Award-winning "Friday Night Lights". Shortly after, he signed a deal with ABC in which he guest starred on multiple programs for the network including his recent work as Scott Murphy in the ABC series "Secrets and Lies" opposite Juliette Lewis and Ryan Phillippe in 2015. He

has recently been cast in the 1920s crime film "Live By Night" as Paulo Bartolo alongside Ben Affleck and Chris Messina. The film will be directed by Affleck, produced by Leonardo DiCaprio and Warner Brothers, and is set to be released in October 2017. Delirium is an upcoming American supernatural horror film directed by Dennis Iliadis and written by Adam Alleca. It stars Topher Grace, Genesis Rodriguez and Patricia Clarkson. The film was produced by Jason Blum through Blumhouse Productions and Leonardo DiCaprio through Appian Way Productions. The film is going to be released by Blumhouse Tilt and High Top Releasing. George Paul DiCaprio (born November 30, 1943) is an American writer, editor, publisher, distributor, and former performance artist, known for his work in the realm of underground comix, where he collaborated with such notables as Timothy Leary and Laurie Anderson. He is the father of American actor Leonardo DiCaprio. What's Eating Gilbert Grape is a 1993 American drama film directed by Lasse Hallström and starring Johnny Depp, Juliette Lewis, Darlene Cates and Leonardo DiCaprio. The film follows 24-year-old Gilbert (Depp), a grocery store clerk caring for his morbidly obese mother and mentally impaired younger brother in a sleepy Midwestern town. Peter Hedges wrote the screenplay, adapted from his 1991 novel of the same name. The film was well-received; DiCaprio received his first Academy Award nomination for his role. Give 'Em the Boot IV is the fourth compilation album in the "Give 'Em the Boot" series, released in 2004 (see 2004 in music). The album is best known to feature the first recorded version of "I'm Shipping Up to Boston" by the Dropkick Murphys. The song would be re-recorded for "The Warrior's Code", featured on the soundtrack for "The Departed" and would eventually become the band's biggest selling single breaking them through to a wider audience. The Departed is a 2006 American crime drama film directed by Martin Scorsese and written by William Monahan. The film stars Leonardo DiCaprio, Matt Damon, Jack Nicholson, and Mark Wahlberg, with Martin Sheen, Ray Winstone, Vera Farmiga, Anthony Anderson and Alec Baldwin in supporting roles.

Ancient Egyptian religion was a complex system of polytheistic beliefs and rituals which were an integral part of ancient Egyptian society. It centered on the Egyptians' interaction with many deities who were believed to be present in, and in control of, the forces of nature. Rituals such as prayers and offerings were efforts to provide for the gods and gain their favor. Formal religious practice centered on the pharaoh, the king of Egypt, who was believed to possess a divine power by virtue of his position. He acted as the intermediary between his people and the gods and was obligated to sustain the gods through rituals and offerings so that they could maintain order in the universe. The state dedicated enormous resources to Egyptian rituals and to the construction of the temples. Bastet was a goddess in ancient Egyptian religion, worshiped as early as the 2nd Dynasty (2890 BCE). As Bast, she was the goddess of warfare in Lower Egypt, the Nile River delta region, before the unification of the cultures of ancient Egypt. Her name is also translated as Baast, Ubaste, and Baset. In Greek mythology, she is also known as Ailuros (Greek for "cat", αἰλῦρος). Al-Uzza (Arabic: **الـعـزـة** al-Uzza) was one of the three chief goddesses of Arabian religion in pre-Islamic times and was worshiped by the pre-Islamic Arabs along with Allāt and Manāt. The Nabataeans equated her with the Greek goddess Aphrodite Ourania (Roman Venus Caelestis). A stone cube at al-'Ula (near Mecca) was held sacred as part of her cult. She is mentioned in the Qur'an Sura 53:19 as being one of the goddesses that people worshiped. The Katak Chandi Temple(in Oriya **କଟକ ଚଣ୍ଡୀ ମନ୍ଦିର**) is an ancient temple dedicated to the Goddess Chandi, the presiding deity of Cuttack, Orissa. The temple is located nearby the banks of the Mahanadi River. It is famous for the annual Durga Puja and Kali Puja festivals. The Durga Puja festivities are prominent in Maa Katak Chandi temple which takes place for 16 days starting from dark fortnight of Ashwina Krishna Ashtami till Ashwina shukla navami and Vijayadashami. The goddess popularly called as Maa Katak Chandi, sits and rules on the heart of the ancient city. She has four hands holding Paasha (noose), Ankusha (goad), gestures dispelling fear (Abhaya), and granting boon (Varada). She is worshiped as Bhuvaneshvari Mahavidya (the queen of universe) by Sevayatas belonging to Utkala Brahmins every day. Maa Chandi is worshipped in various incarnations of Durga during the puja. In Cuttack, people strongly believe Maa Katak Chandi as 'The Living Goddess'. Cybele bellatula is the fossil of an extinct trilobite from the Lower Ordovician. The genus was named after Cybele, the ancient Oriental and Greco-Roman goddess representing Gaia, the deified Earth Mother. The specific name means 'pretty, little' and is used as a term of endearment. The Chottanikkara (correction of "Jyotiannakkara") Devi Temple (Malayalam: **ചോട്ടാനിക്കര ദേവീ മന്ദിരം**) is a famous temple of mother goddess Shakthi devi or Rajarajeshwari known as Sree Bhagavathi. Maha lakshmi is supposed to be residing in Chottanikkara along with Lord Vishnu. The temple is located at Chottanikkara, Kochi in the southern Indian state of Kerala and is one of the most popular temples in the state and in terms of temple architecture, this temple stands out to be an ultimate testimonial for the ancient vishwakarma sthapathis (wooden sculpture) in sculpting this temple along with Sabarimala temple. Sree Mahamaya Bhagawati (Aadiparashakthi), the goddess of power, is one of the most popular deities in Kerala and the supreme mother goddess in Hinduism. Chottanikkara Devi is worshipped at the temple, in three different forms: as Maha Saraswati (mother of knowledge) in the morning, draped in white; Maha Lakshmi (mother of wealth) at noon, draped in crimson; and as Sree Durga (mother of power) in the evening, decked in blue. Supreme lord Shiva, Ganesh & Lord Dharmasastha (Ayyappa) is also worshiped at the temple. People suffering from mental illnesses & commonly visit the temple, as Chottanikkara devi is thought to cure her devotees. One should not miss the 'Guruthi Pooja' in the 'Keezhkkaavu' temple at Chottanikkara. Goddess 'keezhkkaavu devi' is believed to be 'Bhadrakali'(Mahakali), in her fierce form or ugra form. Bhadrakali, is a form of mother Kali, supposed to be born from the third eye of lord Shiva, to kill the demon king 'Daruka'. Guruthi pooja is a ritual done at late evening to invoke goddess Mahakali. Earlier 'Guruthi Pooja' was done only on Fridays. But nowadays, it is performed every day. Occurring at about 450 BCE, Herodotus—a Greek historian—called Egypt the “Gift of the Nile” because ancient Egyptian civilization depended on the resources from the river so they could continue living in that vicinity. Beyond the Nile River is the Sahara Desert, and since it almost impossible to grow food in the desert, very few people lived far from the river itself. People that were settled close to the banks of the Nile shared the same language and also worshipped similar gods. "Hymn to The Nile" is a tune that was created and sang by the ancient Egyptian peoples about the flooding of the Nile River and all of the miracles it brought to Ancient

Egyptian civilization. Because the ancient Egyptians had relied on this miracle river, Egypt was the "Gift of the Nile." Isis (; AncientGreek: Ἴσις] ; Egyptian: "3s.t" or "js.t;" Coptic: ⲓⲥⲉ "Isis") is a goddess from the polytheistic pantheon of Egypt. She was first worshiped in ancient Egyptian religion, and later her worship spread throughout the Roman Empire and the greater Greco-Roman world. Isis is still widely worshiped by many pagans today in diverse religious contexts; including a number of distinct pagan religions, the modern Goddess movement, and interfaith organizations such as the Fellowship of Isis. Imentet (Ament, Amentent or Imentit, meaning "She of the West") was a goddess in Ancient Egyptian religion representing the necropolises west of the Nile. Androphagi (Ancient Greek : ἄνθρωποιφάγοι for "man-eaters") was an ancient nation of cannibals north of Scythia (according to Herodotus), probably in the forests between the upper waters of the Dnepr and Don. These people may have assisted the Scythians when King Darius the Great led a Persian invasion into what is now Southern Russia to punish the Scythians for their raids into the Achaemenid Empire. Imentet (Ament, Amentent or Imentit, meaning "She of the West") was a goddess in Ancient Egyptian religion representing the necropolises west of the Nile. Rituals such as prayers and offerings were efforts to provide for the gods and gain their favor. Formal religious practice centered on the pharaoh, the king of Egypt, who was believed to possess a divine power by virtue of his position.

An interior ministry (sometimes ministry of internal affairs or ministry of home affairs) is a government ministry typically responsible for policing, emergency management, national security, registration, supervision of local governments, conduct of elections, public administration and immigration matters. The ministry is often headed by a minister of the interior or a minister of home affairs. In some countries, matters relating to the maintenance of law and order and the administration of justice are the responsibility of a separate justice ministry. The Secretary of State for the Environment was a UK cabinet position, responsible for the Department of the Environment (DoE). This was created by Edward Heath as a combination of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Public Building and Works on 15 October 1970. Thus it managed a mixed portfolio of issues: housing and planning, local government, public buildings, environmental protection and, initially, transport - James Callaghan gave transport its own department again in 1976. It has been asserted that during the Thatcher government the DoE led the drive towards centralism, and the undermining of local government. Particularly, the concept of 'inner cities policy', often involving centrally negotiated public-private partnerships and centrally appointed development corporations, which moved control of many urban areas to the centre, and away from their, often left-wing, local authorities. The Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment (Dutch: "Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Milieu" ; IenM) is the Dutch Ministry responsible for Transport, Aviation, Housing, Public works, Spatial planning, Land management, Forestry, Water and the Environment. The Ministry was created in 2010 following the merger of the former Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management and Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment. The Ministry is headed by the Minister of Infrastructure and Environment, currently Melanie Schultz van Haegen. The Ministry of Public Works (Spanish: Ministerio de Fomento) is the government ministry in Spain responsible for preparation and implementation of government policy on land transport infrastructure, air and maritime jurisdiction of state and control, management and regulation of administrative services transport, management and direction of all postal and telegraph services, the momentum and direction of state services related to astronomy, geodesy, geophysics and mapping and planning and programming of investments related to the services mentioned above. Transport in Argentina is mainly based on a complex network of routes, crossed by relatively inexpensive long-distance buses and by cargo trucks. The country also has a number of national and international airports. The importance of the long-distance train is minor today, though in the past it was widely used and is now regaining momentum after the re-nationalisation of the country's commuter and freight networks. Fluvial transport is mostly used for cargo. The Ministry of Works and Transport is a Cabinet level government ministry of Uganda, that is mandated to plan, develop and maintain an economic, efficient and effective transport infrastructure, and transport services by road, rail, water, and air. The ministry is also mandated to manage public works including government structures and promote standards in the construction industry. The ministry is headed by a Cabinet Minister. The current Minister of Works and Transport is Engineer Monica Azuba Ntege. The Ministry of Planning and Infrastructure (Portuguese: "Ministro do Planeamento e Infraestruturas"), formerly Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications (Ministrio das Obras Pblicas, Transportes e Comunicaes or "MOPTC") is a Portuguese government ministry. It has its head office in Lisbon. Secretary for Transport and Public Works (Portuguese: "Secretrio-Adjunto dos Transportes e Obras Pblicas") was a bureau secretary in Portuguese Macau. The Secretary headed the Secretariat for Transport and Public Works ("Secretaria dos Transportes e Obras Pblicas"). This was the only department to remain intact after the 1999 handover (see Secretariat for Transport and Public Works (Macau)). The Ministry of the Interior, Public Works and Housing is a government ministry in Argentina. It manages issues relating to domestic politics such as immigration, as well as transport in the country after it took over the Secretariat of Transport from the Ministry of Planning and Public Works in 2012. The current minister is Rogelio Frigerio, and the headquarters of the ministry can be found on the 25 Mayo Avenue in the barrio of San Nicols. The Ministry of Public Works and Transport is the government ministry responsible for public works and transport in Cambodia. The Ministry is mandated to ""Build, maintain and manage all the transportation infrastructure such as roads, bridges, ports, railways, waterways and buildings"" in the nation. Ministry offices are located in Phnom Penh. It manages issues relating to domestic politics such as immigration, as well as transport in the country after it took over the Secretariat of Transport from the Ministry of

Planning and Public Works in 2012. Transport in Argentina is mainly based on a complex network of routes, crossed by relatively inexpensive long-distance buses and by cargo trucks.

James Robert McMahon, Jr. (born August 21, 1959) is a former American football player. He played college football at Brigham Young University, where he was a two-time All-American (1980, 1981) and later in the professional ranks with the Chicago Bears, San Diego Chargers, Philadelphia Eagles, Minnesota Vikings, Arizona Cardinals, Cleveland Browns, and Green Bay Packers. He won two Super Bowl titles, the first with the Bears in Super Bowl XX where he was the starting quarterback, and the second with their rivals, the Green Bay Packers, in Super Bowl XXXI where he was a backup to Brett Favre. McMahon was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame in 1998.

Michael George Holmgren (born June 15, 1948) is a former American football coach and executive, most recently serving as president of the Cleveland Browns of the National Football League (NFL). Holmgren began his NFL career as a quarterbacks' coach and later as an offensive coordinator with the San Francisco 49ers, where they won Super Bowl XXIII and XXIV. He served as the head coach of the Green Bay Packers from 1992 to 1998, appearing in two Super Bowls, and of the Seattle Seahawks from 1999 to 2008. Prior to his career in the NFL, Holmgren coached football at the high school and collegiate levels.

William Russell Kinard (born December 16, 1933) is a former American football player and coach. He played professionally as a defensive back for the Cleveland Browns and Green Bay Packers of the National Football League (NFL) and the Buffalo Bills of the American Football League (AFL). Kinard played college football at the University of Mississippi (Ole Miss) before being drafted by the Cleveland Browns in the second round of the 1956 NFL Draft. He played professionally for four seasons and retired in 1960. Kinard later served as the head football coach at Ole Miss from 1971 to 1973 and at Gardner–Webb University in 1978, compiling a career coaching record of 20–14–1.

The Green Bay Packers season was the franchise's 94th season in the National Football League, the 95th overall and the eighth under head coach Mike McCarthy. The Packers came into the 2013 season looking to win the NFC North for the 3rd year in a row. They were coming off a 45-31 loss to the San Francisco 49ers in the NFC Divisional Playoffs. The Packers started the 2013 season with a rematch with the 49ers in San Francisco. They lost the game 34-28. After winning their home opener against the Redskins, they lost 34-30 in Cincinnati to the Bengals after they had a 30-14 lead in the 3rd quarter. After the loss, the Packers would win 4 games in a row to sit at 5-2 before losing a Monday Night game at home to the Bears 27-20. In that game, the Packers would lose star quarterback Aaron Rodgers to a broken collarbone in the 1st quarter. He would be replaced by Scott Tolzien and sometimes Matt Flynn. In week 12, the Packers tied the Vikings 26-26. It was Green Bay's first tie since 1987. The Packers would lose the next game 40-10 to the Lions on Thanksgiving to sit at 5-6-1, and looking like being on the verge of missing the postseason for the first time since 2008. The Packers would then beat the Falcons 22-21 to even their record at 6-6-1. The following week, the Packers defeated the Dallas Cowboys 37-36 in Dallas after they had trailed 26-3 at halftime. The comeback was the largest in franchise history. The Packers would then lose a shootout with the Pittsburgh Steelers 38-31 at home to sit at 7-7-1, the first meeting between the teams since Super Bowl XLV. The next week, the Packers defeated the Chicago Bears 33-28 at Soldier Field to clinch the NFC North in a game in which the winner would've clinched the division. The game was famously well known for a touchdown catch made by Randall Cobb from Aaron Rodgers with less than a minute remaining to seal the win. The play came on a 4th and 8 situation in which Cobb was wide open near the endzone. The Packers entered the playoffs as the 4 seed in the NFC. In the wild card game, they lost 23-20 in a rematch with the 49ers on a Phil Dawson field goal as time expired. The game was one of the coldest in NFL playoff history, with a final temperature of 5F (-15C).

Lewis Glen Carpenter (January 12, 1932 – November 14, 2010) was an American football player and coach. He played college football for the University of Arkansas and professionally for ten seasons in the National Football League (NFL) as a halfback and fullback with the Detroit Lions, Cleveland Browns, and Green Bay Packers. He played on three NFL Championship teams, with Detroit in 1953 and with Green Bay in 1961 and 1962. After his playing career ended, Carpenter spent 31 years as an assistant coach in the NFL with the Minnesota Vikings (1964–1966), Atlanta Falcons (1967–1968), Washington Redskins (1969), St. Louis Cardinals (1970–1972), Houston Oilers (1970–1974), Green Bay Packers (1975–1985), Detroit Lions (1987–1988), and Philadelphia Eagles (1990–1994). Carpenter also coached the Frankfurt Galaxy of the World League of American Football in 1996 and at Southwest Texas State University. He concluded his 47 years of playing and coaching football at the end of the 1996 season. Scientific tests on his brain diagnosed post-mortem

that he had an advanced case of chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE). The Green Bay Packers Fan Hall of Fame (capitalized by the organization as the Green Bay Packers FAN Hall of Fame) was the first hall of fame built to honor fans of a professional football team. It was established by the Green Bay Packers and the Green Bay Packers Hall of Fame in 1998. Fans may nominate themselves or others for inductions by submitting an essay of 500 words or less, accompanied by a photo or a two-minute video, explaining why they or another person are the ultimate Packers fan and deserve recognition. Ten finalists are chosen by a selection committee composed of members of the Packer Hall of Fame board and members of the Green Bay Packers' front office, and are profiled in the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, as well as on the Packers' website. Fans are then given an opportunity to vote on the 10 finalists whose stories were profiled. The 1967 Dallas Cowboys season was their eighth in the league. The team posted a 9–5 record and won the new four-team Capitol Division. The Cowboys hosted the Century Division winner Cleveland Browns at the Cotton Bowl and won 52–14 for the Eastern Conference title. This gained a rematch the following week for the NFL title with the two-time defending champion Green Bay Packers. Played in frigid sub-zero and windy conditions at Lambeau Field in Green Bay on December 31, the Packers scored a late touchdown to win by four points for their third consecutive NFL title. Green Bay easily won Super Bowl II two weeks later over the Oakland Raiders. The Cleveland Browns season was the team's 63rd season as a professional sports franchise and its 59th season as a member of the National Football League (NFL). The team had hoped to improve on its 2010 season, where it finished with a record of 5–11 and placed third in the AFC North, however, the team was eliminated from playoff contention in Week 14. This season marked the second season under the leadership of team president Mike Holmgren and general manager Tom Heckert, as well as the first season under head coach Pat Shurmur. The Browns played all of their home games at Cleveland Browns Stadium in Cleveland, Ohio. Leonard Frank "Fritz" Shurmur (July 15, 1932 – August 30, 1999) was an American football coach. He served as the head football coach at the University of Wyoming from 1971 to 1974, compiling a record of 15–29. He was subsequently an assistant coach in the National Football League (NFL) with the Detroit Lions (1975–1977), New England Patriots (1978–1981), Los Angeles Rams (1982–1990), Phoenix Cardinals (1991–1993), and Green Bay Packers (1994–1998). Shurmur was the defensive coordinator for the 1996 Green Bay Packers team that won Super Bowl XXXI. He was the uncle of former Cleveland Browns head coach Pat Shurmur. Raymond Earl Rhodes (born October 20, 1950) is a former senior defensive assistant for the Cleveland Browns. He is also the former American football head coach of the Philadelphia Eagles and the Green Bay Packers. Rhodes is the former assistant defensive backs coach of the Houston Texans, and earned five Super Bowl rings as an assistant coach with the San Francisco 49ers. He was named Coach of the Year by The Associated Press in 1995, his first season as a head coach. This season marked the second season under the leadership of team president Mike Holmgren and general manager Tom Heckert, as well as the first season under head coach Pat Shurmur. He served as the head coach of the Green Bay Packers from 1992 to 1998, appearing in two Super Bowls, and of the Seattle Seahawks from 1999 to 2008.

Sara Kamil-Yusof (born 18 December 1984 in Petaling Jaya, Selangor) is a Malaysian synchronised swimmer. She started synchronised swimming at the age of 12 in early 1997. A few months later, her coach retired and Sara stopped swimming. But later that year she was invited to join several other girls for a training stint for a few months in Canada for an upcoming national competition.

Violinist Albert Ivan Stern was born in New York City. His parents, father Murray Abraham Shmulevitch and mother Grace Sara Stern (ne Gold), were both Jewish and born in Poland. Grace Gold immigrated to the US as a child and Murray immigrated later after graduating from Humboldt University of Berlin as a Doctor of medicine. After arriving in the US, Murray entered a lifelong career in business sales and, following in the footsteps of his father, became a prominent builder. Both his mother and father came from families of predominantly musicians. He had an older brother Stanley Stern (later known as Jack Stern) and an older sister Florence London. Stern has 4 children, daughters Adina T. Stern, a prominent attorney, Aura L. Stern, a financier, daughter Shereen A. Stern, a nurse, and son Shawn Stern, a novelist. He is married to Patricia A Stern (Ne Trzaska).

Sara Catharina Alström (born October 28, 1975 in Stockholm) is a Swedish actress. She started acting when she was 11 years old, then together with her younger sister Hanna. She studied at Balettakademien 1993–95 and Kulturama 1994–96 and later in New York City at Actors Studio and Stella Adler Studio of Acting.

Born to Fly is the third studio album by Sara Evans, released in October 2000. It is her highest-selling album to date, having earned 2 Platinum certification by the RIAA for U.S. sales of two million copies. The lead single, "Born to Fly," reached number one on January 19, 2001. The album was one of the most successful of the year. Evans was nominated for five CMA Awards: Album of the Year; song, single, and music video (for the title-track), and Female Vocalist of the Year. She won her first CMA award for music video of the year, "Born to Fly." The international version of the album includes a bonus track, "You", which was later released in North America as a bonus track on her 2005 album, "Real Fine Place". "Born to Fly" was a defining album for Sara. Her earlier albums had a more neotraditional country sound, while all of her later albums had a more crossover-friendly country pop sound, similar to Martina McBride and Faith Hill.

Sara Ahmadi (Persian: سارا احمدی) (born 19 March 1978 in Tehran) is an Iranian daf and dayereh player and the lead composer of Kaliveh Group. She is the sister of Asieh Ahmadi.

Princess Sara bint Faisal of Jordan (born 27 March 1997) is the daughter Prince Faisal bin Hussein and Princess Alia, and a niece of King Abdullah II of Jordan. She is the younger sister of Princess Ayah and Prince Omar, and is also twin to Princess Aisha. Princess Sara currently attends Amman Baccalaureate School and is a senior.

Sara Jordan Powell (born October 6, 1938) is an American gospel musician. Her first works, "Touch Somebody's Life" and "When Jesus Comes," were released in 1972, and got significant radio airtime. She has released an album that was produced by James Cleveland, "Touch Somebody's Life," which came out in 1975 on Savoy Records. Powell released four more albums on that label, 1980's "I Must Tell Jesus", 1990's "Sara Jordan Powell" and "When Jesus Comes to Stay," and 1995's "The Soul of Sara Jordan Powell." Subsequently, she released one album with Compendia Music Group that same year, "Live in Houston." Her music even has been performed at the White House. She performed in 1979 for President Jimmy Carter, and she was joined by Chuck Berry, Billy Eckstine, Evelyn "Champagne" King, and Andra Crouch. President Ronald Reagan appointed her to serve on the Year of the Bible Committee. She got the opportunity to minister to President Bill Clinton in Memphis, Tennessee, at the request of Bishop Louis Henry Ford, along with Dr. Vernard Johnson.

Hanna Carolina Alström (born July 7, 1981) is a Swedish actress.

Adam Cannata Emmenecker (born December 3, 1985) is an American basketball player who completed his college career as a point guard at Drake University in Des Moines, Iowa in 2008. During the 2007-08 basketball season, Emmenecker, who had been a walk-on (non-scholarship player) for his first three years at Drake, emerged from obscurity to lead the Bulldogs to a sweep of the regular-season and tournament titles in the Missouri Valley Conference, and received numerous honors for his performance as both a player and a student. Born in Saginaw, Michigan, Adam's parents are Michael A. Emmenecker and Jo Ann B. Cannata. He has one sister, Sara C. Emmenecker. Adam completed his first marathon on October 18, 2015 by running the Des Moines Marathon in 4:21:27.

Sister Joan Evans, PBVM is a retired Australian religious sister born in 1931 who was based in the Klong Toei slums in Bangkok, Thailand. She is a member of the Western Australian Congregation of Presentation Sisters. Sister Joan is a charity activist, who helps the needy youth and families in the slums of the Thai capital. Each fortnight, Sister Joan's project

supports around 100 babies with deliveries of powdered milk. Sara Catharina Alström (born October 28, 1975 in Stockholm) is a Swedish actress. She started acting when she was 11 years old, then together with her younger sister Hanna. Hanna Carolina Alström (born July 7, 1981) is a Swedish actress.

A Complicated Kindness is the third novel by Canadian author Miriam Toews. The novel won a number of awards including the Governor General's Award for English Fiction, the CBA Libris Fiction Award, and CBC's Canada Reads. Miriam Toews (; born 1964 in Steinbach, Manitoba) is a Canadian writer, best known for her novels "A Complicated Kindness" and "All My Puny Sorrows". She has won a number of literary prizes including the Governor General's Award for Fiction and the Writers' Trust Engel/Findley Award for body of work. She is also a two-time finalist for the Scotiabank Giller Prize and a two-time winner of the Rogers Writers' Trust Fiction Prize.

Irma Voth is the fifth novel by Canadian author Miriam Toews. The novel, about a Mennonite teenager whose life is transformed when a bohemian film crew comes to her settlement to make a film about Mennonites, was informed by Toews' experience as lead actress in "Silent Light", the award-winning film written and directed by Mexican filmmaker, Carlos Reygadas.

Dimitër Gotscheff (Bulgarian: Димитър Готсчеф ; born 26 April 1943 in Parvomai, Bulgaria; died 20 October 2013 in Berlin) was a Bulgarian-born German theater director. His work is often associated with dramatist and director Heiner Müller. The Mission: Memory of a Revolution (Der Auftrag: Erinnerungen an eine Revolution), also known as "The Task", is a postmodern drama by the (formerly East) German playwright Heiner Müller. The play was written and first published in 1979. Müller and his wife Ginka Cholakova co-directed its first theatrical production in 1980, at the intimate 'Theatre im 3.Stock' studio space of the Volksbühne in Berlin (opening on 16 November). Müller also directed a full-house production in 1982 at the Bochum Theatre in West Germany.

Robert Wilson (born October 4, 1941) is an American experimental theater stage director and playwright who has been described by the media as "[America]'s – or even the world's – foremost avant-garde 'theater artist. Over the course of his wide-ranging career, he has also worked as a choreographer, performer, painter, sculptor, video artist, and sound and lighting designer. He is best known for his collaborations with Philip Glass on "Einstein on the Beach", and with numerous other artists, including Heiner Müller, William S. Burroughs, Allen Ginsberg, Lou Reed, Tom Waits, David Byrne, Laurie Anderson, Gavin Bryars, Rufus Wainwright, Marina Abramović, Willem Dafoe, Mikhail Baryshnikov, Darryl Pinckney and Lady Gaga.

Heiner Müller (; January 9, 1929 – December 30, 1995) was a German (formerly East German) dramatist, poet, writer, essayist and theatre director. Described as "the theatre's greatest living poet" since Samuel Beckett, Müller is arguably the most important German dramatist of the 20th century after Bertolt Brecht. His "enigmatic, fragmentary pieces" are a significant contribution to postmodern drama and postdramatic theatre.

Inge Müller (born Inge Meyer) (March 13, 1925 – June 1, 1966) was an East German author and second wife of East German playwright Heiner Müller.

Hamletmachine (in German, Die Hamletmaschine) is a postmodernist drama by German playwright and theatre director Heiner Müller. Written in 1977, the play is loosely based on "Hamlet" by William Shakespeare. The play originated in relation to a translation of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" that Müller undertook. Some critics claim the play problematizes the role of intellectuals during the East German Communism area; others argue that the play should be understood in relation to wider post-modern concepts. Characteristic of the play is that it is not centred on a conventional plot, but partially connects through sequences of monologues, where the protagonist leaves his role and reflects on being an actor.

All My Puny Sorrows is the sixth novel by Canadian writer Miriam Toews. The novel won the 2014 Rogers Writers' Trust Fiction Prize, and was shortlisted for the 2014 Scotiabank Giller Prize, the 2015 Folio Prize for Literature, and the 2015 Wellcome Book Prize. Toews has said that the novel draws heavily on the events leading up to the 2010 suicide of her sister, Marjorie.

Miriam Toews (; born 1964 in Steinbach, Manitoba) is a Canadian writer, best known for her novels "A Complicated Kindness" and "All My Puny Sorrows".

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