

## Image

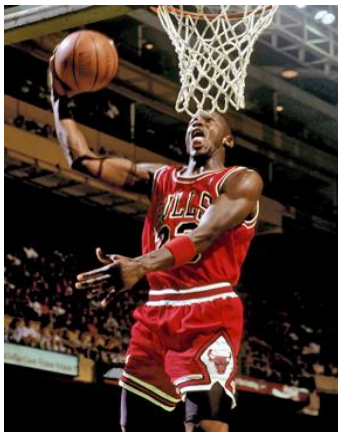


## Text

On 1 September 1939, Germany invaded Poland using seventy-two divisions (including 16 reserve infantry divisions in OKH reserves), including seven panzer divisions and four light divisions. Three days later, France and Britain declared war on Germany. The seven panzer and four light divisions were arrayed in five armies, forming two army groups. The battalion strength of the 1 Panzer Division included no less than fourteen Panzer I's, while the other six divisions included thirty-four Panzer I's. Perrett, "German Light Panzers", pp. 37 A total of about 2,700 tanks were available for the invasion of Poland, but only 310 of the heavier Panzer II's and IV's were available. Furthermore, 350 were of Czech design—the rest were either Panzer I's or Panzer II's. McCarthy, "Panzerkrieg", p. 50–51 The invasion was swift and the last Polish pockets of resistance surrendered on 6 October. McCarthy, "Panzerkrieg", p. 59 The entire campaign had lasted five weeks (with help of the Soviet forces which attacked on 17th of September), and the success of Germany's tanks in the campaign was summed up in response to Hitler on 5 September: when asked if it had been the dive bombers who destroyed a Polish artillery regiment, Guderian replied, "No, our panzers!" Guderian, "Panzer Leader", p. 73



Sarah Hare died in 1692 and was buried in Westminister Abbey, and Hare in 1708, to be succeeded by his grandson Henry Hare, 3rd Baron Coleraine. Henry Hare was a leading antiquary, residing only briefly at Bruce Castle between lengthy tours of Europe. The house was remodelled again under the 3rd Baron Coleraine's ownership. An extra range of rooms was added to the north, and the pediment of the north front ornamented with a large crest of the Coleraine arms. Hare's marriage was not consummated, and following an affair with a French woman, Rosa du Plessis, du Plessis bore him his only child, a daughter named Henrietta Rosa Peregrina, born in France in 1745. Pegram 1987, p. 8 Hare died in 1749 leaving his estates to the four-year-old Henrietta, but her claim was rejected owing to her French nationality. After many years of legal challenges, the estates, including Bruce Castle, were granted to her husband James Townsend, whom she had married at age 18. James Townsend remodelled the east facade to have the appearance of a typical Georgian house. James Townsend was a leading citizen of the day.



Freshly motivated by the playoff defeat, Jordan trained aggressively for the 1995–96 season. Kerr, Steve. , [bbc.co.uk](http://bbc.co.uk), accessed March 16, 2007. Strengthened by the addition of rebound specialist Dennis Rodman, the Bulls dominated the league, starting the season 41–3, [databasebasketball.com](http://databasebasketball.com), accessed January 20, 2007. and eventually finishing with the best regular season record in NBA history: 72–10. Jordan led the league in scoring with 30.4 ppg., [nba.com/history](http://nba.com/history), accessed January 15, 2007. and won the league's regular season and All-Star Game MVP awards. In the playoffs, the Bulls lost only three games in four series, defeating the Seattle SuperSonics in the NBA Finals to win the championship. Jordan was named Finals MVP for a record fourth time, surpassing Magic Johnson's three Finals MVP awards. He also achieved only the second sweep of the MVP Awards in the All-Star Game, regular season and NBA Finals, duplicating Willis Reed's feat during the 1969–70 season. Because this was Jordan's first championship since his father's death, and it was won on Father's Day, Jordan reacted very emotionally upon winning the title, including a memorable scene of him sobbing on the locker room floor with the game ball.