


Maroon 5 is an American pop rock band that originated in Los Angeles, California. It currently consists of lead vocalist Adam Levine, keyboardist and rhythm guitarist Jesse Carmichael, bassist Mickey Madden, lead guitarist James Valentine, drummer Matt Flynn and keyboardist PJ Morton.

"What Lovers Do" is a song by American pop rock band Maroon 5 featuring American R&B singer Sza. It was released on August 30, 2017, as the third single from the band's upcoming sixth studio album (2017). The song contains an interpolation of the 2016 song "Sexual" by Neiked featuring Dyo, therefore Victor Rådström, Dyo and Elina Stridh are credited as songwriters.

Kentucky Jones is a half-hour comedy/drama starring Dennis Weaver as Kenneth Yarborough "K.Y. or Kentucky" Jones, D.V.M., a recently widowed former horse trainer and active horse farm owner, who becomes the guardian of Dwight Eisenhower "Ike" Wong, a 10-year-old Chinese orphan, played by Ricky Der. Harry Morgan, previously of the CBS sitcoms "December Bride" and "Pete and Gladys", was featured in the series as Seldom Jackson, a former jockey who assists Dr. Jones. Cherylene Lee appears as Annie Ng, Ike's friend. Arthur Wong portrays Mr. Ng, Annie's father. Keye Luke (1904-1991) stars as Mr. Wong, a friend of Dr. Jones. Nancy Rennick (1932-2006) appears as Miss Throncroft, a social worker. "Kentucky Jones", which ran on NBC from September 19, 1964, to September 11, 1965, was the first of four television series starring Weaver after he left the role of the marshall's helper Chester Goode on CBS's western classic "Gunsmoke".

Harry Morgan (born Harry Bratsberg, April 10, 1915 – December 7, 2011) was an American actor and director whose television and film career spanned six decades. Morgan's major roles included Pete Porter in both "December Bride" (1954–1959) and "Pete and Gladys" (1960–1962); Officer Bill Gannon on "Dragnet" (1967–1970); Amos Coogan on "Hec Ramsey" (1972–1974); and his starring role as Colonel Sherman T. Potter in "M*A*S*H" (1975–1983) and "AfterMASH" (1983–1984). Morgan appeared in more than 100 films.

Dzongsar Jamyang Khyentse Rinpoche

(, born June 18, 1961), also known as Khyentse Norbu, is a Tibetan/Bhutanese lama, filmmaker, and writer. His four major films are "The Cup" (1999), "Travellers and Magicians" (2003), (2013) and, most recently, "Hema Hema: Sing Me a Song While I Wait" (2017). He is the author of the books "What Makes You Not a Buddhist" (Shambhala, 2007); "Not for Happiness: A Guide to the So-Called Preliminary Practices" (Shambhala, 2012); "The Guru Drinks Bourbon" (Shambhala, 2016); and "Best Foot Forward: A Pilgrim's Guide to the Sacred Sites of the Buddha" (Shambhala, 2018) and his other books like "Teachings on Ngöndro Parting from the Four Attachments What to do at India's Buddhist Holy Sites Buddha Nature Introduction to the Middle Way" are also available through the Siddhartha's Intent website. He is the eldest son of Thinley Norbu, and therefore the grandson of Dudjom Jigdral Yeshe Dorje. Rinpoche has teachers from all four major schools of Tibetan Buddhism and is a follower and champion of the Rimé (non-sectarian) movement. He considers Dilgo Khyentse as his main guru. He is also the primary custodian of the teachings of Jamyang Khyentse Wangpo.

The Cup (ལྷན་སྐྱེས་ or "Phörpa") is a 1999 Tibetan-language film directed by Khyentse Norbu. The plot involves two young football-crazed Tibetan refugee novice monks in a remote Himalayan monastery in India who desperately try to obtain a television for the monastery to watch the 1998 World Cup final. The movie was shot in the Tibetan refugee village Bir in India (Himachal Pradesh) (almost entirely between Chokling Gumpa and Elu Road). Producer Jeremy Thomas had developed a relationship with Norbu when he was an advisor on Bertolucci's "Little Buddha". Thomas later remembered his

experience making the film:

Alexander Leslie, Earl of Ross(died 1402) was a Scottish nobleman.Born between 1367 and 1382, he was the son of Walter Leslie, Lord of Ross and Euphemia I, Countess of Ross.In around 1394 he became Earl of Ross and sometime before 1398 he married Isabel Stewart, daughter of Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany.They had one child, Euphemia.He died at Dingwall, Scotland on 8 May 1402.

Euphemia II, Countess of Ross(also Euphemia Leslie) was the daughter of Alexander Leslie, Earl of Ross and his wife Isabella Stewart, daughter of Robert Stewart, 1st Duke of Albany.She was the only child and heir of Earl Alexander, and succeeded to the earldom" de jure" upon his death in 1402.She became a ward of her grandfather Albany, and never seems to have exercised much power in the province of Ross.There was a failed attempt to marry her to Thomas Dunbar, the son of Thomas Dunbar, Earl of Moray.Governor Albany persuaded her to resign the earldom to his own second son, John Stewart, Earl of Buchan.This action was challenged by Domhnall of Islay, Lord of the Isles, who claimed the earldom on behalf of his wife Mariota and who became an enemy of the Albany Stewarts.Euphemia thereafter disappears from the record, retiring to the nunnery of North Berwick.Some of the histories report that she was deformed, seemingly a hunchback.

Chiang Hsiao-wu (also known as Alex Chiang; April 25, 1945 - July 1, 1991) was the second son of Chiang Ching-kuo, the President of the Republic of China in Taiwan from 1978 to 1988.His mother is Faina Ipatyevna Vakhreva, also known as Chiang Fang-liang.He had one older brother, Hsiao-wen, one older sister, Hsiao-chang, and one younger brother, Hsiao-yung.He also had two half-brothers, Winston Chang and John Chiang, with whom he shared the same father.He was president of the state-run Broadcasting Corporation of China from 1980 to 1986, and later headed the Republic of China mission to Singapore for two years, starting in April 1986 as the deputy trade representative before being transferred to the mission to Japan in 1990.In a December 1985 speech, Hsiao-wu's father Chiang Ching-kuo declared "If someone asks me whether anyone in my family would run for the next presidential term, my reply is, 'It can't be and it won't be.'" Prior to the speech, Chiang Hsiao-wu was the only one of Chiang Ching-kuo's sons mentioned as a potential successor.He died at the age of 46, on July 1, 1991, at the Taipei Veterans General Hospital in Taiwan as a result of congestive heart failure brought on by chronic inflammation of the pancreas.He was survived by his wife and two children.

Chiang Ching-kuo (27 April 1910 – 13 January 1988) was a politician of the Republic of China.The eldest and only biological son of former president Chiang Kai-shek, he held numerous posts in the government of the Republic of China.He served as Premier of the Republic of China between 1972–78 and was the President of the Republic of China from 1978 until his death in 1988.Chiang Ching-kuo was sent as a teenager to study in the Soviet Union during the First United Front in 1925, when his father's Nationalist Party and the Chinese Communist Party were in alliance.He attended university there, but when the Chinese Nationalists violently broke with the Communists, Stalin sent him to work in a steel factory in the Ural Mountains.There he met and married Faina Vakhreva.When war between China and Japan was imminent in 1937, Stalin sent the couple to China.During the war his father gradually came to trust Ching-kuo and gave him more and more responsibilities, including administration.After the Japanese surrender, Chiang-kuo was given the job of ridding Shanghai of corruption, which he attacked with ruthless efficiency.The victory of the Communists in 1949 drove the Chiangs and their government to Taiwan.Chiang Ching-kuo was first given control of the secret police, a position he retained until 1965 and in which he used arbitrary arrests and torture to ensure tight control.He then became Minister of Defense 1965-1969, Vice-Premier, 1972-78, Premier, 1972-78.After his father's death in 1976 he took leadership of the Nationalist Party as Chairman, and

was elected President of the Republic in 1978. Under his tenure, the government of the Republic of China, while authoritarian, became more open and tolerant of political dissent. Chiang courted Taiwanese voters and reduced the preference for those who had come from the mainland after the war. Towards the end of his life, Chiang relaxed government controls on the media and speech and allowed Taiwanese Han into positions of power, including his successor Lee Teng-hui.

Victoria Mary Sackville-West, Lady Nicolson, CH (9 March 1892 – 2 June 1962), usually known as Vita Sackville-West, was an English poet, novelist, and garden designer. She was a successful novelist, poet, and journalist, as well as a prolific letter writer and diarist. She published more than a dozen collections of poetry during her lifetime and 13 novels. She was twice awarded the Hawthornden Prize for Imaginative Literature: in 1927 for her pastoral epic, "The Land", and in 1933 for her "Collected Poems". She was the inspiration for the androgynous protagonist of *Orlando*, by her famous friend and lover, Virginia Woolf. She had a longstanding column in "The Observer" (1946–1961) and is remembered for the celebrated garden at Sissinghurst created with her husband, Sir Harold Nicolson.

Victoria Josefa Dolores Catalina Sackville-West, Baroness Sackville (23 September 1862 – 30 January 1936) married her first cousin Lionel Edward Sackville-West, 3rd Baron Sackville. Their daughter was the writer, poet and gardener Vita Sackville-West. The family lived mainly at Knole House, an estate that had been in the Sackville family for centuries. Victoria, having experienced a controversial life herself, has since been mostly displaced in the public's consciousness by the colourful life of her daughter Vita.

Eye to the Telescope is a quarterly online journal of the Science Fiction Poetry Association, which publishes speculative poetry, including science-fiction, fantasy, horror, and poetry. It was established in 2011. It is a theme-based periodical with rotating editors. The first issue, in May 2011, had the theme "The Long and Short of Speculative Poetry," and featured both short poems, including haiku, tanka, and other short poems, contrasted with long poems. It was edited by Samantha Henderson and Deborah P Kolodji. Since then the journal's editors are selected by the current SFWA president and change with each issue; as a result, editorial policies change with each issue as well.

The Science Fiction & Fantasy Poetry Association (SFWA) was established as the Science Fiction Poetry Association in 1978 by Suzette Haden Elgin to bring together poets and readers interested in science fiction poetry. In 2015 the president of the SFWA was Bryan D. Dietrich, with Bryan Thao Worra starting as president in September 2016, with Vice-President Sandra J. Lindow and Secretary Shannon Connor Winward. In 2017, members of the Science Fiction Poetry Association voted to change the name of the organization to the Science Fiction & Fantasy Poetry Association, while keeping the acronym "SFWA", similar to the Science Fiction and Fantasy Writers of America.

On Chesil Beach is an upcoming British drama film directed by Dominic Cooke in his motion picture directorial debut. Ian McEwan self-adapted his own 2007 Booker Prize-nominated novella of the same name. It stars Saoirse Ronan and Billy Howle. The film had its world premiere in the Special Presentations section at the Toronto International Film Festival on September 7, 2017.

Billy Howle (born November 9, 1989) is an actor, known for his work as James Warwick on the E4 television series, "Glue". He has since co-starred in the film, "The Sense of an Ending" (as the younger version of Jim Broadbent's lead character) and the miniseries "The Witness for the Prosecution" in the pivotal role of defendant, Leonard Vole. He also appeared in "Dunkirk". Howle will next be seen

opposite Saoirse Ronan in the drama, "On Chesil Beach", in the adaptation of Anton Chekhov's iconic play, "The Seagull", and in Netflix film "Outlaw King".

"Lost!" is a song by the British rock band Coldplay. The band co-produced it with Brian Eno and Markus Dravs for their fourth album, "Viva la Vida or Death and All His Friends". The song was released on 10 November 2008 as the fourth overall single from the album to generally positive critical reviews. A live version was released via digital download following a performance of the band and Jay-Z at the 2009 Grammy Awards, spurring high digital sales and giving "Lost!" a new peak at number 40 in the United States.

Coldplay are a British rock band formed in 1996 by lead vocalist and keyboardist Chris Martin and lead guitarist Jonny Buckland at University College London (UCL). After they formed under the name Pectoralz, Guy Berryman joined the group as bassist and they changed their name to Starfish. Will Champion joined as drummer and backing vocalist, completing the lineup. Creative director Phil Harvey is often referred to as the fifth member by the band. The band renamed themselves "Coldplay" in 1998, before recording and releasing three EPs: "Safety" in 1998 and "Brothers & Sisters" and "The Blue Room" in 1999. "The Blue Room" was their first release on a major label, after signing to Parlophone.

The Hürriyet Daily News, formerly Hürriyet Daily News and Economic Review and Turkish Daily News, is the oldest current English-language daily in Turkey, founded in 1961. The paper was bought by the Doğan Media Group in 2001 and has been under the media group's flagship "Hürriyet" from 2006; both papers were sold to Demirören Holdings in 2018.

Doğan Media Group ("Doğan Yayın Holding A.Ş.") was a Turkish media conglomerate, part of the Doğan Holding conglomerate. The company was established in 1997 to bring together Doğan's media properties. These include the "PostaHürriyet" (including "Fanatik"), and "Radikal" newspapers, the television channels Kanal D and CNN Türk, and the Doğan News Agency. It also operated "Doğan Kitap", a major book publisher, and "Doğan Music Company", a major music label. Doğan also operated print facilities and media distribution, for other newspapers and magazines as well as its own. From 1979 to 2011, Doğan Media Group owned "Milliyet" and "Vatan". In August 2014, Doğan Holding announced its plan to take over Doğan Media Group with all its assets and liabilities and absorb it. The takeover was completed on 26 August 2014 and Doğan Media Group was dissolved. Doğan Holding chairperson Begüm Faralyalı said the merger would lead to a 'more simple management'. 22 March 2018 all the media group was sold to Demirören Media Group for \$ 1.1 billion price.

Rip Off Press, Inc. is a mail order retailer and distributor, better known as the former publisher of "adult-themed" series like "The Fabulous Furry Freak Brothers" and "Rip Off Comix", as well as many other seminal publications from the underground comix era. Founded in 1969 in San Francisco by four friends from Austin, Texas — cartoonists Gilbert Shelton and Jack Jackson, and Fred Todd and Dave Moriaty — Rip Off Press is now run out of Auburn, California, by Todd and his wife. Rip Off Press is also notable for being the original company to publish the fourth edition of the "Principia Discordia", a Discordian religious text written by Gregory Hill and Kerry Thornley. It was also an early publisher of the infamous booklet on drug manufacturing, "Psychedelic Chemistry".

The Rip Off Review of Western Culture was an underground comics magazine published by Rip Off Press and produced out of San Francisco, California. It published three issues in 1972. The publication

was historically significant in that it brought together the work of many noteworthy underground artists and writers.

The Georgia International Convention Center or GICC, opened in April 2009, is the second largest convention center in the U.S. state of Georgia, second only to the Georgia World Congress Center. It is located at 2000 Convention Center Concourse, just off Camp Creek Parkway (S.R. 6) and Roosevelt Highway (U.S. 29) in College Park. The Convention Center is accessible from the Airport MARTA station (via a connection to the ATL Skytrain), Interstate 285, and Interstate 85.

The Georgia World Congress Center (GWCC) is a convention center in Atlanta, Georgia, USA. Enclosing some 3.9 million ft (360,000 m) in exhibition space and hosting more than a million visitors each year, the GWCC is the third-largest convention center in the United States. Opened in 1976, the GWCC was the first state-owned convention center established in the United States. The center is operated on behalf of the state by the Georgia World Congress Center Authority, which was chartered in 1971 by Georgia General Assembly to develop an international trade and exhibition center in Atlanta. The authority later developed the Georgia Dome, Centennial Olympic Park, and Mercedes-Benz Stadium, which replaced the Georgia Dome. The Georgia Dome was closed on March 5, 2017 and is scheduled for implosion on November 20, 2017 while Mercedes-Benz Stadium officially opened on August 26, 2017. While the GWCCA owns Mercedes-Benz Stadium, AMB Group, the parent organization for the National Football League's Atlanta Falcons and Major League Soccer's Atlanta United FC, is responsible for the stadium's operations.

Alfonso Jordan, also spelled Alfons Jordan or Alphonse Jourdain (1103–1148), was the Count of Tripoli (1105–09), Count of Rouergue (1109–48) and Count of Toulouse, Margrave of Provence and Duke of Narbonne (1112–48). He was the son of Raymond IV of Toulouse by his third wife, Elvira of Castile. He was born in the castle of Mont Pèlerin in Tripoli while his father was on the First Crusade. He was given the name "Jourdain" after being baptised in the Jordan River. Alfonso's father died when he was two years old and he remained under the guardianship of his cousin, William Jordan, Count of Cerdagne, until he was five. He was then taken to Europe, where his half-brother Bertrand had given him the county of Rouergue. Upon Bertrand's death in 1112, Alfonso succeeded to the county of Toulouse and marquisate of Provence. In 1114, Duke William IX of Aquitaine, who claimed Toulouse by right of his wife Philippa, daughter of Count William IV, invaded the county and conquered it. Alfonso recovered a part in 1119, but he was not in full control until 1123. When at last successful, he was excommunicated by Pope Callixtus II for having expelled the monks of Saint-Gilles, who had aided his enemies. Alfonso next had to fight for his rights in Provence against Count Raymond Berengar III of Barcelona. Not until September 1125 did their war end in "peace and concord pax et concordia". At this stage, Alfonso was master of the regions lying between the Pyrenees and the Alps, the Auvergne and the sea. His ascendancy was, according to one commentator, an unmixed good to the country, for during a period of fourteen years art and industry flourished. In March 1126, Alfonso was at the court of Alfonso VII of León when he acceded to the throne. According to the "*Chronica Adefonsi imperatoris*", Alfonso and Suero Vermúdez took the city of León from opposition magnates and handed it over to Alfonso VII. Among those who may have accompanied Alfonso on one of his many extended stays in Spain was the troubadour Marcabru. About 1134 Alfonso seized the viscounty of Narbonne and ruled it during the minority of the Viscountess Ermengarde, only restoring it to her in 1143. In 1141 King Louis VII pressed the claim of Philippa on behalf of his wife, Eleanor of Aquitaine, even besieging Toulouse, but without result. That same year Alfonso Jordan was again in Spain, making a pilgrimage to Saint James of Compostela, when he proposed a peace between the king of León and García VI of Navarre, which became the basis for subsequent negotiations. In 1144, Alfonso again incurred the displeasure of the church by siding with the citizens of Montpellier against their lord. In 1145, Bernard of Clairvaux addressed a letter to him full of concern about a heretic named Henry in the diocese of

Toulouse. Bernard even went there to preach against the heresy, an early expression of Catharism. A second time he was excommunicated; but in 1146 he took the cross (i.e., vowed to go on crusade) at a meeting in Vézelay called by Louis VII. In August 1147, he embarked for the near east on the Second Crusade. He lingered on the way in Italy and probably in Constantinople, where he may have met the Emperor Manuel I. Alfonso finally arrived at Acre in 1148. Among his companions he had made enemies and he was destined to take no share in the crusade he had joined. He died at Caesarea, and there were accusations of poisoning, usually levelled either against Eleanor of Aquitaine, wife of Louis, or Melisende, the mother of King Baldwin III of Jerusalem, who may have wanted to eliminate him as a rival to her brother-in-law Raymond II. By his wife since 1125, Faydiva d'Uzès, he left two legitimate sons: Raymond, who succeeded him, and Alfonso. His daughter Faydiva (died 1154) married Count Humbert III of Savoy. He left two other daughters: the legitimate Agnes (died 1187) and the illegitimate Laurentia, who married Count Bernard III of Comminges.

Elvira of Castile (before 1082?-1151) was a countess consort of Toulouse. She was the illegitimate daughter of Alfonso VI of León and Castile, by his mistress Jimena Muñoz, and full sister of Theresa, Countess of Portugal. She married, firstly, Raymond IV, Count of Toulouse in 1094, being mother of count Alfonso Jordan. Elvira accompanied Raymond on the First Crusade in 1096, and was present at the siege of Tripoli, where she gave birth to their son. It appears that the couple separated before the death of Raymond. Elvira returned to Castile. Her son became the monarch of Tripoli upon the death of Raymond in 1105, but Elvira is not mentioned as present in Tripoli. In Castile, before 1117, she married Count Fernando Fernández de Carrión, having three additional children: Diego, García and Teresa Fernández, who was a wife of Count Osorio Martínez.

Eduardo Nicanor Frei Montalva (January 16, 1911 – January 22, 1982) was a Chilean political leader. In his long political career, he was Minister of Public Works, president of his Christian Democratic Party, senator, President of the Senate, and the 28th president of Chile from 1964 to 1970. His eldest son, Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle, also became president of Chile (1994–2000). Frei's Christian Democratic Party supported the Armed Forces intervention to remove his successor Salvador Allende from office in 1973, after the Chamber of Deputies, on August 22, 1973, accused Allende of violating the Constitution and called for his overthrow. He was later a vocal opponent of the Augusto Pinochet regime. On January 22, 1982, Frei was assassinated in Santiago, Chile.

Eduardo Alfredo Juan Bernardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle (born June 24, 1942) is a Chilean politician and civil engineer who was President of Chile from 1994 to 2000. He was also a Senator, fulfilling the role of President of the Senate from 2006 to 2008. He attempted a comeback as the candidate of the ruling Concertación coalition for the 2009 presidential election, but was narrowly defeated. His father was Eduardo Frei Montalva, who was President of Chile from 1964 to 1970.

Johnny Pemberton (born in 1981) is an American actor and comedian from Rochester, Minnesota. He is best known for his role as the titular "Son of Zorn" in the short-lived Fox sitcom, and has also appeared as the recurring character Bo Thompson in the NBC sitcom "Superstore".

Superstore is an American single-camera sitcom television series that premiered on NBC on November 30, 2015. The series was created by Justin Spitzer, who also serves as an executive producer. Starring America Ferrera (who also serves as a producer) and Ben Feldman, "Superstore" follows a group of employees working at "Cloud 9", store number 1217, a fictional big-box store in St. Louis, Missouri. The ensemble and supporting cast features Lauren Ash, Colton Dunn, Nico Santos, Nichole Bloom, and Mark McKinney.

Death in Paradise is a British-French crime comedy-drama television series created by Robert Thorogood, starring Ben Miller (series 1–3), Kris Marshall (series 3–6) & Ardal O'Hanlon (series 6–present). The programme is a joint UK and French production filmed on the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe and broadcast on BBC One in the United Kingdom and France 2 in France. "Death in Paradise" has enjoyed high ratings, leading to repeated renewals. A sixth series began broadcasting on 5 January 2017 and aired its finale on 23 February, with the subsequent DVD release occurring three days later on 27 February 2017. The show will return in 2018 for a seventh series.

Ardal O'Hanlon (; born 8 October 1965) is an Irish comedian and actor. He played Father Dougal McGuire in "Father Ted", George Sunday/Thermoman in "My Hero", and DI Jack Mooney in "Death in Paradise".

Fíacha Fínscothach, son of Sétna Airt, was, according to medieval Irish legend and historical tradition, a High King of Ireland.His father became High King after killing the previous incumbent, Rothechtaid mac Main, in single combat at Cruachan in defence of Fíachu.Fíachu went into exile, but returned at the head of a "black fleet", and, with the assistance of Muinemón, killed his father and took the throne himself. "Flowers of wine" (Old Irish: "fínwinescothflower-ach", possessive suffix, although "scoth" can also mean "blade" and "voice"), which were pressed into glass vats, were said to exist during his reign.He ruled for twenty years, until he was killed by his former accomplice, Muinemón.The chronology of Geoffrey Keating's "Foras Feasa ar Éirinn" dates his reign to 975–955 BC, that of the "Annals of the Four Masters" to 1353–1333 BC.

Ollom Fotla ("the scholar of Fódla", a poetic term for Ireland; later spelled Ollamh Fodhla), son of Fíachu Fínscothach, was, according to medieval Irish legend and historical tradition, a High King of Ireland.His given name was Eochaid.He took power after killing his predecessor, Faildergdóit, whose father, Muinemón, had killed his father.He ruled for forty years, and died of natural causes at Tara, succeeded by an unbroken sequence of six descendants, beginning with his son Fínnachta, followed by two more sons, Slánoll and Géde Ollgothach.He is said to have instituted the "Feis Temrach" or Assembly of Tara.Keating describes the "Feis Temrach" as an assembly like a parliament, at which the nobles, scholars and military commanders of Ireland gathered on Samhain every three years to pass and renew laws and approve annals and records.The Assembly was preceded and followed by three days of feasting.He also built a structure at Tara called the "Múr nOlloman" or Scholar's Rampart.It has been identified without any convincing reason that the Passage Tomb of Ollamh Fodhla is Cairn T in Loughcrew.There's also a large stone with neolithic carvings on it at the site, known as Hags chair or the seat of Ollamh Fodhla.It is believed Cairn T was also where the great 'Law-giver king', first promulgated his legal code.

Infanta Maria José of Portugal(Maria José Joana Eulália Leopoldina Adelaide Isabel Carolina Micaela Rafaela Gabriela Francisca de Assis e de Paula Inês Sofia Joaquina Teresa Benedita Bernardina; 19 March 1857 – 11 March 1943), sometimes known in English as "Maria Josepha", was a Portuguese infanta, later Duchess in Bavaria by marriage.She was the maternal grandmother of King Leopold III of Belgium.

Duchess Marie Gabrielle in Bavaria(9 October 1878 in Tegernsee, Bavaria – 24 October 1912 in Sorrento, Italy) was the youngest daughter of Duke Karl Theodor in Bavaria and his second wife, Infanta Maria Josepha of Portugal.She married Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria in 1900 but died before he

became Crown Prince. Through her second son Albrecht, Marie Gabrielle was the grandmother of the present Duke of Bavaria, Franz.

The Hürriyet Daily News, formerly Hürriyet Daily News and Economic Review and Turkish Daily News, is the oldest current English-language daily in Turkey, founded in 1961. The paper was bought by the Doğan Media Group in 2001 and has been under the media group's flagship "Hürriyet" from 2006; both papers were sold to Demirören Holdings in 2018.

Doğan Media Group ("Doğan Yayın Holding A.Ş.") was a Turkish media conglomerate, part of the Doğan Holding conglomerate. The company was established in 1997 to bring together Doğan's media properties. These include the "PostaHürriyet" (including "Fanatik"), and "Radikal" newspapers, the television channels Kanal D and CNN Türk, and the Doğan News Agency. It also operated "Doğan Kitap", a major book publisher, and "Doğan Music Company", a major music label. Doğan also operated print facilities and media distribution, for other newspapers and magazines as well as its own. From 1979 to 2011, Doğan Media Group owned "Milliyet" and "Vatan". In August 2014, Doğan Holding announced its plan to take over Doğan Media Group with all its assets and liabilities and absorb it. The takeover was completed on 26 August 2014 and Doğan Media Group was dissolved. Doğan Holding chairperson Begüm Faralyalı said the merger would lead to a 'more simple management'. 22 March 2018 all the media group was sold to Demirören Media Group for \$ 1.1 billion price.

Earvin "Magic" Johnson Jr. (born August 14, 1959) is an American retired professional basketball player and current president of basketball operations of the Los Angeles Lakers of the National Basketball Association (NBA). He played point guard for the Lakers for 13 seasons. After winning championships in high school and college, Johnson was selected first overall in the 1979 NBA draft by the Lakers. He won a championship and an NBA Finals Most Valuable Player Award in his rookie season, and won four more championships with the Lakers during the 1980s. Johnson retired abruptly in 1991 after announcing that he had contracted HIV, but returned to play in the 1992 All-Star Game, winning the All-Star MVP Award. After protests from his fellow players, he retired again for four years, but returned in 1996, at age 36, to play 32 games for the Lakers before retiring for the third and final time.

The 1991–92 NBA season was the 76ers 43rd season in the National Basketball Association, and 29th season in Philadelphia. For the season, Charles Barkley changed his jersey number to #32 in honor of Magic Johnson, who retired due to HIV. However, the Sixers had retired that number in honor of Billy Cunningham, who un-retired it for Barkley to wear. After winning seven of their first ten games, the Sixers went on a 7-game losing streak. Plagued by injuries all season, they missed the playoffs by finishing fifth in the Atlantic Division with a 35–47 record. Barkley was selected for the 1992 NBA All-Star Game, where Magic returned and won the All-Star MVP award. Making matters worse for the Sixers, Barkley had a falling out with management when they did not re-sign Rick Mahorn, who went overseas to play in Italy. When the season was over, he demanded a trade which the Sixers obliged sending him to the Phoenix Suns. Mahorn would later on sign as a free agent with the New Jersey Nets during the following offseason.

The American Radio Relay League (ARRL) is the largest membership association of amateur radio enthusiasts in the USA. ARRL is a non-profit organization, and was co-founded on April 6, 1914 by Hiram Percy Maxim and Clarence D. Tuska of Hartford, Connecticut. The ARRL represents the interests of amateur radio operators before federal regulatory bodies, provides technical advice and assistance

to amateur radio enthusiasts, supports a number of educational programs and sponsors emergency communications service throughout the country. The ARRL has approximately 154,000 members. In addition to members in the US, the organization claims over 7,000 members in other countries. The ARRL publishes many books and a monthly membership journal called "QST". The ARRL held its Centennial Convention in Hartford, Connecticut in July 2014. The ARRL is the primary representative organization of amateur radio operators to the US government. It performs this function by lobbying the US Congress and the Federal Communications Commission. The ARRL is also the international secretariat of the International Amateur Radio Union, which performs a similar role internationally, advocating for amateur radio interests before the International Telecommunications Union and the World Administrative Radio Conferences. The organization is governed by a member-elected, volunteer Board of Directors. Each director serves a three-year term and represents the members within their particular region of the country. The national headquarters facilities are located in Newington, Connecticut. Along with the administrative headquarters, the site is home to amateur radio station W1AW. The ARRL Field Organization carries out local and regional activities across the United States.

QST is a magazine for amateur radio enthusiasts, published by the American Radio Relay League (ARRL). It is a membership journal that is included with membership in the ARRL. The publisher claims that circulation of "QST" in the United States is higher than all other amateur radio-related publications in the United States combined. Although an exact number for circulation is not published by the American Radio Relay League, the organization claimed 154,627 members at the end of 2008, almost all of whom receive the magazine monthly, in addition to issues delivered to libraries and newsstands. The magazine name is derived from the radio Q signal meaning "calling all stations", and its first issue was dated December 1915. "QST" suspended publication after September 1917 due to World War One, but has been continuously published since its resumption in May 1919. Supplemental content to the magazine is available on the ARRL web site, including a complete archive in PDF format, available to ARRL members starting in 2008.

Little Joe is a 2019 internationally co-produced drama film directed by Jessica Hausner. It was selected to compete for the Palme d'Or at the 2019 Cannes Film Festival. At Cannes, Emily Beecham won the award for Best Actress. Beecham stars as Alice Woodard, a plant breeder and single mother who creates "Little Joe" a plant that gives its caretakers joy.

Jessica Hausner (born 6 October 1972) is an Austrian film director and screenwriter. She received international attention in 2001 when her film "Lovely Rita", a portrait of a young girl who feels confined by family constraints, was screened in the Un Certain Regard section at the 2001 Cannes Film Festival. Three years later she returned to Cannes with her film "Hotel". Her 2014 film "Amour Fou" was selected to compete in the Un Certain Regard section at the 2014 Cannes Film Festival. Jessica Hausner is the daughter of Viennese painter Rudolf Hausner, sister of costume designer Tanja Hausner and half sister of set designer and painter Xenia Hausner. She studied at Filmacademy Vienna. With fellow directors Barbara Albert and Antonin Svoboda and director of photography Martin Gschlacht, she founded the Viennese film production company coop99 in 1999. In 2017 she was appointed a member of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. In 2002 she was a member of the jury at the 24th Moscow International Film Festival. In 2016, she was a member of the jury for the Un Certain Regard section of the 2016 Cannes Film Festival.

Hugh Cholmondeley, 1st Earl of Cholmondeley, PC (1662 – 18 January 1725), styled The Honourable from birth until 1681 and then known as Viscount Cholmondeley to 1706, was an English peer and politician. Cholmondeley was the eldest son of Robert Cholmondeley, 1st Viscount Cholmondeley, and Elizabeth Cradock, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1681 he succeeded his father as

second Viscount Cholmondeley, but as this was an Irish peerage it did not entitle him to a seat in the English House of Lords. He supported the claim of William and Mary to the English throne, and after their accession in 1689 he was rewarded when he was made Baron Cholmondeley, of Namptwich in the County of Chester, in the Peerage of England (which gave him a seat in the House of Lords). The peerage was created with remainder to his younger brother George. In 1706 he was admitted to the Privy Council and made Viscount Malpas, in the County of Chester, and Earl of Cholmondeley, in the County of Chester, with similar remainder. Lord Cholmondeley was appointed Comptroller of the Household by Queen Anne in 1708. He held this post only until October of the same year, when he was made Treasurer of the Household. He was stripped of this office in 1713 but restored when George I became king in 1714. He also served as Lord Lieutenant of Anglesey, Caernarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire from 1702 to 1713 and from 1714 to 1725 and of Cheshire between 1703 and 1713 and 1714 and 1725. Lord Cholmondeley died in January 1725. He never married and was succeeded in his titles by his younger brother George, who had already been elevated to the peerage in his own right as Baron Newborough.

Robert Cholmondeley, 1st Viscount Cholmondeley (died 22 May 1681) was an English peer. Lord Cholmondeley was the son of Hugh Cholmondeley and Mary Bodvile. Sir Hugh Cholmondeley of Cholmondeley was his grandfather and Robert Cholmondeley, 1st Earl of Leinster, his uncle. He succeeded to the estates of his uncle Lord Leinster in 1659 and two years later he was raised to the Peerage of Ireland as Viscount Cholmondeley, of Kells in the County of Meath. Cholmondeley married Elizabeth Cradock, daughter of George Cradock of Caverswall Castle. He died in May 1681, and was succeeded in the viscountcy by his eldest son Hugh, who was created Earl of Cholmondeley in 1706. His second son George became a prominent soldier.

He was born in humble circumstances in Worcestershire, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford in 1621. He left the university without taking a degree, and in about 1630 began a career in London as a dramatist. He was employed at some point in the household of a nobleman near Worcester, and seems to have been of a convivial disposition. He had at least two children, Bridget and William, both of whom died within two years of his death, and were buried with him at St Giles in the Fields.

Hannibal and Scipio is a Caroline era stage play, a classical tragedy written by Thomas Nabbes. The play was first performed in 1635 by Queen Henrietta's Men, and was first published in 1637. The first edition of the play contained a cast list of the original production, making the 1637 quarto an important information source on English Renaissance theatre.

The American Radio Relay League (ARRL) is the largest membership association of amateur radio enthusiasts in the USA. ARRL is a non-profit organization, and was co-founded on April 6, 1914 by Hiram Percy Maxim and Clarence D. Tuska of Hartford, Connecticut. The ARRL represents the interests of amateur radio operators before federal regulatory bodies, provides technical advice and assistance to amateur radio enthusiasts, supports a number of educational programs and sponsors emergency communications service throughout the country. The ARRL has approximately 154,000 members. In addition to members in the US, the organization claims over 7,000 members in other countries. The ARRL publishes many books and a monthly membership journal called "QST". The ARRL held its Centennial Convention in Hartford, Connecticut in July 2014. The ARRL is the primary representative organization of amateur radio operators to the US government. It performs this function by lobbying the US Congress and the Federal Communications Commission. The ARRL is also the international secretariat of the International Amateur Radio Union, which performs a similar role internationally, advocating for amateur radio interests before the International Telecommunications Union and the World Administrative Radio Conferences. The organization is governed by a member-elected, volunteer

Board of Directors. Each director serves a three-year term and represents the members within their particular region of the country. The national headquarters facilities are located in Newington, Connecticut. Along with the administrative headquarters, the site is home to amateur radio station W1AW. The ARRL Field Organization carries out local and regional activities across the United States.

QST is a magazine for amateur radio enthusiasts, published by the American Radio Relay League (ARRL). It is a membership journal that is included with membership in the ARRL. The publisher claims that circulation of "QST" in the United States is higher than all other amateur radio-related publications in the United States combined. Although an exact number for circulation is not published by the American Radio Relay League, the organization claimed 154,627 members at the end of 2008, almost all of whom receive the magazine monthly, in addition to issues delivered to libraries and newsstands. The magazine name is derived from the radio Q signal meaning "calling all stations", and its first issue was dated December 1915. "QST" suspended publication after September 1917 due to World War One, but has been continuously published since its resumption in May 1919. Supplemental content to the magazine is available on the ARRL web site, including a complete archive in PDF format, available to ARRL members starting in 2008.

Cedric Antonio Kyles (born April 24, 1964), better known by his stage name, Cedric the Entertainer, is an American actor, comedian, director, and game show host. He was originally the host on "It's Showtime at the Apollo". He also hosted BET's "ComicView" during the 1993–1994 season and "Def Comedy Jam" in 1995. He is best known for co-starring with Steve Harvey on The WB sitcom "The Steve Harvey Show" and starring as Eddie Walker in "Barbershop". He hosted the twelfth season of daytime version of "Who Wants to Be a Millionaire" in the 2013–2014 television season. He also starred in the TV Land original series "The Soul Man", which aired its fifth and final season in 2016.

The Black Movie Awards (BMAs) is an annual ceremony held to recognize achievements of film actors of African descent and to honor films that stand out in their portrayal of Black experience. Founded in 1997, with an inaugural event at the American Black Film Festival (ABFF), it has been televised several times since 2005, including the 2005 ceremony hosted by Cedric the Entertainer and the 2006 ceremony hosted by Tyler Perry.

Susanne Porsche (née Bresser, born 4 June 1952 in Frankfurt) is a German film producer and investor. She began moderating TV shows for children on ZDF in 1979, but later decided to work behind the camera, directing and writing screenplays. From 1988 to 2008 she was married to Wolfgang Porsche, grandson of automotive pioneer Ferdinand Porsche. They have two sons. Since 2007, she lives with director Xaver Schwarzenberger.

Wolfgang Heinz Porsche (born Stuttgart 10 May 1943) is an Austrian manager and a member of the Porsche family dynasty. He is a shareholder and chairman of the Supervisory Board of Porsche Automobil Holding SE as well as of Porsche AG. He is the youngest son of Ferdinand (Ferry) Porsche and Dorothea Reitz. His oldest brother is Ferdinand (Butzi) Porsche, designer of the Porsche 911. After school he trained as a metalworker and went on to obtain a degree in Business Administration from the Vienna University of Economics and Business. After qualifying, Porsche established his own business, importing Yamaha motorbikes to Austria. In 1976 he joined Daimler-Benz. Two years later he was appointed to the Supervisory Board of Porsche AG. In 2007 he became Chairman of both Porsche AG and Porsche Automobil Holding SE. In 2008 he also joined the Supervisory Board of Volkswagen AG. Porsche was married to the director and screenplay writer Susanne Bresser from 1988 until their divorce in 2008. They have two sons.

Sun Quan (5 July 182 – 21 May 252), courtesy name Zhongmou, formally known as Emperor Da of Wu (literally "Great Emperor of Wu"), was the founder of the state of Eastern Wu during the Three Kingdoms period. He inherited control of the warlord regime established by his elder brother, Sun Ce, in 200. He declared formal independence and ruled from 222 to 229 as the King of Wu and from 229 to 252 as the Emperor of Wu. Unlike his rivals Cao Cao and Liu Bei, Sun Quan was much younger than they were and governed his state mostly separate of politics and ideology. He is sometimes portrayed as neutral considering he adopted a flexible foreign policy between his two rivals with the goal of pursuing the greatest interests for the country. Sun Quan was born while his father Sun Jian served as the adjutant of Xiapi County. After Sun Jian's death in the early 190s, he and his family lived at various cities on the lower Yangtze River, until Sun Ce carved out a warlord regime in the Jiangdong region, based on his own followers and a number of local clan allegiances. When Sun Ce was assassinated by the retainers of Xu Gong in 200, the 18-year-old Sun Quan inherited the lands southeast of the Yangtze River from his brother. His administration proved to be relatively stable in those early years as Sun Jian and Sun Ce's most senior officers, such as Zhou Yu, Zhang Zhao, Zhang Hong, and Cheng Pu supported the succession. Thus throughout the 200s, Sun Quan, under the tutelage of his able advisers, continued to build up his strength along the Yangtze River. In early 207, his forces finally won complete victory over Huang Zu, a military leader under Liu Biao, who dominated the middle Yangtze. Huang Zu was killed in battle. In winter of that year, the northern warlord Cao Cao led an army of approximately 220,000 to conquer the south to complete the reunification of China. Two distinct factions emerged at his court on how to handle the situation. One, led by Zhang Zhao, urged surrender whilst the other, led by Zhou Yu and Lu Su, opposed capitulation. Eventually, Sun Quan decided to oppose Cao Cao in the middle Yangtze with his superior riverine forces. Allied with Liu Bei and employing the combined strategies of Zhou Yu and Huang Gai, they defeated Cao Cao decisively at the Battle of Red Cliffs. In 220, Cao Pi, King of Wei, Cao Cao's son and successor, seized the throne and proclaimed himself to be the Emperor of China, ending and succeeding the nominal rule of the Han dynasty. At first Sun Quan nominally served as a Wei vassal with the Wei-created title of King of Wu, but after Cao Pi demanded that he send his son Sun Deng as a hostage to the Wei capital Luoyang and he refused, in 222, he declared himself independent by changing his era name. It was not until the year 229 that he formally declared himself emperor. After the death of his original crown prince, Sun Deng, two opposing factions supporting different potential successors slowly emerged. When Sun He succeeded Sun Deng as the new crown prince, he was supported by Lu Xun and Zhuge Ke, while his rival Sun Ba was supported by Quan Cong and Bu Zhi and their clans. Over a prolonged internal power struggle, numerous officials were executed, and Sun Quan harshly settled the conflict between the two factions by exiling Sun He and forcing Sun Ba to commit suicide. Sun Quan died in 252 at the age of 70. He enjoyed the longest reign among all the founders of the Three Kingdoms and was succeeded by his son, Sun Liang. The "Records of the Three Kingdoms" (*Sanguozhi*) describes Sun Quan as a tall man with bright eyes and oblong face. He was known as a wise and outgoing man who was fond of making jokes and playing tricks. Because of his skill in valuing the strength of his subordinates and avoiding their shortcomings, as well as treating them like his family, Sun Quan was able to delegate authority to capable figures. This primary strength served him well in gaining the support of the common people and surrounding himself with capable generals.

Sun Luyu (died 255), courtesy name Xiaohu, was an imperial princess of the state of Eastern Wu during the Three Kingdoms period of China. She was the younger daughter of Sun Quan, the founding emperor of Wu, and his concubine Bu Lianshi. She is also referred to as Princess Zhu (朱公主) because of her marriage to Zhu Ju.

Brenda Brave (original title: *Kajsa Kavatt*) is a 1989 Swedish film directed by Daniel Bergman and based on the novel "Brenda Brave Helps Grandmother" by Astrid Lindgren.

Daniel Sebastian Bergman (born 7 September 1962) is a Swedish film director. He is the son of Ingmar Bergman and Käbi Laretei. As a child, Bergman appeared in a 1967 Swedish program called "Stimulantia", which consisted of eight episodes, one of which was directed by his father Ingmar. The short, 10-minute film focuses on the first two years of Daniel's life. His mother Käbi is also seen. He was the assistant director of Andrei Tarkovsky on *Offret* (The Sacrifice, 1986). Bergman directed an episode of the Swedish horror series "Chock", with Ernst-Hugo Järegård. Bergman's independent ability as a director was seen as compromised following the 1992 film "Sunday's Children", which he directed with his father providing the screenplay. The film was seen in Swedish reviews as an attempt by Ingmar to boost the career of his son.

The National Contest Journal (also referred to by the acronym NCJ) is a bimonthly magazine published by the American Radio Relay League, with an independent volunteer editor. The magazine covers topics related to amateur radio contesting. The magazine is published in English and draws its subscription base primarily from the United States of America and Canada.

The American Radio Relay League (ARRL) is the largest membership association of amateur radio enthusiasts in the USA. ARRL is a non-profit organization, and was co-founded on April 6, 1914 by Hiram Percy Maxim and Clarence D. Tuska of Hartford, Connecticut. The ARRL represents the interests of amateur radio operators before federal regulatory bodies, provides technical advice and assistance to amateur radio enthusiasts, supports a number of educational programs and sponsors emergency communications service throughout the country. The ARRL has approximately 154,000 members. In addition to members in the US, the organization claims over 7,000 members in other countries. The ARRL publishes many books and a monthly membership journal called "QST". The ARRL held its Centennial Convention in Hartford, Connecticut in July 2014. The ARRL is the primary representative organization of amateur radio operators to the US government. It performs this function by lobbying the US Congress and the Federal Communications Commission. The ARRL is also the international secretariat of the International Amateur Radio Union, which performs a similar role internationally, advocating for amateur radio interests before the International Telecommunications Union and the World Administrative Radio Conferences. The organization is governed by a member-elected, volunteer Board of Directors. Each director serves a three-year term and represents the members within their particular region of the country. The national headquarters facilities are located in Newington, Connecticut. Along with the administrative headquarters, the site is home to amateur radio station W1AW. The ARRL Field Organization carries out local and regional activities across the United States.

My 20th Century is a 1989 Hungarian comedy-drama film written and directed by Ildikó Enyedi. It premiered at the Toronto Festival of Festivals. Enyedi won the Golden Camera award at the 1989 Cannes Film Festival. The film was selected as the Hungarian entry for the Best Foreign Language Film at the 62nd Academy Awards, but was not accepted as a nominee.

Ildikó Enyedi (born 15 November 1955) is a Hungarian film director and screenwriter. She has directed eight films since 1989. Her father, György Enyedi, was a geographer and economist who played a major role in the long-term development of regional science.

Hugh Cholmondeley, 1st Earl of Cholmondeley, PC (1662 – 18 January 1725), styled The Honourable from birth until 1681 and then known as Viscount Cholmondeley to 1706, was an English peer and politician. Cholmondeley was the eldest son of Robert Cholmondeley, 1st Viscount Cholmondeley, and

Elizabeth Cradock, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1681 he succeeded his father as second Viscount Cholmondeley, but as this was an Irish peerage it did not entitle him to a seat in the English House of Lords. He supported the claim of William and Mary to the English throne, and after their accession in 1689 he was rewarded when he was made Baron Cholmondeley, of Namptwich in the County of Chester, in the Peerage of England (which gave him a seat in the House of Lords). The peerage was created with remainder to his younger brother George. In 1706 he was admitted to the Privy Council and made Viscount Malpas, in the County of Chester, and Earl of Cholmondeley, in the County of Chester, with similar remainder. Lord Cholmondeley was appointed Comptroller of the Household by Queen Anne in 1708. He held this post only until October of the same year, when he was made Treasurer of the Household. He was stripped of this office in 1713 but restored when George I became king in 1714. He also served as Lord Lieutenant of Anglesey, Caernarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire from 1702 to 1713 and from 1714 to 1725 and of Cheshire between 1703 and 1713 and 1714 and 1725. Lord Cholmondeley died in January 1725. He never married and was succeeded in his titles by his younger brother George, who had already been elevated to the peerage in his own right as Baron Newborough.

Robert Cholmondeley, 1st Viscount Cholmondeley (died 22 May 1681) was an English peer. Lord Cholmondeley was the son of Hugh Cholmondeley and Mary Bodvile. Sir Hugh Cholmondeley of Cholmondeley was his grandfather and Robert Cholmondeley, 1st Earl of Leinster, his uncle. He succeeded to the estates of his uncle Lord Leinster in 1659 and two years later he was raised to the Peerage of Ireland as Viscount Cholmondeley, of Kells in the County of Meath. Cholmondeley married Elizabeth Cradock, daughter of George Cradock of Caverswall Castle. He died in May 1681, and was succeeded in the viscountcy by his eldest son Hugh, who was created Earl of Cholmondeley in 1706. His second son George became a prominent soldier.

Richard Wingfield, 1st Viscount Powerscourt PC(I) (19 August 1697 – 21 October 1751) was an Anglo-Irish politician and peer. Powerscourt was the son of the politician Edward Wingfield and his wife, Eleanor Gore, a daughter of Sir Arthur Gore, 1st Baronet. He was a descendant of the uncle of Folliott Wingfield, 1st Viscount Powerscourt. He sat in the Irish House of Commons as the Member of Parliament for Boyle between 1727 and 1743. On 4 February 1743 he was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland as Viscount Powerscourt, of Powerscourt in County Wicklow, and Baron Wingfield, of Wingfield in County Wexford, and he assumed his seat in the Irish House of Lords. In 1746 he was made a member of the Privy Council of Ireland. On 13 April 1727 he married Dorothy Beresford Rowley, and together they had four children. He was succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, Edward. Edward was in turn succeeded by the first Viscount's second son, Richard. Powerscourt was responsible for commissioning the German architect, Richard Cassels, to carry out extensive remodelling work on Powerscourt House between 1731 and 1741.

Edward Wingfield, 2nd Viscount Powerscourt (23 October 1729 – 6 May 1764), styled The Honourable Edward Wingfield between 1744 and 1751, was an Irish politician. Wingfield was the son of Richard Wingfield, 1st Viscount Powerscourt, by Dorothy Beresford Rowley, daughter of Hercules Rowley, of Summerhill, County Meath. He was educated at St John's College, Cambridge. He succeeded his father in the viscountcy in 1751. This was an Irish peerage and gave him a seat in the Irish House of Lords. However, he was still able to stand for election for the British House of Commons, and in 1756 he was successfully returned for Stockbridge, a seat he held until 1761. Lord Powerscourt died unmarried in May 1764, aged 34, and was succeeded in the title by his younger brother, Richard.

Berit Kristine Aunli, née Kvello, (born 9 June 1956 in Stjørdal, Norway) is a Norwegian former cross-country skier. She won her first international championship medal as a member of the Norwegian

team that won the bronze medal at the 4 × 5 km relay at the 1980 Winter Olympics. Her real international breakthrough came at the 1982 FIS Nordic World Ski Championships when she won gold medals at the 5 km, 10 km and 4 × 5 km relay races, and a silver medal at the 20 km classical. She became the first winner of an official Cross-Country World Cup after her overall victory in the 1981–82 FIS Cross-Country World Cup. At the 1984 Winter Olympics in Sarajevo, she won two medals with a gold in the 4 × 5 km relay and a silver in 5 km. Aunli also won a silver in the 4 × 5 km relay at the 1985 FIS Nordic World Ski Championships. At the 1981 Holmenkollen ski festival, she won the 20 km event. In 1983, she was awarded the Holmenkollen medal (Shared with Tom Sandberg.). She has 15 Norwegian Championships in total, representing Strindheim IL. In 1985 she won "Morgenbladet's" gold medal. She is the daughter of Kristen Kvello.

Ove Robert Aunli (born 12 March 1956 in Hemne) is a Norwegian former cross-country skier. He took the Olympic bronze medal in 1980 Lake Placid when Thomas Wassberg beat Juha Mieto by one-hundredth of a second for the gold medal, and won a silver medal as part of Norway's 4 × 10 km relay team. Aunli found his biggest success at the FIS Nordic World Ski Championships, winning six medals. This included two golds (4 × 10 km: 1982, 1985), one silver (30 km: 1985), and three bronzes (4 × 10 km: 1978, 1987; 50 km: 1985). Aunli represented the clubs Kyrksæterøra IL and Strindheim IL. He is married to Berit Aunli.

Edith Carlmar (Edith Mary Johanne Mathiesen) (15 November 1911 – 17 May 2003) was an Norwegian actress and Norway's first female film director. She is known for films such as "Fjols til fjells" (1957), "Aldri annet enn bråk" (1954), and "Ung flukt" (1959). Her 1949 film, "Døden er et kjærtegn" (Death is a Caress), is considered to be Norway's first film noir. The last film she directed, "Ung Flukt", introduced Liv Ullmann, Norway's most famous actor internationally, to the silver screen. Carlmar came from a poor family in the working class districts of East Oslo. However, she did manage to take dancing classes and made her debut on stage at the age of 15. In the theater she met Otto Carlmar whom she married three years later. From 1936 she worked as an actress in various theatres. Here she met the film director Tancred Ibsen who introduced her to the world of cinema. In 1949 she and her husband started Carlmar Film A/S, and began writing scripts, directing and producing films. They made ten feature films over a ten-year period. After a decade of film-making Carlmar retired as a director. In the last part of her life she accepted only minor acting roles in plays and movies.

På solsiden (On the Sunny Side) is a Norwegian comedy-drama film from 1956 directed by Edith Carlmar. It stars Arne Lie, Randi Kolstad, Henny Moan, Ellen Isefiær, and Joachim Holst-Jensen. The film is based on Helge Krog's 1927 play of the same name.

The Universal Company of the Maritime Canal of Suez (or simply "Compagnie de Suez" for short) was the corporation that constructed the Suez Canal between 1859 and 1869 and operated it until the 1956 Suez Crisis. It was formed by Ferdinand de Lesseps in 1858, and it owned and operated the canal for many years thereafter. Initially, French private investors were the majority of the shareholders, with Egypt also having a significant stake. When Isma'il Pasha became Wāli of Egypt and Sudan in 1863, he refused to adhere to portions of the concessions to the Canal company made by his predecessor Said. The problem was referred during 1864 to the arbitration of Napoleon III, who awarded £3,800,000 (equivalent to £ in) to the company as compensation for the losses they would incur by the changes to the original grant which Ismail demanded. During 1875, a financial crisis forced Isma'il to sell his shares to the government of the United Kingdom for only £3,976,582 (equivalent to £ in). The company operated the canal until its nationalization by Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser in 1956, which led to the Suez Crisis. In 1962, Egypt made its final payments for the canal to the Universal Suez Ship Canal Company and took full control of the Suez Canal. Today the canal is owned and operated by the

Suez Canal Authority. In 1997, the company merged with to form Suez S.A., which was later merged with Gaz de France on 22 July 2008 to form GDF Suez., which became known as Engie in April, 2015.

Ferdinand Marie, Vicomte de Lesseps, GCSI (19 November 1805 – 7 December 1894) was a French diplomat and later developer of the Suez Canal, which in 1869 joined the Mediterranean and Red Seas, substantially reducing sailing distances and times between Europe and East Asia. He attempted to repeat this success with an effort to build a Panama Canal at sea level during the 1880s, but the project was devastated by epidemics of malaria and yellow fever in the area, as well as beset by financial problems, and the planned de Lesseps Panama Canal was never completed. Eventually, the project was bought out by the United States, which solved the medical problems and changed the design to a non-sea level canal with locks. It was completed in 1914.

Queen Elizabeth II became the longest - reigning British monarch on 9 September 2015 when she surpassed the reign of her great - great - grandmother Victoria. On 6 February 2017 she became the first British monarch to celebrate a sapphire jubilee, commemorating 65 years on the throne.

The wedding dress of Princess Elizabeth was worn by the future Queen Elizabeth II at her wedding to Philip Mountbatten, Duke of Edinburgh on 20 November 1947 in Westminster Abbey. Given the rationing of clothing at the time, she still had to purchase the material using ration coupons. The dress was designed by Norman Hartnell. Hartnell's signature was said to be embroidery, and he enjoyed "working with soft, floating fabrics, particularly tulle and chiffon, and with plain, lustrous silks". The dress was made of soft Damascus Prokar, with a high neckline, tailored bodice and a short train.

John Villiers Farrow, KGCHS (10 February 190427 January 1963) was an Australian-born American film director, producer and screenwriter. In 1957, he won the Academy Award for Best Writing/Best Screenplay for "Around the World in Eighty Days" and in 1942, he was nominated as Best Director for "Wake Island". He had seven children by his wife, actress Maureen O'Sullivan, including actress Mia Farrow.

Sorority House is a 1939 American drama film starring Anne Shirley and James Ellison. The film was directed by John Farrow and based upon the Mary Coyle Chase play named "Chi House".

Roses from the South is a 1954 West German comedy film directed by Franz Antel and starring Maria Holst, Gustav Fröhlich and Karl Schönböck. The film's sets were designed by the art directors Fritz Maurischat and .

Franz Antel(28 June 1913 – 11 August 2007) was a veteran Austrian filmmaker. Born in Vienna, Antel worked mainly as a film producer in the interwar years. After World War II, he began writing and directing films on a large scale. In the late 1940s, 1950s and 1960s these were mainly comedies(romantic, slapstick, and/ or musical) and " K.u.k. films" all of which, for Austrian and German TV stations alike, have been a staple of weekend afternoon programming ever since. In between there is quite a sober film about the Oberst(Colonel) Redl affair that shook the Austro- Hungarian Monarchy on the eve of World War I. Antel himself later commented on this period, " I always wanted to provide good entertainment for the people at the cinema. After the screening, people should say: Well now, I am in a good mood, I will go out and have a glass of wine." (German original: " Ich wollte die Leute im Kino immer gut unterhalten. Die Besucher sollten nach der Filmvorführung sagen: So, jetzt bin ich gut

aufgelegt, jetzt geh ich auf ein Viertel Wein.") From the late 1960s, encouraged by the new opportunities in the film industry brought about by the sexual revolution, Antel gradually switched his main interest to soft porn and ribaldry. It was in particular his series of "Frau Wirtinhostess") films, directed under the pseudonym François Legrand, with which he tried to win international recognition. Titles included "The Sweet Sins of Sexy Susan" (1967), "Sexy Susan Sins Again" (1968), "Wild, Willing & Sexy" (1969) and "Do n't Tell Daddy" (aka "Naughty Nymphs" in the U.S.A.) (1972). Antel would recount an anecdote about himself describing how, in order to live up to his reputation as a womanizer, he used to carry a pair of high heels in his luggage which he then would occasionally place in the corridor in front of his hotel room – especially when he was travelling alone. Among the best known actors Antel had worked with from the 1940s to the 1970s were Hans Moser, Paul Hörbiger, Oskar Werner, Curd Jürgens, Tony Curtis, Herbert Fux, Heinrich Schweiger, Arthur Kennedy, Carroll Baker, Edwige Fenech, George Hilton, Marisa Berenson, Britt Ekland, Andréa Ferréol. 1981 was a turning point in Antel's career when he adapted for the big screen a stage play by Ulrich Becher and Peter Preses. Set from the days of the Anschluss of 1938 until after the end of the war, "Der Bockerer" is about a Viennese butcher named Karl Bockerer (Karl Merkatz) whose common sense rather than intellect tells him to oppose the Nazis and who dares to show resistance just because he is never fully aware of the possible fateful consequences of his actions. While Bockerer and his wife survive the war unscathed, their son joins the SA but, after some internal intrigue, is sent to the front and killed. The film was entered into the 12th Moscow International Film Festival. The film's strong anti-fascist message, the moving dialogue, and performances by the "crème de la crème" of Austrian actors and actresses (Ida Krottendorf, Alfred Böhm, Heinz Marecek, Hans Holt, Dolores Schmidinger and many more) made "Der Bockerer" an unusually successful film and gave new impetus to Antel's career. He made three sequels, which follow the lives of the Bockerers well into the 1960s, each depicting a crucial historical event in Austria or one of its neighbouring countries:

Jake Scott (born 1965) is an English film director who works primarily in the field of music videos. His father is film director Ridley Scott.

American Woman is a 2018 English-language drama film directed by Jake Scott, with the screenplay by Brad Ingelsby, and starring Sienna Miller, Aaron Paul and Christina Hendricks. Set over a period of eleven years, its plot follows a single mother who is faced with raising her grandson after her daughter goes missing under mysterious circumstances. It had its world premiere at the Toronto International Film Festival on September 9, 2018. It was given a limited release on June 14, 2019, by Roadside Attractions and Vertical Entertainment, and has received generally favorable critical reviews.

Seqenenre Tao (also Seqenera Djehuty-aa or Sekenenra Taa), called 'the Brave', ruled over the last of the local kingdoms of the Theban region of Egypt in the Seventeenth Dynasty during the Second Intermediate Period. He probably was the son and successor to Senakhtenre Ahmose and Queen Tetisheri. The dates of his reign are uncertain, but he may have risen to power in the decade ending in 1560 BC or in 1558 BC (based on the probable accession date of his son, Ahmose I, the first ruler of the eighteenth dynasty, see Egyptian chronology). With his queen, Ahhotep I, Seqenenre Tao fathered two pharaohs, Kamose, his immediate successor who was the last pharaoh of the seventeenth dynasty, and Ahmose I who, following a regency by his mother, was the first pharaoh of the eighteenth. Seqenenre Tao is credited with starting the opening moves in a war of revanchism against Hyksos incursions into Egypt, which saw the country completely liberated during the reign of his son Ahmose I.

Ahmose-Henutemipet was a princess of the late seventeenth dynasty of Egypt. She was a daughter of Pharaoh Seqenenre Tao and probably Queen Ahhotep I. She was the sister of Ahmose I. She bore the

titles "King's Daughter" and "King's Sister."

William Henry Hare Hedges- White, 3rd Earl of Bantry(10 November 1801 – 15 January 1884) was an Anglo- Irish Conservative peer.He was the second son of Richard White, 1st Earl of Bantry and Lady Margaret Anne Hare.In 1840 he took the additional surname of Hedges after inheriting the estates of his great- uncle, Robert Hedges Eyre.He served as High Sheriff of County Cork in 1848.He succeeded his elder brother as Earl of Bantry following his death in 1868.On 6 July 1869 Lord Bantry was elected as an Irish representative peer and took his seat in the House of Lords.On 16 Apr 1845 he married Jane Herbert, and together they had six children.His daughter Olivia Charlotte married Arthur Guinness.He died in 1884 and was succeeded by his only son, William Hedges- White.

Richard White, 1st Earl of Bantry (6 August 1767 – 2 May 1851) was an Anglo-Irish soldier and peer.White was born in a gentry family in Ireland.He was the son and heir of Simon White of Bantry by his wife Frances Jane Hedges, daughter of Richard Hedges of Macroom Castle.He was the grandson of Richard White, who had made an immense fortune through his work as a lawyer, and the family owned extensive estates in County Cork.In 1797, White led forces loyal to the Kingdom of Great Britain against a French invasion force, which had landed at Bantry Bay in order to support Irish rebels in the lead up to the Irish Rebellion of 1798.For his loyalty to The Crown, he was created Baron Bantry in the Peerage of Ireland on 24 March 1797.He was also awarded a gold medal as a token of thanks from the City of Cork.He was further honoured on 29 December 1800, when he was created Viscount Bantry.Lord Bantry was awarded an earldom on 22 January 1816 when he was made Earl of Bantry and Viscount Beerhaven, both titles in the Peerage of Ireland.He lived at Bantry House, Cork.He married Lady Margaret Anne Hare, the daughter of William Hare, 1st Earl of Listowel, on 3 November 1799.They had four children:

Cock and Bull is the title of a volume composed of two novellas by Will Self, which includes the stories "Cock" and "Bull". The two stories are characterized by empty, emotionless, phatic sex; rape; cruelty; and violence. The book was originally published in 1992 by Bloomsbury.

William Woodard Self (born 26 September 1961) is an English novelist, journalist, political commentator and television personality.

A No-Hit No-Run Summer is a Canadian sports drama film, directed by Francis Leclerc and released in 2008.Written by Marc Robitaille as an adaptation of his own novel, the film is set in the late 1960s and stars Pier-Luc Funk as Martin, a young boy who loves baseball and dreams of someday playing for the new Montreal Expos.He is disappointed when he is not chosen for the local youth baseball team by coach Gilbert Turcotte (Roy Dupuis), but his hope is restored when his father Charles (Patrice Robitaille) decides to organize and coach a new baseball team for the kids who didn't make it.The film was nominated for two Prix Jutra at the 11th Jutra Awards in 2009, for Best Editing (Glenn Berman) and Best Original Music (Carl Bastien, Luc Sicard).

Francis Leclerc (born 1971 in Quebec City) is a Canadian film and television director, screenwriter and film editor.He is the son of Félix Leclerc.Since 1995 he has worked in the Quebec film industry, directing music videos for many well-known Quebec artists.He has directed more than 20 short and medium-length films, including a television adaptation of Robert LePage's "Les Sept branches de la rivière Ota".He directed and co-wrote his critically acclaimed debut feature, "A Girl at the Window(Une jeune fille à la fenêtre)", in 2001.His second feature, "Looking for Alexander (Mémoires affectives)", a

nuanced and mature work about lost memory and childhood tragedy, secured him Genie Awards for best director and screenplay as well as the Prix Jutra for direction. His most recent film, "Barefoot at Dawn (Pieds nus dans l'aube)", was released in 2017. The film was an adaptation of his father's semi-autobiographical novel of the same name.

He was born in humble circumstances in Worcestershire, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford in 1621. He left the university without taking a degree, and in about 1630 began a career in London as a dramatist. He was employed at some point in the household of a nobleman near Worcester, and seems to have been of a convivial disposition. He had at least two children, Bridget and William, both of whom died within two years of his death, and were buried with him at St Giles in the Fields.

Hannibal and Scipio is a Caroline era stage play, a classical tragedy written by Thomas Nabbes. The play was first performed in 1635 by Queen Henrietta's Men, and was first published in 1637. The first edition of the play contained a cast list of the original production, making the 1637 quarto an important information source on English Renaissance theatre.

Edward Hunter Davies, OBE (born 7 January 1936) is a British author, journalist and broadcaster. He is the author of a number of books, including the only authorised biography of the Beatles.

Here We Go Round the Mulberry Bush is a 1967 British film made based on the novel of the same name by Hunter Davies. It was listed to compete at the 1968 Cannes Film Festival, but the festival was cancelled due to the events of May 1968 in France.

Napoléon Alexandre Louis Joseph Berthier, 2nd Prince of Wagram (11 September 1810, Paris10 February 1887, Paris) was a French politician and nobleman. Son of Louis-Alexandre Berthier, 1st Prince of Wagram, and Duchess Maria Elisabeth in Bavaria (and by his mother, grandnephew of King Maximilian I of Bavaria).

Louis Philippe Marie "Alexandre" Berthier, 3rd Prince of Wagram (24 March 1836, Paris – 15 July 1911, Château de Grosbois) was a French nobleman and prince of Wagram. He was the son of Napoléon Alexandre Berthier and Zénaïde Françoise Clary and grandson of Louis Alexandre Berthier.

Hannele's Journey to Heaven (German:Hanneles Himmelfahrt) is a 1922 German silent film directed by Urban Gad and starring Margarete Schlegel, Margarete Schön and Hermann Vallentin. The film is based on the play, The Assumption of Hannele by Gerhart Hauptmann. It was remade as a sound film in 1934.

Peter Urban Gad (12 February 1879 in Korsør, Denmark – 26 December 1947 in Copenhagen, Denmark) was a Danish film director. He directed 40 film between 1910 and 1927. His wife Asta Nielsen starred in 30 of his films, also in his début the famous film "AfgrundenThe Abyss") from 1910. They moved to Germany in 1911 where Gad worked with Paul Davidson until 1922. His uncle was Paul Gauguin. His mother was the (in Denmark) very well known playwright and expert of good manners Emma Gad. His films include a German-language adaptation of Gerhart Hauptmann's play "The Assumption of Hannele", which Gad directed in 1922.

Sétina Innarraid ("of wages, stipend, reward"), son of Bres Rí, was, according to medieval Irish legend and historical tradition, a High King of Ireland. He is said to have been the first Irish king to pay his soldiers. He ruled for twenty years, before he was killed by Siomón Brecc, grandson of Nuadu Finn Fáil. The "Lebor Gabála Éirenn" synchronises his reign with those of Darius the Great (522–485 BC) and Xerxes I (485–465 BC) of Persia. The chronology of Geoffrey Keating's "Foras Feasa ar Éirinn" dates his reign to 705–685 BC, that of the "Annals of the Four Masters" to 930–910 BC.

Dui Finn, son of Sétina Innarraid, was, according to medieval Irish legend and historical tradition, a High King of Ireland. He took power after killing his predecessor, and his father's killer, Siomón Brecc. He ruled for ten years, before he was killed by Siomón's son Muiredach Bolgrach. The "Lebor Gabála Éirenn" synchronises his reign with those of Xerxes I (485–465 BC) and Artaxerxes I (465–424 BC) of Persia. The chronology of Geoffrey Keating's "Foras Feasa ar Éirinn" dates his reign to 679–674 BC, that of the "Annals of the Four Masters" to 904–894 BC.

The Prince and Me is a 2004 romantic comedy film directed by Martha Coolidge, and starring Julia Stiles, Luke Mably, and Ben Miller, with Miranda Richardson, James Fox, and Alberta Watson. The film focuses on Paige Morgan, a pre-med college student in Wisconsin, who is pursued by a prince posing as a normal college student.

Kam Heskin (born Kam Erika Heskin on May 8, 1973) is an American actress. She began her career playing Caitlin Richards Deschanel on the NBC daytime soap opera "Sunset Beach" (1998–1999), before appearing in films "Planet of the Apes" (2001) and "Catch Me If You Can" (2002). Heskin went to play Elizabeth Bennet in the 2003 independent film "", and Paige Morgan in the "The Prince and Me" film franchise (2006–2010).

The United Nations (UN), is an intergovernmental organization responsible for maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations, achieving international cooperation, and being a center for harmonizing the actions of nations. It is the largest, most familiar, most internationally represented and most powerful intergovernmental organization in the world. The UN is headquartered on international territory in New York City; other main offices are in Geneva, Nairobi, Vienna and The Hague. The UN was established after World War II with the aim of preventing future wars, succeeding the ineffective League of Nations. On 25 April 1945, 50 governments met in San Francisco for a conference and started drafting the UN Charter, which was adopted on 25 June 1945 and took effect on 24 October 1945, when the UN began operations. Pursuant to the Charter, the organization's objectives include maintaining international peace and security, protecting human rights, delivering humanitarian aid, promoting sustainable development, and upholding international law. At its founding, the UN had 51 member states; this number grew to 193 in 2011, representing the vast majority of the world's sovereign states. The organization's mission to preserve world peace was complicated in its early decades by the Cold War between the United States and Soviet Union and their respective allies. Its missions have consisted primarily of unarmed military observers and lightly armed troops with primarily monitoring, reporting and confidence-building roles. UN membership grew significantly following widespread decolonization beginning in the 1960s. Since then, 80 former colonies have gained independence, including 11 trust territories that had been monitored by the Trusteeship Council. By the 1970s, the UN's budget for economic and social development programmes far outstripped its spending on peacekeeping. After the end of the Cold War, the UN shifted and expanded its field operations, undertaking a wide variety of complex tasks. The UN has six principal organs: the General Assembly; the Security Council; the Economic and Social Council; the Trusteeship Council;

the International Court of Justice; and the UN Secretariat. The UN System includes a multitude of specialized agencies, such as the World Bank Group, the World Health Organization, the World Food Programme, UNESCO, and UNICEF. Additionally, non-governmental organizations may be granted consultative status with ECOSOC and other agencies to participate in the UN's work. The UN's chief administrative officer is the Secretary-General, currently Portuguese politician and diplomat António Guterres since 1 January 2017. The organization is financed by assessed and voluntary contributions from its member states. The UN, its officers, and its agencies have won many Nobel Peace Prizes, though other evaluations of its effectiveness have been mixed. Some commentators believe the organization to be an important force for peace and human development, while others have called it ineffective, biased, or corrupt.

Africa Renewal is a magazine published by the United Nations. The magazine was established in 1987. It was formerly published as "Africa Recovery/Afrique Relance". The magazine is published on a quarterly basis. It focuses on the critical economic, political and social situation in Africa. "Africa Renewal" (print and online) highlights the efforts made by Africa and the international community to promote the economic recovery and sustainable development of the region in pursuit of the goals of the new partnership for Africa's development (NEPAD) and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The magazine's stories are usually about climate change, food security, conflict resolution efforts, gender equality and women's empowerment, youth, etc. Its focus and writing style enables it to leverage the increasing reader interest in stories about Africa that are not in the mainstream media.

Eric II or Erich II (between 1418 and 1425 – 5 July 1474) was a member of the House of Pomerania (also known as the House of Griffins) and was the ruling Duke of Pomerania-Wolgast from 1457 to 1474. He was the son of Wartislaw IX of Pomerania-Wolgast and Sophia, daughter of Eric IV of Saxe-Lauenburg.

Sophia of Pomerania-Stolp (1435 – 24 August 1497), was a Duchess of Pomerania by birth, and married to Eric II, Duke of Pomerania. Sophia was the daughter of Bogislaw IX, Duke of Pomerania and Maria of Masovia. In 1446, her father died and was succeeded by his cousin, Eric of Pomerania, former King of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Sophia became the heir of Eric of Pomerania's private fortune. In 1451, Sophia was married to Eric of Pomerania-Wolgast, making her spouse the heir of Eric of Pomerania's territories, while Sophia remained the heir of Eric of Pomerania's private fortune. At the death of Eric of Pomerania in 1459, Sophia's husband united Pomerania through the inheritance of Pomerania-Stolp and Pomerania-Rügenwalde by his marriage, while Sophia became the sole possessor of the vast fortune brought by Eric of Pomerania from his former kingdoms in Scandinavia, as well as the wealth he had acquired by his piracy activity on Gotland. As Eric refused to allow Sophia any of the political power over the territories he acquired through her, which she felt she was entitled to, the couple separated. Sophia moved to Rügenwalde Castle with her children and her lover, Hans of Maszerski. In 1470, she refused to finance her husband's war with Brandenburg. She was widowed in 1474. According to an old legend, she was to have poisoned her sons Wartislaw and Casimir, but when she tried to do the same with her son Bogislaw with a poisoned sandwich, he was warned by his jester. The sandwich was given to a dog, who died, after which Sophia was to have fled to Danzig.

Christian I of Saxe-Merseburg (Dresden, 27 October 1615 – Merseburg, 18 October 1691), was the first duke of Saxe-Merseburg and a member of the House of Wettin. He was the sixth (third surviving) son of Johann Georg I, Elector of Saxony, and his second wife Magdalene Sibylle of Prussia.

Philipp, Duke of Saxe-Merseburg-Lauchstädt (26 October 1657 – 1 July 1690) was a German prince. He was a member of the House of Wettin. He was born in Merseburg, the fifth but third surviving son of Christian I, Duke of Saxe-Merseburg and Christiana of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

Domitila (or Domitília) deCastro Canto e Melo (December 27, 1797 —November 3, 1867), 1st Viscountess with designation as a Grandee, then 1st Marchioness of Santos, was a Brazilian noblewoman and the long-term mistress and favorite of Emperor Pedro I.

Maria Isabel de Alcântara Bourbon (São Paulo, 28 February 1830 – 5 September 1896) was the third daughter (fifth child) of Emperor Pedro I of Brazil and his mistress, Domitila de Castro, Marchioness of Santos. Maria Isabel received the same name as her second sister, the Duchess of Ceará, who died in 1828. She was never given any titles by her father due to his marriage to Amélie of Leuchtenberg. Still, Pedro I acknowledged her as his daughter in his will but gave her no share of his state, except asking for his widow to aid in her education and upbringing. He had wished that she be given a good European education like her oldest sister, the Duchess of Goiás. However, the Marchioness declined to send the girl to Europe. On 2 September 1848, at the age of eighteen, Maria Isabel married Pedro Caldeira Brant, the Count of Iguaçu, son of Felisberto Caldeira Brant, Marquis of Barbacena. At their wedding, Maria Isabel became the second Countess of Iguaçu. The couple had seven children: She died on 5 September 1896, at sixty-six years of age, in São Paulo.

"An Cat Dubh / Into the Heart" is a song by U2, composed of two tracks, "An Cat Dubh" (English: "The Black Cat") and "Into the Heart", from the band's debut album, "Boy". The two tracks are played together as one song, both on the album and during live performances.

Boy is the debut studio album by Irish rock band U2. It was produced by Steve Lillywhite, and was released on 20 October 1980 on Island Records. It contains many songs from the band's 40-song catalogue at the time, including two tracks that were re-recorded from their original versions on the band's debut release, the EP "Three".

Ferdinand Maximilian of Baden- Baden, " Hereditary Prince of Baden- Baden"(23 September 1625 – 4 November 1669) was the father of the famous general Louis William, Margrave of Baden- Baden. Born in Baden- Baden, he was the oldest son of William, Margrave of Baden- Baden and Catharina Ursula of Hohenzollern – Hechingen. Ferdinand Maximilian of Baden was destined to follow in his father's footsteps as Margrave of Baden- Baden, but he died before his father in a hunting accident. Ferdinand Maximilian married in Paris in 1653 Princess Louise of Savoy(1627 – 1689), aunt of Prince Eugene of Savoy. The marriage was not successful. Louise Christine of Savoy refused to leave the refined French court and follow her husband to Baden- Baden. Ferdinand Maximilian then abducted his son from Paris and brought him to Baden- Baden. As a consequence Louis William was not raised by his mother, but by his grandfather's second wife Maria Magdalena of Oettingen- Baldern.

Margrave William of Baden-Baden (30 July 1593 – 22 May 1677) was regent of Baden-Baden between 1621 and 1677. Born in Baden-Baden, he was the eldest son of Margrave Edward Fortunatus of Baden and Maria of Eicken. He was Geheimrat, Generalfeldmarschall and Imperial "Kammerrichter" of Speyer, which gave him his nickname: "Wilhelm der Kammerrichter". Wilhelm was also a Knight in the Order of the Golden Fleece. He raised his grandson and successor Ludwig Wilhelm. Wilhelm only received the Regency of Baden after the victory of Johann Tserclaes, Count of Tilly in the Battle of Wimpfen over

Georg Friedrich, Margrave of Baden-Durlach, whose brother Ernst Friedrich had occupied Baden-Baden in 1594. During the Regency of Wilhelm, Baden suffered from a terrible witch-hunt. Between 1626 and 1631, some 244 persons, mostly women, were charged and 231 were condemned and burned. In 1631, Wilhelm lost Baden to the Swedish General Gustav Horn and regained control only after the Peace of Prague (1635) and the Peace of Westphalia on 24 October 1648. During this fighting, Wilhelm was taken prisoner, but not recognized and released as an ordinary soldier. He died in Baden-Baden in 1677.

The Bellingham Review is an American literary magazine published by Western Washington University. The magazine was established in 1977 by the poets Knute Skinner and Peter Nicoletta. "The Bellingham Review" includes fiction, poetry, and creative non-fiction. The current editor is writer Susanne Paola Antonetta. Work that has appeared in the "Bellingham Review" has been reprinted in "The Pushcart Prize Anthology" and "The Best American Poetry". Notable contributors include: Micah Nathan, Jenna Blum, Anne Panning, Sheila Bender, and Deborah A. Miranda.

Western Washington University (WWU or Western) is a public university in Bellingham, Washington. It is the northernmost university in the contiguous United States and was founded as the state-funded New Whatcom Normal School in 1893, succeeding a private school of teaching for women. WWU offers a variety of bachelor's and master's degrees. In 2018, there were 16,121 students, 15,170 of whom were undergraduate students, and 639 faculty. Its athletic teams are known as the Vikings, which compete in division II of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Western Washington University was founded in 1886, initially as Northwest Normal School for teachers, and was first located in Lynden, Washington. After moving to Bellingham and undergoing a series of name changes, the school became Western Washington College of Education in 1937. The same year, the school became a four-year college. In 1977, the school gained university status, becoming Western Washington University.

Genevieve Knight "G" Hannelius (born December 22, 1998) is an American actress and singer. She starred as Avery Jennings in the Disney Channel sitcom "Dog with a Blog". Prior to this, she had recurring roles in the Disney Channel series "Sonny with a Chance" and "Good Luck Charlie". She has also starred in "Leo Little's Big Show" and has done voice work as Rosebud in the "Air Buddies" films. She also guest starred in Disney Channel's series "Jessie".

Jessie is an American sitcom that originally aired on Disney Channel from September 30, 2011 to October 16, 2015. The series was created and executive produced by Pamela Eells O'Connell and stars Debby Ryan as Jessie Prescott, a small town Texas girl who moves to New York City to try to become an actress, but instead she becomes a nanny to a high-profile couple's four children: Emma Ross (Peyton List), Luke Ross (Cameron Boyce), Ravi Ross (Karan Brar), and Zuri Ross (Skai Jackson).

Elizabeth of York (11 February 1466 – 11 February 1503) was the first queen consort of England of the Tudor dynasty from 18 January 1486 until her death, as the wife of Henry VII. She married Henry in 1485 after his victory at the Battle of Bosworth Field, which marked the end of the Wars of the Roses. Together, Elizabeth and Henry had seven, possibly eight, children. After the death of her father, King Edward IV, Elizabeth's brother the "Princes in the Tower" disappeared, their fate uncertain. Although the 1484 act of Parliament "Titulus Regius" declared the marriage of her parents, Edward and Elizabeth Woodville, invalid, she and her sisters were subsequently welcomed back to court by Edward's brother, King Richard III. As a Yorkist princess, the final victory of the Lancastrian

faction in the War of the Roses may have seemed a further disaster, but Henry Tudor knew the importance of Yorkist support for his invasion and promised to marry Elizabeth before he arrived in England. This may well have contributed to the hemorrhaging of Yorkist support for Richard. Although Elizabeth seems to have played little part in politics, her marriage appears to have been a successful one. Her eldest son Arthur, Prince of Wales, died at age 15 in 1502, and three other children died young. Her second, and only surviving, son became King Henry VIII of England, while her daughters Mary and Margaret became queen of France and queen of Scotland, respectively; many modern royals, including Elizabeth II, trace their line through Margaret.

Mary Tudor (March 1496 – 25 June 1533) was an English princess who was briefly Queen consort of France, the progenitor of a family that eventually claimed the English throne. She was the younger surviving daughter of King Henry VII of England and Elizabeth of York, and the third wife of Louis XII of France, who was more than 30 years older than she. Following his death, she married Charles Brandon, 1st Duke of Suffolk. The marriage was performed secretly in France during the reign of her brother Henry VIII and without his consent. This necessitated the intervention of Thomas Wolsey; Henry eventually pardoned the couple, but they were forced to pay a large fine. Mary's second marriage produced four children, and she was the maternal grandmother of Lady Jane Grey through her oldest daughter Frances. Grey was the de facto Queen of England for nine days in July 1553.

Hannele's Journey to Heaven (German: *Hanneles Himmelfahrt*) is a 1922 German silent film directed by Urban Gad and starring Margarete Schlegel, Margarete Schön and Hermann Vallentin. The film is based on the play, *The Assumption of Hannele* by Gerhart Hauptmann. It was remade as a sound film in 1934.

Peter Urban Gad (12 February 1879 in Korsør, Denmark – 26 December 1947 in Copenhagen, Denmark) was a Danish film director. He directed 40 film between 1910 and 1927. His wife Asta Nielsen starred in 30 of his films, also in his début the famous film "*Afgrunden* *The Abyss*") from 1910. They moved to Germany in 1911 where Gad worked with Paul Davidson until 1922. His uncle was Paul Gauguin. His mother was the (in Denmark) very well known playwright and expert of good manners Emma Gad. His films include a German-language adaptation of Gerhart Hauptmann's play "*The Assumption of Hannele*", which Gad directed in 1922.

While You Were Sleeping is a 1995 romantic comedy film directed by Jon Turteltaub and written by Daniel G. Sullivan and Fredric Lebow. It stars Sandra Bullock as Lucy, a Chicago Transit Authority token collector, and Bill Pullman as Jack, the brother of a man whose life she saves, along with Peter Gallagher as Peter, the man who is saved, Peter Boyle and Glynis Johns as members of Peter's family, and Jack Warden as longtime family friend and neighbor.

William James "Bill" Pullman (born December 17, 1953) is an American actor. He made his film debut in the 1986 film "*Ruthless People*", and has since gone on to star in other films, such as "*Spaceballs*" (1987), "*The Accidental Tourist*" (1988), "*While You Were Sleeping*" (1995), "*Casper*" (1995), "*Independence Day*" (1996) and "*Lost Highway*" (1997). He has also appeared regularly on television, usually in films and miniseries, though he also had a starring role in the one-season show "*1600 Penn*". As of late summer 2017, he is in the main cast of USA Network's new eight-episode, murder-mystery limited series "*The Sinner*".

Death in Paradise is a British-French crime comedy-drama television series created by Robert Thorogood, starring Ben Miller (series 1–3), Kris Marshall (series 3–6) & Ardal O'Hanlon (series 6–present). The programme is a joint UK and French production filmed on the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe and broadcast on BBC One in the United Kingdom and France 2 in France. "Death in Paradise" has enjoyed high ratings, leading to repeated renewals. A sixth series began broadcasting on 5 January 2017 and aired its finale on 23 February, with the subsequent DVD release occurring three days later on 27 February 2017. The show will return in 2018 for a seventh series.

Ardal O'Hanlon (; born 8 October 1965) is an Irish comedian and actor. He played Father Dougal McGuire in "Father Ted", George Sunday/Thermoman in "My Hero", and DI Jack Mooney in "Death in Paradise".

Adèle King (born Adèle Condron-King, 4 April 1951) is an Irish entertainer better known as Twink from her time as a member of a group called Maxi, Dick and Twink which was a girl band in Ireland in the late 1960s and 1970s. She is the mother of singer Chloë Agnew from the group Celtic Woman.

Chloë Alexandra Adele Emily Agnew (born 9 June 1989 in Dublin, Ireland) is an Irish singer and songwriter who is an original former member of the Celtic music group Celtic Woman, as well as its youngest member. She comes from Knocklyon, County Dublin where she lived with her mother Adele "Twink" King and younger sister, Naomi. She sings in English, Irish, Latin, Italian, and German. Agnew has a soprano vocal range.

Charles Joseph "Charlie" McDermott Jr. (born April 6, 1990) is an American television and film actor, currently best known for his role as Axl Heck on ABC's "The Middle".

The Middle is an American sitcom about a middle-class family living in Indiana facing the day-to-day struggles of home life, work, and raising children. The show premiered September 30, 2009, on the ABC network and features "Everybody Loves Raymond" actress Patricia Heaton and "Scrubs" actor Neil Flynn. "The Middle" was created by former "Roseanne" and "Murphy Brown" writers Eileen Heisler and DeAnn Heline of Blackie and Blondie Productions. The show is produced by Warner Bros. Television and Blackie and Blondie Productions. "The Middle" has been praised by television critics and earned numerous award nominations.

Thomas-Pierre-Joseph Taschereau was born in Quebec April 19, 1775, a son of Gabriel-Elzéar Taschereau, the patriarch of this important family, and his first wife, Marie-Louise-Élizabeth Bazin. He studied at the Petit Séminaire of Quebec from 1784 to 1792. He embarked on a military career and became a lieutenant in 1797. Demobilized in 1802, he went into business and set up a distillery with his brother Jean-Thomas Taschereau, in the Sainte-Marie seigneurie. He married Françoise Boucher of Bruère de Montarville in 1805. He continued the business at this property until the War of 1812 when he served with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the militia. Thomas-Pierre-Joseph became a member of the Legislative Council in 1818. In 1821, he took an appointment as a judge in the district of Sainte-Marie and in 1823 a more important position in the district of Quebec. He died on October 8, 1826 and was buried at Sainte-Marie. He had two sons: Joseph-André and Pierre-Elzéar Taschereau. The latter's son, Henri-Elzéar, would go on to be Chief Justice of Canada.

Joseph-André Taschereau, (November 30, 1806–March 30, 1867), was a lawyer, politician, and lastly, a judge. He was born at Sainte-Marie, Quebec. The son of Thomas-Pierre-Joseph Taschereau was a quiet child who early in life discovered a passion for the law. He was educated at home and then articulated and was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1828 along with his brother Pierre-Elzéar Taschereau. Joseph-André had less than a year of joint practice in Quebec City with his brother, Pierre-Elzéar, who in 1826 had inherited his father's seigneurie, returned to the manor at Sainte-Marie. He continued his practice from 1830 to 1835 and then entered politics back in his home riding of Beauce. He was a maverick in the Taschereau clan, representing quite different points of view from his political relatives. He was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada from 1835 to 1838. In 1845, he won a by-election to become a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, filling the seat left vacant by the death of Pierre-Elzéar; he resigned when he was made a circuit judge in 1847. In 1857 he was named judge of the Quebec Superior Court for the District of Kamouraska, where he had gone to live in 1852. He died in Kamouraska, Quebec at the age of 60 years. A bachelor, he devoted his life to politics and the law. As a lawyer and judge, Taschereau excelled and his achievements put him on a level with other notables in this remarkable family.

Fiachnae mac Áedo Róin (died 789) was a Dál Fiatach ruler of the over-kingdom of Ulaid in Ireland. He reigned from 750 to 789. He was the son of Áed Róin (died 735) and brother of Bressal mac Áedo Róin (died 750), previous kings. This family had their base in modern-day County Down, Northern Ireland.

Eochaid mac Fiachnai (died 810) was a Dal Fiatach king of Ulaid, which is now Ulster, Ireland. He was the son of Fiachnae mac Áedo Róin (died 789), a previous king. He ruled from 790 to 810. Eochaid first appears in the annals in 776. In that year he gave his support to Tommaltach mac Indrechtaig (died 790) in a civil war among the rival Dal nAraide family. They defeated and slew the incumbent king Cináed Ciarrge mac Cathussaig and his ally, Dúngal king of the Uí Tuirtri (an Airgiolla tribe west of Lough Neagh) at the Battle of Drong. His father had restored the fortunes of the Dal Fiatach dynasty but upon his death a succession struggle broke out. Eochaid was challenged for the kingship by his kinsmen Tommaltach mac Cathail. Tommaltach was the great grandson of Óengus, son of Máel Cobo mac Fiachnai (died 647) king of Ulaid and this branch (called the Cenél nÓengusa) threatened to be excluded from the throne. Tommaltach was defeated and slain in battle by Eochaid. However Tommlatach's branch of the family remained based in Leth Cathail (Lecale)-"Cathal's Half" in southern modern County Down (also known as Mag Inis). Tommaltach mac Indrechtaig of Dal nAraide had profited by the civil war among the Dal Fiatach to acquire the throne of all Ulaid. He died the next year in 790 and in that year the annals also record a slaughter of the Dal Fiatach by the Dál nAraidi. Whether this occurred before or after Tommaltach's death is uncertain. Eochaid became King of Ulaid in 790. In 801 The Ulaid went to war with the Uí Echach Cobo in the west part of county Down, probably to impose their authority. The Ulaid were victorious and slew the King of Cobo, Eochu mac Aililla. On the side of the Ulaid, Cairell mac Cathail of the Leth Cathail branch was slain. In 809 the high king Áed Oirdnide campaigned against Ulaid and defeated them ravaging from the Bann to Strangford Lough. The motive for this conflict was apparently the killing of Dúinchú, superior of Tulach Léis (Tullylisk, County Down), by the Ulaid. A civil war then followed in which Eochaid was defeated by his brother Cairell mac Fiachnai (died 819). The annals report that Eochaid escaped from this battle and historians place his death in 810. Eochaid may be associated with the establishment of Dún Echdach (Duneight) which became the royal seat of the Dal Fiatach as they shifted their power northwards by the 9th century from their old royal seat at Downpatrick. The sons of Eochaid included Muiredach mac Eochada (died 839), a King of Ulaid, and Áed mac Eochada who fathered three kings of Ulaid.

Brittany Anne Snow (born March 9, 1986) is an American actress, producer, and singer.

Streak is a 2008 American coming-of-age short film directed by Demi Moore, written by Kelly Fremon and Allan Loeb, and starring Brittany Snow and Rumer Willis. The film was actress Demi Moore's first film as a director. The plot focuses on a young woman stuck in a life she no longer wants with gym-rat friends and obsessive behavior. To break free, she reaches for fun in an interesting form of expression.

Bratuku Teruvu (English: Livelihood) is a 1953 Telugu drama film, produced by Kovelamudi Bhaskar Rao under the Bhaskar Productions banner and directed by P. S. Ramakrishna Rao. It stars Akkineni Nageswara Rao, Savitri in the lead roles and music composed by Ghantasala. The film was also released dubbed in Tamil as "Bale Raman" (1956) and it was remade as the Hindi movie "Jeene Ki Raah" (1969), which was again remade as the Telugu movie "Bharya Biddalu" (1971), with ANR only, and later in Tamil as "Naan Yen Pirandhen" (1972). The film is the debut of famous lyricist "Samadrala Jr." in the film industry.

P. S. Ramakrishna Rao (b: 12 October 1918 - d: 7 September 1986) was a veteran Telugu film director and producer. He married Bhanumathi Ramakrishna, a multi-talented film artist from South India, on 8 August 1943. Raavu Balasaraswathi is his sister.

American Scientist (informally abbreviated AmSci) is an American bimonthly science and technology magazine published since 1913 by Sigma Xi, The Scientific Research Society. Each issue includes feature articles written by prominent scientists and engineers who review research in fields from molecular biology to computer engineering. Each issue also includes the work of cartoonists, including those of Sidney Harris, Benita Epstein, and Mark Heath. Also included is the "Scientists' Nightstand" that reviews a vast range of science-related books and novels. American Scientist Online was launched in May 2003.

Sigma Xi: The Scientific Research Honor Society ($\Sigma\Xi$) is a non-profit honor society for scientists and engineers which was founded in 1886 at Cornell University by a junior faculty member and a handful of graduate students. Members elect others on the basis of their research achievements or potential.

John Villiers Farrow, KGCHS (10 February 1904–27 January 1963) was an Australian-born American film director, producer and screenwriter. In 1957, he won the Academy Award for Best Writing/Best Screenplay for "Around the World in Eighty Days" and in 1942, he was nominated as Best Director for "Wake Island". He had seven children by his wife, actress Maureen O'Sullivan, including actress Mia Farrow.

Sorority House is a 1939 American drama film starring Anne Shirley and James Ellison. The film was directed by John Farrow and based upon the Mary Coyle Chase play named "Chi House".

Spy Hunter is an overhead view, vehicular combat game developed by Bally Midway and released in arcades in 1983.

Highway Pursuit is a computer game remake of Spy Hunter created by Adam Dawes in association with Retrospec, initially released in 2003.

(XX, born June 18, 1961), also known as Khyentse Norbu, is a Tibetan/Bhutanese lama, filmmaker, and writer. His four major films are "The Cup" (1999), "Travellers and Magicians" (2003), (2013) and, most recently, "Hema Hema: Sing Me a Song While I Wait" (2017). He is the author of the books "What Makes You Not a Buddhist" (Shambhala, 2007); "Not for Happiness: A Guide to the So-Called Preliminary Practices" (Shambhala, 2012); "The Guru Drinks Bourbon" (Shambhala, 2016); and "Best Foot Forward: A Pilgrim's Guide to the Sacred Sites of the Buddha" (Shambhala, 2018) and his other books like "Teachings on Ngöndro Parting from the Four Attachments What to do at India's Buddhist Holy Sites Buddha Nature Introduction to the Middle Way" are also available through the Siddhartha's Intent website. He is the eldest son of Thinley Norbu, and therefore the grandson of Dudjom Jigdral Yeshe Dorje. Rinpoche has teachers from all four major schools of Tibetan Buddhism and is a follower and champion of the Rimé (non-sectarian) movement. He considers Dilgo Khyentse as his main guru. He is also the primary custodian of the teachings of Jamyang Khyentse Wangpo.

Suite from Henry V is a 1963 orchestral arrangement of William Walton's musical score from the 1944 film "Henry V". The suite, arranged by Muir Mathieson, is in five movements, although the second and fourth movements had already appeared in string arrangement form in Walton's own Two Pieces for Strings from Henry V.

Prince Harald of Denmark ("Harald Christian Frederik"; 8 October 1876 – 30 March 1949) was a member of the Danish Royal Family. He was the third son and fourth child of Frederick VIII of Denmark and his wife, Lovisa of Sweden, and thus brother to Christian X of Denmark. The prince served in the Royal Danish Army for most of his life, and reached the rank of Lieutenant General.

The United Nations (UN), is an intergovernmental organization responsible for maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations, achieving international cooperation, and being a center for harmonizing the actions of nations. It is the largest, most familiar, most

internationally represented and most powerful intergovernmental organization in the world. The UN is headquartered on international territory in New York City; other main offices are in Geneva, Nairobi, Vienna and The Hague. The UN was established after World War II with the aim of preventing future wars, succeeding the ineffective League of Nations. On 25 April 1945, 50 governments met in San Francisco for a conference and started drafting the UN Charter, which was adopted on 25 June 1945 and took effect on 24 October 1945, when the UN began operations. Pursuant to the Charter, the organization's objectives include maintaining international peace and security, protecting human rights, delivering humanitarian aid, promoting sustainable development, and upholding international law. At its founding, the UN had 51 member states; this number grew to 193 in 2011, representing the vast majority of the world's sovereign states. The organization's mission to preserve world peace was complicated in its early decades by the Cold War between the United States and Soviet Union and their respective allies. Its missions have consisted primarily of unarmed military observers and lightly armed troops with primarily monitoring, reporting and confidence-building roles. UN membership grew significantly following widespread decolonization beginning in the 1960s. Since then, 80 former colonies have gained independence, including 11 trust territories that had been monitored by the Trusteeship Council. By the 1970s, the UN's budget for economic and social development programmes far outstripped its spending on peacekeeping. After the end of the Cold War, the UN shifted and expanded its field operations, undertaking a wide variety of complex tasks. The UN has six principal organs: the General Assembly; the Security Council; the Economic and Social Council; the Trusteeship Council; the International Court of Justice; and the UN Secretariat. The UN System includes a multitude of specialized agencies, such as the World Bank Group, the World Health Organization, the World Food Programme, UNESCO, and UNICEF. Additionally, non-governmental organizations may be granted consultative status with ECOSOC and other agencies to participate in the UN's work. The UN's chief administrative officer is the Secretary-General, currently Portuguese politician and diplomat António Guterres since 1 January 2017. The organization is financed by assessed and voluntary contributions from its member states. The UN, its officers, and its agencies have won many Nobel Peace Prizes, though other evaluations of its effectiveness have been mixed. Some commentators believe the organization to be an important force for peace and human development, while others have called it ineffective, biased, or corrupt.

Africa Renewal is a magazine published by the United Nations. The magazine was established in 1987. It was formerly published as "Africa Recovery/Afrique Relance". The magazine is published on a quarterly basis. It focuses on the critical economic, political and social situation in Africa. "Africa Renewal" (print and online) highlights the efforts made by Africa and the international community to promote the economic recovery and sustainable development of the region in pursuit of the goals of the new partnership for Africa's development (NEPAD) and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The magazine's stories are usually about climate change, food security, conflict resolution efforts, gender equality and women's empowerment, youth, etc. Its focus and writing style enables it to leverage the increasing reader interest in stories about Africa that are not in the mainstream media.

Marie Anna of Saxony, Grand Duchess of Tuscany (15 November 1799 – 24 March 1832), (full name: Maria Anna Carolina Josepha Vincentia Xaveria Nepomucena Franziska de Paula Franziska de Chantal Johanna Antonia Elisabeth Cunigunde Gertrud Leopoldina), was a princess of Saxony. She became Grand Duchess of Tuscany by her marriage to Leopold II, Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Leopold II (English: "Leopold John Joseph Francis Ferdinand Charles"; 3 October 1797 – 29 January 1870) was Grand Duke of Tuscany (1824–1859). He married twice; first to Maria Anna of Saxony, and after her death in 1832, to Maria Antonia of the Two-Sicilies. By the latter, he begat his eventual successor, Ferdinand. Leopold was recognised contemporarily as a liberal monarch, authorising the

Tuscan Constitution of 1848, and allowing a degree of free press. The Grand Duke was deposed briefly by a provisional government in 1849, only to be restored the same year with the assistance of Austrian troops, who occupied the state until 1855. Leopold attempted a policy of neutrality with regard to the Second Italian War of Independence, but was expelled by a bloodless coup on 27 April 1859, just before the beginning of the war. The Grand Ducal family left for Bologna, in Papal territory. Tuscany was occupied by soldiers of Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia for the duration of the conflict. The preliminary peace of Villafranca, agreed to between Napoleon III of France and Franz Joseph of Austria on 11 July, provided for the return of the Lorraines to Florence, but Leopold himself was considered too unpopular to be accepted, so on 21 July 1859 he abdicated the throne in favour of his son, Ferdinand. Ferdinand was not, however, any more acceptable to the revolutionaries in control of Florence, and his accession was not proclaimed. Instead, the provisional government proclaimed the deposition of the House of Habsburg (16 August).

Due marine e un generale (translated: "Two Marines and a General", internationally released as *War Italian Style*) is a 1965 Italian comedy film directed by Luigi Scattini. The film puts together the famous Italian comedian duo of Franco Franchi and Ciccio Ingrassia and the silent cinema icon Buster Keaton. The Keaton role is a mute role, except for the words Thank you that he pronounces in the final scene of the film.

Luigi Scattini (17 May 1927 – 12 July 2010) was an Italian film director and screenwriter. Scattini graduated in law, then he began his career as a journalist and a film critic for several weekly magazines such as "Gente" and "Oggi". In the 1960s he entered the cinema industry as a director of ephemeral films and mondo documentaries. He also directed several feature films, including the comedy "War Italian Style" with Buster Keaton. He was also active as a producer, a film editor and a dubbing director. He was the father of the actress Monica Scattini.

Prince Harald of Denmark ("Harald Christian Frederik"; 8 October 1876 – 30 March 1949) was a member of the Danish Royal Family. He was the third son and fourth child of Frederick VIII of Denmark and his wife, Lovisa of Sweden, and thus brother to Christian X of Denmark. The prince served in the Royal Danish Army for most of his life, and reached the rank of Lieutenant General.

Princess Feodora of Denmark (Feodora Louise Caroline-Mathilde Viktoria Alexandra Frederikke Johanne) (3 July 1910 – 17 March 1975) was a Danish princess as a daughter of Prince Harald of Denmark and granddaughter of Frederick VIII of Denmark. As the wife of Prince Christian of Schaumburg-Lippe she became a Princess of Schaumburg-Lippe by marriage.

John III of Nassau-Weilburg (27 June 1441 – 15 July 1480) was count of Nassau-Weilburg as co-regent with his father. He came from the Walramian branch of the House of Nassau.

Count Louis I of Nassau-Weilburg (1473 – 28 May 1523) was a son of Count John III of Nassau-Weilburg and his wife, Elisabeth of Hesse. In 1492, Louis I succeeded his grandfather Philip II as Count of Nassau-Weilburg, because his father had already died in 1480. In 1502, Louis I married Margaret (1487-1548), a daughter of Adolf III of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein. Louis and Margaret had the following children:

David Weissman is a screenwriter and director. His film credits include "The Family Man" (2000), "Evolution" (2001), and ""When in Rome"" (2010).

The Family Man is a 2000 American romantic comedy-drama film directed by Brett Ratner, written by David Diamond and David Weissman, and starring Nicolas Cage and Téa Leoni. Cage's production company, Saturn Films, helped produce the film. The film centers on a man who sees what could have been had he made a different decision 13 years prior.

Eduardo Nicanor Frei Montalva(January 16, 1911 – January 22, 1982) was a Chilean political leader.In his long political career, he was Minister of Public Works, president of his Christian Democratic Party, senator, President of the Senate, and the 28th president of Chile from 1964 to 1970.His eldest son, Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle, also became president of Chile (1994–2000).Frei's Christian Democratic Party supported the Armed Forces intervention to remove his successor Salvador Allende from office in 1973, after the Chamber of Deputies, on August 22, 1973, accused Allende of violating the Constitution and called for his overthrow.He was later a vocal opponent of the Augusto Pinochet regime.On January 22, 1982, Frei was assassinated in Santiago, Chile.

Eduardo Alfredo Juan Bernardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle (born June 24, 1942) is a Chilean politician and civil engineer who was President of Chile from 1994 to 2000.He was also a Senator, fulfilling the role of President of the Senate from 2006 to 2008.He attempted a comeback as the candidate of the ruling Concertación coalition for the 2009 presidential election, but was narrowly defeated.His father was Eduardo Frei Montalva, who was President of Chile from 1964 to 1970.

Goodbye Girl is the third solo album by David Gates of Bread. The song "Goodbye Girl" was also used in the movie of the same name.

The Goodbye Girl is a 1977 American romantic comedy-drama film. Produced by Ray Stark and directed by Herbert Ross, the film stars Richard Dreyfuss, Marsha Mason, Quinn Cummings, and Paul Benedict. The original screenplay by Neil Simon centers on an odd trio: a struggling actor who has sublet a Manhattan apartment from a friend, the current occupant (his friend's ex-girlfriend, who has just been abandoned), and her precocious young daughter.

Henry de Bohun, 1st Earl of Hereford(1176 – 1 June 1220) was an Anglo- Norman nobleman.He was Earl of Hereford and Hereditary Constable of England from 1199 to 1220.

Humphrey(IV) de Bohun(1204 – 24 September 1275) was 2nd Earl of Hereford and 1st Earl of Essex, as well as Constable of England.He was the son of Henry de Bohun, 1st Earl of Hereford, and Maud FitzGeoffrey.

Paul John Manafort Jr. (born April 1, 1949) is an American lawyer, lobbyist and political consultant. He joined Donald Trump's presidential campaign team in March 2016 and served as campaign manager from June to August 2016. He was previously an adviser to the U.S. presidential campaigns of Republicans Gerald Ford, Ronald Reagan, George H. W. Bush, and Bob Dole. In 1980 Manafort co-founded the Washington, D.C.-based lobbying firm Black, Manafort & Stone, along with principals Charles R. Black Jr., and Roger J. Stone. In 1984 it was renamed Black, Manafort, Stone and Kelly

(BMSK) & associates, after Peter G. Kelly was recruited.

On June 9, 2016, a meeting was held in Trump Tower in New York City between three senior members of the presidential campaign of Donald Trump: Donald Trump Jr., Jared Kushner, and Paul Manafort and at least five other people, including Russian lawyer Natalia Veselnitskaya. The meeting was arranged by publicist and long-time Trump acquaintance, Rob Goldstone on behalf of his client, singer-songwriter Emin Agalarov. It was disclosed to U.S. government officials when Kushner filed a revised version of his security clearance form.

William Paulet, 3rd Marquess of Winchester(1532 – 24 November 1598) was an English nobleman, the son of John Paulet, 2nd Marquess of Winchester and his first wife, Elizabeth Willoughby. His maternal grandfather was Robert Willoughby, 2nd Baron Willoughby de Broke. He was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Mary I on 30 November 1553.

William Paulet, 4th Marquess of Winchester(bef. 1560 – 4 February 1629) was an English nobleman, the son of William Paulet, 3rd Marquess of Winchester and Anne or Agnes Howard. He was styled Lord St. John from 1576 to 1598. He was summoned to Parliament on 16 January 1581 in his father's barony as Lord St. John. On 24 November 1598, he succeeded his father as 4th Marquess of Winchester. Paulet experienced great financial difficulties arising from his magnificent style of living and his lavish entertainment of Elizabeth I at Basing House.

Claus von Bülow (born Claus Cecil Borberg; 11 August 1926 – 25 May 2019) was a Danish-British socialite. He was convicted of the attempted murder of his wife Sunny von Bülow (born Martha Sharp Crawford, 1932–2008) in 1979, which had left her in a temporary coma, as well as insulin overdose in 1980 which left her in a persistent vegetative state for the rest of her life. On appeal, however, both convictions were reversed, and he was found not guilty at his second trial.

Countess Cosima von Bülow Pavoncelli(born 15 April 1967) is a British socialite and philanthropist of American, Danish and German ancestry and daughter of the lawyer Claus von Bülow and Sunny von Bülow. She was named on the International Best Dressed List Hall of Fame in 1999.

Suite from Henry V is a 1963 orchestral arrangement of William Walton's musical score from the 1944 film "Henry V". The suite, arranged by Muir Mathieson, is in five movements, although the second and fourth movements had already appeared in string arrangement form in Walton's own Two Pieces for Strings from Henry V.

Henry V is a 1944 British Technicolor film adaptation of William Shakespeare's play of the same name. The on-screen title is The Chronicle History of King Henry the Fifth with His Battell Fought at Agin Court in France (the title of the 1600 quarto edition of the play). It stars Laurence Olivier, who also directed. The play was adapted for the screen by Olivier, Dallas Bower, and Alan Dent. The score is by William Walton.

Chiang Hsiao-wu (also known as Alex Chiang; April 25, 1945 - July 1, 1991) was the second son of Chiang Ching-kuo, the President of the Republic of China in Taiwan from 1978 to 1988. His mother is Faina Ipatyevna Vakhreva, also known as Chiang Fang-liang. He had one older brother, Hsiao-wen,

one older sister, Hsiao-chang, and one younger brother, Hsiao-yung. He also had two half-brothers, Winston Chang and John Chiang, with whom he shared the same father. He was president of the state-run Broadcasting Corporation of China from 1980 to 1986, and later headed the Republic of China mission to Singapore for two years, starting in April 1986 as the deputy trade representative before being transferred to the mission to Japan in 1990. In a December 1985 speech, Hsiao-wu's father Chiang Ching-kuo declared "If someone asks me whether anyone in my family would run for the next presidential term, my reply is, 'It can't be and it won't be.'" Prior to the speech, Chiang Hsiao-wu was the only one of Chiang Ching-kuo's sons mentioned as a potential successor. He died at the age of 46, on July 1, 1991, at the Taipei Veterans General Hospital in Taiwan as a result of congestive heart failure brought on by chronic inflammation of the pancreas. He was survived by his wife and two children.

Chiang Ching-kuo (27 April 1910 – 13 January 1988) was a politician of the Republic of China. The eldest and only biological son of former president Chiang Kai-shek, he held numerous posts in the government of the Republic of China. He served as Premier of the Republic of China between 1972–78 and was the President of the Republic of China from 1978 until his death in 1988. Chiang Ching-kuo was sent as a teenager to study in the Soviet Union during the First United Front in 1925, when his father's Nationalist Party and the Chinese Communist Party were in alliance. He attended university there, but when the Chinese Nationalists violently broke with the Communists, Stalin sent him to work in a steel factory in the Ural Mountains. There he met and married Faina Vakhreva. When war between China and Japan was imminent in 1937, Stalin sent the couple to China. During the war his father gradually came to trust Ching-kuo and gave him more and more responsibilities, including administration. After the Japanese surrender, Chiang-kuo was given the job of ridding Shanghai of corruption, which he attacked with ruthless efficiency. The victory of the Communists in 1949 drove the Chiangs and their government to Taiwan. Chiang Ching-kuo was first given control of the secret police, a position he retained until 1965 and in which he used arbitrary arrests and torture to ensure tight control. He then became Minister of Defense 1965-1969, Vice-Premier, 1972-78, Premier, 1972-78. After his father's death in 1976 he took leadership of the Nationalist Party as Chairman, and was elected President of the Republic in 1978. Under his tenure, the government of the Republic of China, while authoritarian, became more open and tolerant of political dissent. Chiang courted Taiwanese voters and reduced the preference for those who had come from the mainland after the war. Towards the end of his life, Chiang relaxed government controls on the media and speech and allowed Taiwanese Han into positions of power, including his successor Lee Teng-hui.

"Take a Bow" is a song recorded by Barbadian singer Rihanna for "" (2008), the re-release of her third studio album "Good Girl Gone Bad" (2007). The song was written and produced by Tor Erik Hermansen, Mikkel Eriksen, and Shaffer Smith under their stage names StarGate and Ne-Yo. "Take a Bow" was released as the first single from the re-release and the fifth single overall from the two releases. It is an R&B song that contains elements of dance-pop. Critical reception of "Take a Bow" was mixed, with some critics praising the song's lyrics and powerful balladry, while others criticized StarGate's production as unoriginal.

"Fading" is a song by Barbadian recording artist Rihanna from her fifth studio album, "Loud" (2010). The song was written by Jamal Jones and Ester Dean, whilst production of the song was completed by Jones under his production name, Polow da Don. Musically, the song samples Irish instrumentalist and singer-songwriter Enya's "One by One", whilst lyrically, the song is about leaving a man in a relationship. After "Loud" had strong digital download sales in the United Kingdom, "Fading" charted at number 187 on that country's singles chart in November 2010. The song received generally positive reviews from music critics, who praised da Don's production, but one critic criticized Rihanna for copying herself and failing to create something different. Some critics also compared it to one of

Rihanna's previous singles, "Take A Bow". The song has also been performed on select dates of the Loud Tour (2011).

Operation Gold Ingot is a 1962 French-Italian heist film directed by Georges Lautner and starring Martine Carol. It is based on a novel by M.G. Braun.

Georges Lautner (24 January 1926 – 22 November 2013) was a French film director and screenwriter, known primarily for his comedies created in collaboration with screenwriter Michel Audiard. Lautner's ventures into other genres were less successful though the thriller *Le Professionnel* starring Jean- Paul Belmondo was a big commercial hit in France in 1981. He was born in Nice, the son of actress Renée Saint- Cyr.

Hannele's Journey to Heaven (German: Hanneles Himmelfahrt) is a 1922 German silent film directed by Urban Gad and starring Margarete Schlegel, Margarete Schön and Hermann Vallentin. The film is based on the play, *The Assumption of Hannele* by Gerhart Hauptmann. It was remade as a sound film in 1934.

Peter Urban Gad (12 February 1879 in Korsør, Denmark – 26 December 1947 in Copenhagen, Denmark) was a Danish film director. He directed 40 film between 1910 and 1927. His wife Asta Nielsen starred in 30 of his films, also in his début the famous film "*Afgrunden* *The Abyss*") from 1910. They moved to Germany in 1911 where Gad worked with Paul Davidson until 1922. His uncle was Paul Gauguin. His mother was the (in Denmark) very well known playwright and expert of good manners Emma Gad. His films include a German-language adaptation of Gerhart Hauptmann's play "*The Assumption of Hannele*", which Gad directed in 1922.

, also called was the founder of the Kanazawa Bunko (Kanazawa Library). He was a member of the Kanezawa branch of the Hōjō clan. He was born to Hōjō Saneyasu in 1224. As his talent was discovered by his uncle Hōjō Yasutoki, Sanetoki was given important posts by four "shikken": Yasutoki, Tsunetoki, Tokiyori and Tokimune. He began his career as the head of "Kosamurai-dokoro" in 1234 and then became "Hikitsukeshu" in 1252 and "Hyojoshu" in 1253. Due to illness, he resigned from all posts and took a rest at his residence at Kanezawa (modern-day Kanazawa), Yokohama. While attending to government affairs, he was dedicated himself to study. He studied under Kiyohara no Noritaka, who came to Kamakura in Prince Munetaka's retinue. In 1258 he established a temple called Shōmyōji at Kanazawa and put a library within the temple to house his huge manuscript collection.

Hōjō Akitoki (1248 – 7 May 1301) was a Japanese military leader during the Kamakura period (1185–1333). He was the third head of the of the Hōjō clan. Akitoki was the son of Kanezawa Sanetoki and a daughter of Hōjō Masamura. In 1257 Akitoki had his "genpuku" coming-of-age ceremony under the "tokusō" Hōjō Tokiyori and took the name "Tokikata". In 1260 he became a guard of the "shōgun"; he attended Prince Munetaka and studied poetry and other subjects. He married Mugai Nyodai. Akitoki died 7 May 1301 and was succeeded by his son Hōjō Sadaaki. Akitoki's grave is in Kanagawa. He is said to have had a love of learning, like his father, and to have contributed to the establishment of the Kanazawa Bunko.

Fannā (Panāh) Khusraw , better known by his laqab of Aūd al-Dawla ("Pillar of the [Abbasid] Dynasty") (September 24, 936 – March 26, 983) was an emir of the Buyid dynasty, ruling from 949 to

983, and at his height of power ruling an empire stretching from Makran as far to Yemen and the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. He is widely regarded as the greatest monarch of the dynasty, and by the end of his reign was the most powerful ruler in the Middle East. The son of Rukn al-Dawla, Fanna Khusraw was given the title of Adud al-Dawla by the Abbasid caliph in 948 when he was made emir of Fars after the death of his childless uncle Izz al-Dawla, after which Rukn al-Dawla became the senior emir of the Buyids. In 974 Adud al-Dawla was sent by his father to save his cousin Izz al-Dawla from a rebellion. After defeating the rebel forces, he claimed the emirate of Iraq for himself, and forced his cousin to abdicate. His father, however, became angered by this decision and restored Izz al-Dawla. After the death of Adud al-Dawla's father, his cousin rebelled against him, but was defeated. Adud al-Dawla became afterwards the sole ruler of the Buyid dynasty and assumed the ancient Iranian title of Shahanshah ("King of Kings"). When Adud al-Dawla became emir of Iraq, the capital city, Baghdad, was suffering from violence and instability owing to sectarian conflict. In order to bring peace and stability to the city, he ordered the banning of public demonstrations and polemics. At the same time, he patronized a number of Shia scholars such as al-Mufid, and sponsored the renovation of a number of important Shia shrines. In addition, Adud al-Dawla is credited with sponsoring and patronizing other scientific projects during his time. An observatory was built by his orders in Isfahan where Azophi worked. Al-Muqaddasi also reports that he ordered the construction of a great dam between Shiraz and Estakhr in 960. The dam irrigated some 300 villages in Fars province and became known as "Band-e Amir" (Dam of the emir). Among his other major constructions was the digging of the Haffar channel, that joined the Karun river to the Shatt al-Arab river (the confluence of the Tigris and the Euphrates). The port of Khorramshahr was built on the Haffar, at its joining point with the Shatt al-Arab.

Abu Nasr Firuz Kharshadh (died December 22, 1012), better known by his "laqab" of Baha al-Dawla was the Buyid amir of Iraq (988–1012), along with Fars and Kerman (998–1012). His early reign was dominated by struggles with his rival relatives over control of the western Persian provinces, but by 998 he managed to establish his supremacy over the Buyid confederation. His reign nevertheless saw the increasing encroachment of neighbouring powers on Buyid territory, and marks the beginning of the decline of the Buyids' power. He was the third son of Adud al-Dawla.

Cosima Wagner (born Francesca Gaetana Cosima Liszt; 24 December 1837 – 1 April 1930) was the illegitimate daughter of the Hungarian pianist and composer Franz Liszt and Marie d'Agoult. She became the second wife of the German composer Richard Wagner, and with him founded the Bayreuth Festival as a showcase for his stage works; after his death she devoted the rest of her life to the promotion of his music and philosophy. Commentators have recognised Cosima as the principal inspiration for Wagner's later works, particularly "Parsifal". In 1857, after a childhood largely spent under the care of her grandmother and with governesses, Cosima married the conductor Hans von Bülow. Although the marriage produced two children, it was largely a loveless union, and in 1863 Cosima began a relationship with Wagner, who was 24 years her senior. She married him in 1870; after his death in 1883 she directed the Bayreuth Festival for more than 20 years, increasing its repertoire to form the Bayreuth canon of ten operas and establishing the festival as a major event in the world of musical theatre. During her directorship, Cosima opposed theatrical innovations and adhered closely to Wagner's original productions of his works, an approach continued by her successors long after her retirement in 1907. She shared Wagner's convictions of German cultural and racial superiority, and under her influence, Bayreuth became increasingly identified with antisemitism. This was a defining aspect of Bayreuth for decades, into the Nazi era which closely followed her death in 1930. Thus, although she is widely perceived as the saviour of the festival, her legacy remains controversial.

Eva Chamberlain (1867–1942) born Eva Maria von Bülow, was the daughter of Richard Wagner and Cosima Wagner, and the wife of Houston Stewart Chamberlain. When she was born, her mother was

still married to Hans von Bülow. Through her mother, she was also a granddaughter of Franz Liszt. With her siblings Isolde and Siegfried, Eva was brought up by a house teacher. In 1906 Eva took over the care of the sick mother at Villa Wahnfried in Bayreuth, took care of her mail, and was the only family member to have access to the family archive. In 1908 she married Houston Stewart Chamberlain. They acquired a stately villa – now the Jean Paul Museum – next to the Villa Wahnfried, and moved into it in 1916. In the 1920s and 1930s, she and her sister Daniela were the head of the Altwagnerians who opposed any modernization of Richard Wagner's works. In 1933 she received the honorary citizenship of the city of Bayreuth. She was also a bearer of the Golden Party Badge of the Nazi Party. When she died of cancer in 1942, she was given an honorary funeral of the NSDAP, in which Adolf Wagner gave the eulogy.

Bayezid I ((nicknamed Yıldırım (Ottoman Turkish: یıldırım), "Lightning, Thunderbolt"); 1354 – 8 March 1403) was the Ottoman Sultan from 1389 to 1402. He was the son of Murad I and Gülçiçek Hatun. He built one of the largest armies in the known world at the time and unsuccessfully besieged Constantinople. He adopted the title of Sultan-i Rûm, Rûm being an old Islamic name for the Roman Empire. He decisively defeated the Crusaders at Nicopolis (in modern Bulgaria) in 1396, and was himself defeated and captured by Timur at the Battle of Ankara in 1402 and died in captivity in March 1403, triggering the Ottoman Interregnum.

Mehmed I (1379 – 26 May 1421), also known as Mehmed Çelebi ("the noble-born") or Kiriçi (from Greek "Kyritzeslord's son"), was the Ottoman Sultan from 1413 to 1421. The fourth son of Sultan Bayezid I and Devlet Hatun, he fought with his brothers over control of the Ottoman realm in the Ottoman Interregnum (1402–1413). Starting from the province of Rûm he managed to bring first Anatolia and then the European territories (Rumelia) under his control, reuniting the Ottoman state by 1413, and ruling it until his death in 1421.

Vassar College is a private, coeducational, liberal arts college in Poughkeepsie, New York. Founded in 1861 by Matthew Vassar, it was the second degree-granting institution of higher education for women in the United States, closely following Elmira College. It became coeducational in 1969, and now has a gender ratio at the national average. The school is one of the historic Seven Sisters, the first elite women's colleges in the U.S., and has a historic relationship with Yale University, which suggested a merger before they both became coeducational institutions. The college offers B.A. degrees in more than 50 majors and features a flexible curriculum designed to promote a breadth of studies. Student groups at the college include theater and comedy organizations, acappella groups, club sports teams, volunteer and service groups, and a circus troupe. Vassar College's varsity sports teams, known as the Brewers, play in the NCAA's Division III as members of the Liberty League. Vassar tied for the 14th best liberal arts college in the nation in the 2020 annual ranking of "U.S. News & World Report", with admissions described as "most selective". The total number of students attending the college is around 2,450. The Vassar campus comprises over and more than 100 buildings, including two National Historic Landmarks and an additional National Historic Place. A designated arboretum, the campus features more than 200 species of trees, a native plant preserve, and a ecological preserve.

The Miscellany News (known colloquially as "The Misc") is the student newspaper of Vassar College. Established in 1866, it is one of the oldest student newspapers in the country. The paper is distributed every Thursday evening during Vassar's academic year to locations across the College's campus, including dormitories, dining and athletic facilities, communal areas, as well as off-campus locations in the Town of Poughkeepsie. The paper welcomes contributions from all members of the College community—students, administrators, faculty, staff, alumnae/i and trustees—and has a regular staff of roughly 40 to 50 student editors, reporters, photojournalists, multimedia correspondents and

designers. In addition to its print publication, the staff also publishes articles, videos, and photo essays daily on its Web site and blogs.

He was born in humble circumstances in Worcestershire, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford in 1621. He left the university without taking a degree, and in about 1630 began a career in London as a dramatist. He was employed at some point in the household of a nobleman near Worcester, and seems to have been of a convivial disposition. He had at least two children, Bridget and William, both of whom died within two years of his death, and were buried with him at St Giles in the Fields.

Hannibal and Scipio is a Caroline era stage play, a classical tragedy written by Thomas Nabbes. The play was first performed in 1635 by Queen Henrietta's Men, and was first published in 1637. The first edition of the play contained a cast list of the original production, making the 1637 quarto an important information source on English Renaissance theatre.

Yujiulü Doulan (pinyin: Yùjǐlǔ Dòulún)(?-492) was khagan of the Rouran (485-492) with the title of Fumingdun Khagan (柔然可汗). He was the son of Yujiulü Yucheng.

Yujiulü Yucheng (pinyin: Yùjǐlǔ Yúchéng)(?-485) was ruler of the Rouran (464-485) with the title of Shouluobuzhen Khagan (柔然可汗). He was the first Rouran ruler to adopt Chinese style era name, which was Yongkang (永明 464-484). He was the elder son of Yujiulü Tuhezhen.

Paul John Manafort Jr. (born April 1, 1949) is an American lawyer, lobbyist and political consultant. He joined Donald Trump's presidential campaign team in March 2016 and served as campaign manager from June to August 2016. He was previously an adviser to the U.S. presidential campaigns of Republicans Gerald Ford, Ronald Reagan, George H. W. Bush, and Bob Dole. In 1980 Manafort co-founded the Washington, D.C.-based lobbying firm Black, Manafort & Stone, along with principals Charles R. Black Jr., and Roger J. Stone. In 1984 it was renamed Black, Manafort, Stone and Kelly (BMSK) & associates, after Peter G. Kelly was recruited.

On June 9, 2016, a meeting was held in Trump Tower in New York City between three senior members of the presidential campaign of Donald Trump: Donald Trump Jr., Jared Kushner, and Paul Manafort and at least five other people, including Russian lawyer Natalia Veselnitskaya. The meeting was arranged by publicist and long-time Trump acquaintance, Rob Goldstone on behalf of his client, singer-songwriter Emin Agalarov. It was disclosed to U.S. government officials when Kushner filed a revised version of his security clearance form.

John Hodgetts Hodgetts- Foley(17 July 1797 – 13 November 1861), born John Hodgetts Foley, of Prestwood House(then in Kingswinford, and now in Kinver) in Staffordshire was a British MP. He was the second son of the Hon. Edward Foley of Stoke Edith, Herefordshire and his wife Eliza Maria Foley Hodgetts. He inherited the Prestwood estate from his mother, whose mother Eliza Foley was a descendant of Philip Foley. He represented the borough of Droitwich in Parliament from 1822 to 1835 as a Whig and East Worcestershire from 1847 to 1861(initially as a Whig and from 1859 as a Liberal). He married Charlotte Margaret Gage, daughter of John Gage and Mary Milbanke and granddaughter of General Thomas Gage and Margaret Kemble, on 20 October 1825. Their son was Henry John Wentworth Hodgetts- Foley

Edward Foley(16 March 1747 – 22 June 1803) was the second son of Thomas, 1st Lord Foley.Like his brother, he was profligate with the great family wealth.His father's will settled the paternal estate at Stoke Edith, Herefordshire together with the manor of Malvern and property bought from Lord Montfort, but limited him to an annuity from the estate, the balance of the income being applied to pay his debts.He married firstly Lady Anne Coventry(daughter of George Coventry, 6th Earl of Coventry) without having children before the marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1786.In 1790, he married his distant cousin Eliza Maria Foley Hodgetts, by whom he had two sons, Edward Thomas Foley and John Hodgetts Hodgetts- Foley.She was the heiress of the Prestwood estate, formerly owned by Philip Foley.On their marriage, the Stoke Edith estate was settled to go to their eldest son and the Prestwood estate to their second.Edward Foley sat as Member of Parliament for Droitwich from April 1768 to May 1774; then for Worcestershire until his death.

The American Radio Relay League (ARRL) is the largest membership association of amateur radio enthusiasts in the USA.ARRL is a non-profit organization, and was co-founded on April 6, 1914 by Hiram Percy Maxim and Clarence D. Tuska of Hartford, Connecticut.The ARRL represents the interests of amateur radio operators before federal regulatory bodies, provides technical advice and assistance to amateur radio enthusiasts, supports a number of educational programs and sponsors emergency communications service throughout the country.The ARRL has approximately 154,000 members.In addition to members in the US, the organization claims over 7,000 members in other countries.The ARRL publishes many books and a monthly membership journal called "QST".The ARRL held its Centennial Convention in Hartford, Connecticut in July 2014.The ARRL is the primary representative organization of amateur radio operators to the US government.It performs this function by lobbying the US Congress and the Federal Communications Commission.The ARRL is also the international secretariat of the International Amateur Radio Union, which performs a similar role internationally, advocating for amateur radio interests before the International Telecommunications Union and the World Administrative Radio Conferences.The organization is governed by a member-elected, volunteer Board of Directors.Each director serves a three-year term and represents the members within their particular region of the country.The national headquarters facilities are located in Newington, Connecticut.Along with the administrative headquarters, the site is home to amateur radio station W1AW.The ARRL Field Organization carries out local and regional activities across the United States.

QST is a magazine for amateur radio enthusiasts, published by the American Radio Relay League (ARRL).It is a membership journal that is included with membership in the ARRL.The publisher claims that circulation of "QST" in the United States is higher than all other amateur radio-related publications in the United States combined.Although an exact number for circulation is not published by the American Radio Relay League, the organization claimed 154,627 members at the end of 2008, almost all of whom receive the magazine monthly, in addition to issues delivered to libraries and newsstands.The magazine name is derived from the radio Q signal meaning "calling all stations", and its first issue was dated December 1915."QST" suspended publication after September 1917 due to World War One, but has been continuously published since its resumption in May 1919.Supplemental content to the magazine is available on the ARRL web site, including a complete archive in PDF format, available to ARRL members starting in 2008.

Sun Quan (5 July 182 – 21 May 252), courtesy name Zhongmou, formally known as Emperor Da of Wu (literally "Great Emperor of Wu"), was the founder of the state of Eastern Wu during the Three Kingdoms period.He inherited control of the warlord regime established by his elder brother, Sun Ce, in 200.He declared formal independence and ruled from 222 to 229 as the King of Wu and from 229 to 252 as the Emperor of Wu.Unlike his rivals Cao Cao and Liu Bei, Sun Quan was much younger than

they were and governed his state mostly separate of politics and ideology. He is sometimes portrayed as neutral considering he adopted a flexible foreign policy between his two rivals with the goal of pursuing the greatest interests for the country. Sun Quan was born while his father Sun Jian served as the adjutant of Xiapi County. After Sun Jian's death in the early 190s, he and his family lived at various cities on the lower Yangtze River, until Sun Ce carved out a warlord regime in the Jiangdong region, based on his own followers and a number of local clan allegiances. When Sun Ce was assassinated by the retainers of Xu Gong in 200, the 18-year-old Sun Quan inherited the lands southeast of the Yangtze River from his brother. His administration proved to be relatively stable in those early years as Sun Jian and Sun Ce's most senior officers, such as Zhou Yu, Zhang Zhao, Zhang Hong, and Cheng Pu supported the succession. Thus throughout the 200s, Sun Quan, under the tutelage of his able advisers, continued to build up his strength along the Yangtze River. In early 207, his forces finally won complete victory over Huang Zu, a military leader under Liu Biao, who dominated the middle Yangtze. Huang Zu was killed in battle. In winter of that year, the northern warlord Cao Cao led an army of approximately 220,000 to conquer the south to complete the reunification of China. Two distinct factions emerged at his court on how to handle the situation. One, led by Zhang Zhao, urged surrender whilst the other, led by Zhou Yu and Lu Su, opposed capitulation. Eventually, Sun Quan decided to oppose Cao Cao in the middle Yangtze with his superior riverine forces. Allied with Liu Bei and employing the combined strategies of Zhou Yu and Huang Gai, they defeated Cao Cao decisively at the Battle of Red Cliffs. In 220, Cao Pi, King of Wei, Cao Cao's son and successor, seized the throne and proclaimed himself to be the Emperor of China, ending and succeeding the nominal rule of the Han dynasty. At first Sun Quan nominally served as a Wei vassal with the Wei-created title of King of Wu, but after Cao Pi demanded that he send his son Sun Deng as a hostage to the Wei capital Luoyang and he refused, in 222, he declared himself independent by changing his era name. It was not until the year 229 that he formally declared himself emperor. After the death of his original crown prince, Sun Deng, two opposing factions supporting different potential successors slowly emerged. When Sun He succeeded Sun Deng as the new crown prince, he was supported by Lu Xun and Zhuge Ke, while his rival Sun Ba was supported by Quan Cong and Bu Zhi and their clans. Over a prolonged internal power struggle, numerous officials were executed, and Sun Quan harshly settled the conflict between the two factions by exiling Sun He and forcing Sun Ba to commit suicide. Sun Quan died in 252 at the age of 70. He enjoyed the longest reign among all the founders of the Three Kingdoms and was succeeded by his son, Sun Liang. The "Records of the Three Kingdoms" (*Sanguozhi*) describes Sun Quan as a tall man with bright eyes and oblong face. He was known as a wise and outgoing man who was fond of making jokes and playing tricks. Because of his skill in valuing the strength of his subordinates and avoiding their shortcomings, as well as treating them like his family, Sun Quan was able to delegate authority to capable figures. This primary strength served him well in gaining the support of the common people and surrounding himself with capable generals.

Sun Luyu (died 255), courtesy name Xiaohu, was an imperial princess of the state of Eastern Wu during the Three Kingdoms period of China. She was the younger daughter of Sun Quan, the founding emperor of Wu, and his concubine Bu Lianshi. She is also referred to as Princess Zhu (朱公主) because of her marriage to Zhu Ju.

Saif Ali Khan (born Sajid Ali Khan on 16 August 1970) is an Indian film actor and producer. The son of actress Sharmila Tagore and cricketer Mansoor Ali Khan Pataudi, Khan made his acting debut in Yash Chopra's unsuccessful drama "Parampara" (1993), but achieved success with his roles in the romantic drama "Yeh Dillagi" and the action film "Main Khiladi Tu Anari" (both 1994). Khan's career prospect declined through much of the 1990s, and his biggest commercial success of the decade came with the ensemble drama "Hum Saath-Saath Hain" (1999). He rose to prominence with roles in two ensemble comedy-dramas "Dil Chahta Hai" (2001) and "Kal Ho Naa Ho" (2003). The 2004 romantic comedy "Hum Tum" proved to be Khan's first success in which he played the sole male lead, earning him the National Film Award for Best Actor, and starring roles in the drama "Parineeta" and the romantic comedy

"Salaam Namaste" (both 2005) established him as a leading actor in Bollywood. He earned wide critical praise for his portrayal of a manipulative businessman in the 2004 thriller "Ek Hasina Thi", an apprentice in the 2006 English film "Being Cyrus", a character based on William Shakespeare's antagonist Iago in the 2006 crime film "Omkaara", and a terrorist in the 2009 thriller "Kurbaan". Khan's greatest commercial success came with the 2008 thriller "Race" and its 2013 sequel, the 2009 romance "Love Aaj Kal", and the 2012 romantic comedy "Cocktail". He followed it by starring in a series of films that under-performed at the box office, but received praise in 2018 for playing a troubled policeman in the Netflix thriller series "Sacred Games". Khan is the recipient of several accolades, including a National Film Award and six Filmfare Awards, and received the Padma Shri, the fourth highest Indian civilian award, in 2010. He has been noted for his performances in a range of film genres—from crime dramas to thrillers and occasional romances—and his film roles have been credited with contributing to a change in the concept of a Hindi film hero. Khan was married to his first wife, Amrita Singh, for thirteen years, after which he married the actress Kareena Kapoor. He has three children: two with Singh and one with Kapoor. In addition to film acting, Khan is a frequent television presenter, stage show performer and the owner of the production company Illuminati Films.

Sara Ali Khan (born 12 August 1995) is an Indian actress who works in Hindi films. A member of the Pataudi family, she is the daughter of actors Amrita Singh and Saif Ali Khan and the paternal granddaughter of Mansoor Ali Khan Pataudi and Sharmila Tagore. After graduating from Columbia University, Khan ventured into acting by playing the leading lady in the 2018 films "Kedarnath" and "Simmba". Both films were commercially successful and the former earned her the Filmfare Award for Best Female Debut. She appeared in "Forbes India" Celebrity 100 list of 2019.

Bomberg was one of the most audacious of the exceptional generation of artists who studied at the Slade School of Art under Henry Tonks, and which included Mark Gertler, Stanley Spencer, C.R.W. Nevinson and Dora Carrington. Bomberg painted a series of complex geometric compositions combining the influences of cubism and futurism in the years immediately preceding World War I; typically using a limited number of striking colours, turning humans into simple, angular shapes, and sometimes overlaying the whole painting a strong grid-work colouring scheme. He was expelled from the Slade School of Art in 1913, with agreement between the senior teachers Tonks, Frederick Brown and Philip Wilson Steer, because of the audacity of his breach from the conventional approach of that time.

The Mud Bath is a 1914 oil-on-canvas painting by David Bomberg. The work is considered a masterpiece of Bomberg's work in this period. Bomberg was a founder member of the London Group, and the painting is considered a leading example of Vorticism, although Bomberg resisted being described as a Vorticist.

Seqenenre Tao (also Seqenera Djehuty-aa or Sekenenra Taa), called 'the Brave', ruled over the last of the local kingdoms of the Theban region of Egypt in the Seventeenth Dynasty during the Second Intermediate Period. He probably was the son and successor to Senakhtenre Ahmose and Queen Tetisheri. The dates of his reign are uncertain, but he may have risen to power in the decade ending in 1560 BC or in 1558 BC (based on the probable accession date of his son, Ahmose I, the first ruler of the eighteenth dynasty, see Egyptian chronology). With his queen, Ahhotep I, Seqenenre Tao fathered two pharaohs, Kamose, his immediate successor who was the last pharaoh of the seventeenth dynasty, and Ahmose I who, following a regency by his mother, was the first pharaoh of the eighteenth. Seqenenre Tao is credited with starting the opening moves in a war of revanchism against Hyksos incursions into Egypt, which saw the country completely liberated during the reign of his son Ahmose I.

Ahmose-Henutemipet was a princess of the late seventeenth dynasty of Egypt. She was a daughter of Pharaoh Seqenenre Tao and probably Queen Ahhotep I. She was the sister of Ahmose I. She bore the titles "King's Daughter" and "King's Sister."

Henry de Bohun, 1st Earl of Hereford (1176 – 1 June 1220) was an Anglo-Norman nobleman. He was Earl of Hereford and Hereditary Constable of England from 1199 to 1220.

Humphrey (IV) de Bohun (1204 – 24 September 1275) was 2nd Earl of Hereford and 1st Earl of Essex, as well as Constable of England. He was the son of Henry de Bohun, 1st Earl of Hereford, and Maud FitzGeoffrey.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh (13 November 1780 – 27 June 1839) was the leader of the Sikh Empire, which ruled the northwest Indian subcontinent in the early half of the 19th century. He survived smallpox in infancy but lost sight in his left eye. He fought his first battle alongside his father at age 10. After his father died, he fought several wars to expel the Afghans in his teenage years and was proclaimed as the "Maharaja of Punjab" at age 21. His empire grew in the Punjab region under his leadership through 1839. Prior to his rise, the Punjab region had numerous warring misls (confederacies), twelve of which were under Sikh rulers and one Muslim. Ranjit Singh successfully absorbed and united the Sikh misls and took over other local kingdoms to create the Sikh Empire. He repeatedly defeated invasions by outside armies, particularly those arriving from Afghanistan, and established friendly relations with the British. Ranjit Singh's reign introduced reforms, modernisation, investment into infrastructure and general prosperity. His Khalsa army and government included Sikhs, Hindus, Muslims and Europeans. His legacy includes a period of Sikh cultural and artistic renaissance, including the rebuilding of the Harmandir Sahib in Amritsar as well as other major gurdwaras, including Takht Sri Patna Sahib, Bihar and Hazur Sahib Nanded, Maharashtra under his sponsorship. He was popularly known as "Sher-e-Punjab", or "Lion of Punjab". Maharaja Ranjit Singh was succeeded by his son Maharaja Kharak Singh.

Sir Duleep Singh (4 September 1838 – 22 October 1893), also known as His Highness Maharaja Sir Duleep Singh, or Sir Dalip Singh and later in life nicknamed the "Black Prince of Perthshire", was the last "Maharaja" of the Sikh Empire. He was Maharaja Ranjit Singh's youngest son, the only child of Maharani Jind Kaur. He was placed in power in September 1843, at the age of five, with his mother ruling on his behalf, and after their defeat in the Sikh Anglo War, under a British Resident. He was subsequently kidnapped by the British Crown, and thereafter exiled to Britain at age 15 where he was befriended by Queen Victoria, who is reported to have written of the Punjabi Maharaja: "Those eyes and those teeth are too beautiful". The Queen was godmother to several of his children. He died young, living most of his final years in the United Kingdom. His mother had effectively ruled when he was very young and he managed to meet her again on 16 January 1861 in Calcutta and return with her to the United Kingdom. During the last two years of her life, his mother told the Maharaja about his Sikh heritage and the Empire which once had been his to rule. In June 1861, he was first appointed as a Knight in the Order of the Star of India.

Charlotte's Shorts is a 90 minute live performance of Charlotte Dean's short stories. The show has traditionally been cast with current and past Groundlings, such as Tim Bagley, Jim Rash, Jillian Bell, Jordan Black, Gary Anthony Williams, Jonathan Stark, Michael Hitchcock, Andrew Friedman, Daniele Gaither, Mindy Sterling, and Laraine Newman. In 2014, "Charlotte's Shorts" was performed at various

theaters in Los Angeles, including two shows at The Groundlings Theater. "Charlotte's Shorts" is prominently featured in SF Sketchfest and The Hollywood Fringe Festival.

Gary Anthony Williams (born March 14, 1966) is an American actor and comedian who provided the voice of Uncle Ruckus on "The Boondocks", Yancy Westridge in the video game "Alpha Protocol", and Horace Warfield in "". He appeared on the television series "Weeds", "Boston Legal", "Blue Collar TV", and as "Abe" Kenarban in "Malcolm in the Middle". Williams co-founded and is Artistic Director of the L.A. Comedy Shorts film festival in Hollywood, California. He also starred alongside Cedric the Entertainer on the hit TV Land sitcom "The Soul Man". Williams is currently a regular on "Whose Line is it Anyway?".

Victor Emmanuel III (Italian: "Vittorio Emanuele III" , Albanian: "Viktor Emanueli III" ; 11 November 1869 – 28 December 1947) was the King of Italy from 29 July 1900 until his abdication on 9 May 1946. In addition, he claimed the thrones of Ethiopia and Albania as Emperor of Ethiopia (1936–41) and King of the Albanians (1939–43), claims not recognised by the other great powers. During his long reign (nearly 46 years), which began after the assassination of his father Umberto I, the Kingdom of Italy became involved in two World Wars. His reign also encompassed the birth, rise, and fall of Italian Fascism.

Princess Mafalda of Savoy (2 November 1902 – 27 August 1944) was the second daughter of King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy and his wife Elena of Montenegro. The future King Umberto II of Italy was her younger brother.

Alfonso Jordan, also spelled Alfons Jordan or Alphonse Jourdain (1103–1148), was the Count of Tripoli (1105–09), Count of Rouergue (1109–48) and Count of Toulouse, Margrave of Provence and Duke of Narbonne (1112–48). He was the son of Raymond IV of Toulouse by his third wife, Elvira of Castile. He was born in the castle of Mont Pèlerin in Tripoli while his father was on the First Crusade. He was given the name "Jourdain" after being baptised in the Jordan River. Alfonso's father died when he was two years old and he remained under the guardianship of his cousin, William Jordan, Count of Cerdagne, until he was five. He was then taken to Europe, where his half-brother Bertrand had given him the county of Rouergue. Upon Bertrand's death in 1112, Alfonso succeeded to the county of Toulouse and marquisate of Provence. In 1114, Duke William IX of Aquitaine, who claimed Toulouse by right of his wife Philippa, daughter of Count William IV, invaded the county and conquered it. Alfonso recovered a part in 1119, but he was not in full control until 1123. When at last successful, he was excommunicated by Pope Callixtus II for having expelled the monks of Saint-Gilles, who had aided his enemies. Alfonso next had to fight for his rights in Provence against Count Raymond Berengar III of Barcelona. Not until September 1125 did their war end in "peace and concord pax et concordia". At this stage, Alfonso was master of the regions lying between the Pyrenees and the Alps, the Auvergne and the sea. His ascendancy was, according to one commentator, an unmixed good to the country, for during a period of fourteen years art and industry flourished. In March 1126, Alfonso was at the court of Alfonso VII of León when he acceded to the throne. According to the "*Chronica Adefonsi imperatoris*", Alfonso and Suero Vermúdez took the city of León from opposition magnates and handed it over to Alfonso VII. Among those who may have accompanied Alfonso on one of his many extended stays in Spain was the troubadour Marcabru. About 1134 Alfonso seized the viscounty of Narbonne and ruled it during the minority of the Viscountess Ermengarde, only restoring it to her in 1143. In 1141 King Louis VII pressed the claim of Philippa on behalf of his wife, Eleanor of Aquitaine, even besieging Toulouse, but without result. That same year Alfonso Jordan was again in Spain, making a pilgrimage to Saint James of Compostela, when he proposed a peace between the king of León and García VI of Navarre, which became the basis for subsequent negotiations. In 1144, Alfonso again incurred the displeasure of the church by siding with the citizens of Montpellier against their lord. In 1145, Bernard of Clairvaux

addressed a letter to him full of concern about a heretic named Henry in the diocese of Toulouse. Bernard even went there to preach against the heresy, an early expression of Catharism. A second time he was excommunicated; but in 1146 he took the cross (i.e., vowed to go on crusade) at a meeting in Vézelay called by Louis VII. In August 1147, he embarked for the near east on the Second Crusade. He lingered on the way in Italy and probably in Constantinople, where he may have met the Emperor Manuel I. Alfonso finally arrived at Acre in 1148. Among his companions he had made enemies and he was destined to take no share in the crusade he had joined. He died at Caesarea, and there were accusations of poisoning, usually levelled either against Eleanor of Aquitaine, wife of Louis, or Melisende, the mother of King Baldwin III of Jerusalem, who may have wanted to eliminate him as a rival to her brother-in-law Raymond II. By his wife since 1125, Faydiva d'Uzès, he left two legitimate sons: Raymond, who succeeded him, and Alfonso. His daughter Faydiva (died 1154) married Count Humbert III of Savoy. He left two other daughters: the legitimate Agnes (died 1187) and the illegitimate Laurentia, who married Count Bernard III of Comminges.

Elvira of Castile (before 1082?-1151) was a countess consort of Toulouse. She was the illegitimate daughter of Alfonso VI of León and Castile, by his mistress Jimena Muñoz, and full sister of Theresa, Countess of Portugal. She married, firstly, Raymond IV, Count of Toulouse in 1094, being mother of count Alfonso Jordan. Elvira accompanied Raymond on the First Crusade in 1096, and was present at the siege of Tripoli, where she gave birth to their son. It appears that the couple separated before the death of Raymond. Elvira returned to Castile. Her son became the monarch of Tripoli upon the death of Raymond in 1105, but Elvira is not mentioned as present in Tripoli. In Castile, before 1117, she married Count Fernando Fernández de Carrión, having three additional children: Diego, García and Teresa Fernández, who was a wife of Count Osorio Martínez.

P. S. Ramakrishna Rao (b: 12 October 1918 - d: 7 September 1986) was a veteran Telugu film director and producer. He married Bhanumathi Ramakrishna, a multi-talented film artist from South India, on 8 August 1943. Raavu Balasaraswathi is his sister.

"Manamagan Thevai" is a 1957 Indian Tamil-language romantic comedy film directed by P. S. Ramakrishna Rao. He, along with his wife Bhanumathi, produced the film under their company Bharani Pictures. The film features Bhanumathi and Sivaji Ganesan in the lead roles. It was simultaneously produced in Telugu as "Varudu Kaavaali" with K. Jaggaiah replacing Sivaji Ganesan. "Manamagan Thevai" was a commercial success, running for over 100 days in theatres.

William of Jülich- Cleves- Berge(William I of Cleves, William V of Jülich- Berg)(28 July 1516 – 5 January 1592) was a Duke of Jülich- Cleves- Berg(1539 – 1592). William was born in and died in Düsseldorf. He was the only son of John III, Duke of Jülich- Cleves- Berg, and Maria, Duchess of Jülich- Berg. William took over rule of his father's estates(the Duchy of Cleves and the County of Mark) upon his death in 1539. Despite his mother having lived until 1543, William also became the Duke of Berg and Jülich and the Count of Ravensberg. From 1538 to 1543, William held the neighbouring Duchy of Guelders, as successor of his distant relatives, the Egmond dukes. Emperor Charles V claimed this duchy for himself as the dukes had sold their right of heritage, and William tried to hold on to it. He made a treaty with the King of France and married Jeanne d'Albret, and with this backup dared to challenge the Emperor. All too soon he learned that the French did not lift a finger to help him, and he was overwhelmed and had to surrender. In accordance with the Treaty of Venlo(1543) that was the result of this war, Guelders and the County of Zutphen were transferred to Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, combining them with the Habsburg Netherlands. William then tried to strengthen his inherited territories and launched an impressive development project for the most important cities. The three duchies all got new main fortresses as major strongpoints, for the older medieval fortifications had proved to be no

match against the Imperial artillery. The cities of Jülich, Düsseldorf and Orsoy became fortresses for the duchies of Jülich, Berg and Cleves respectively, and Jülich and Düsseldorf were turned into impressive residences. For this task, the renowned Italian architect Alessandro Pasqualini from Bologna was hired, who had already made some impressive display of his craft in the Netherlands. He made the plans for the fortifications and palaces, of which some traces still remain, especially at Jülich where the citadel (built 1548- 1580) is a major landmark, with parts of the Renaissance palace still standing. William's sister Anne of Cleves was, for six months, the fourth wife of King Henry VIII of England. Through his daughter Marie Eleonore, he is ancestor of Marie Louise of Hesse- Kassel, wife of John William Friso, Prince of Orange therefore ancestor of all the current European monarchs.

Archduchess Maria of Austria (15 May 1531 – 11 December 1581) was the daughter of Emperor Ferdinand I from the House of Habsburg and Anna Jagiello. She married William, Duke of Jülich-Cleves-Berg on 18 July 1546 as his second wife. Their children were:

Paul John Manafort Jr. (born April 1, 1949) is an American lawyer, lobbyist and political consultant. He joined Donald Trump's presidential campaign team in March 2016 and served as campaign manager from June to August 2016. He was previously an adviser to the U.S. presidential campaigns of Republicans Gerald Ford, Ronald Reagan, George H. W. Bush, and Bob Dole. In 1980 Manafort co-founded the Washington, D.C.-based lobbying firm Black, Manafort & Stone, along with principals Charles R. Black Jr., and Roger J. Stone. In 1984 it was renamed Black, Manafort, Stone and Kelly (BMSK) & associates, after Peter G. Kelly was recruited.

On June 9, 2016, a meeting was held in Trump Tower in New York City between three senior members of the presidential campaign of Donald Trump: Donald Trump Jr., Jared Kushner, and Paul Manafort and at least five other people, including Russian lawyer Natalia Veselnitskaya. The meeting was arranged by publicist and long-time Trump acquaintance, Rob Goldstone on behalf of his client, singer-songwriter Emin Agalarov. It was disclosed to U.S. government officials when Kushner filed a revised version of his security clearance form.

Ruth Hanna McCormick (née Ruth Hanna, also known as Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms; March 27, 1880 – December 31, 1944), was an American politician, activist, and publisher. She served one term in the United States House of Representatives, winning an at-large seat in Illinois in 1928. She gave up the chance to run for re-election to seek a United States Senate seat from Illinois. She defeated the incumbent, Senator Charles S. Deneen, in the Republican primary, becoming the first female Senate candidate for a major party. McCormick lost the general election. A decade later, she became the first woman to manage a presidential campaign, although her candidate, Thomas E. Dewey, failed to capture his party's nomination. Politics was a part of McCormick's life from an early age. She was the daughter of Mark Hanna, a Senator and politician who was instrumental in the election of President William McKinley. McCormick learned politics by watching her father, and put those lessons to use fighting for causes such as women's suffrage and improved working conditions for women. McCormick was instrumental in passing a partial suffrage law in Illinois in 1913, allowing women to vote in municipal and Presidential elections. She also married two politicians, Senator Joseph Medill McCormick and Congressman Albert Gallatin Simms. McCormick's endeavors were not limited to politics. Throughout her life, she maintained an interest in agriculture. She owned and operated ranches in Illinois, New Mexico, and Colorado. She also owned several newspapers, founding the Rockford Consolidated Newspapers in Rockford, Illinois.

Albert Gallatin Simms (October 8, 1882 – December 29, 1964) was a United States Representative from New Mexico. He was the husband of Ruth Hanna McCormick, who served as a United States Representative from Illinois. He was born in Washington, Arkansas, where he attended private schools. He attended the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. He moved to Monterrey, Mexico in 1906 and was employed as an accountant. In 1912, he moved to Silver City, New Mexico. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1915, and practiced law at Albuquerque, New Mexico until 1919. Simms was a member of the city council 1920–1922. He was also a member and chairman of the board of county commissioners of Bernalillo County, New Mexico 1920–1922. He engaged in banking, serving as president of a national bank in Albuquerque, 1920–1924, and as president of a mortgage company in 1924. He served as a member of the New Mexico House of Representatives 1925–1927 and was elected as a Republican to the Seventy-first Congress (March 4, 1929 – March 3, 1931). He married the widowed Ruth Hanna McCormick, also a member of Congress at the time, in 1931. He was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1930 to the Seventy-second Congress due to a Democratic takeover. The couple returned to New Mexico and established Los Poblanos, a successful farm and ranch. After leaving Congress, he was member of the Republican National Committee 1932–1934 as well as a banker, farmer, and rancher. He helped found Albuquerque Academy. He died as a resident of Albuquerque, New Mexico in 1964 and was buried in Fairview Park Cemetery.

Ferdinand Maximilian of Baden- Baden, " Hereditary Prince of Baden- Baden"(23 September 1625 – 4 November 1669) was the father of the famous general Louis William, Margrave of Baden- Baden. Born in Baden- Baden, he was the oldest son of William, Margrave of Baden- Baden and Catharina Ursula of Hohenzollern – Hechingen. Ferdinand Maximilian of Baden was destined to follow in his father's footsteps as Margrave of Baden- Baden, but he died before his father in a hunting accident. Ferdinand Maximilian married in Paris in 1653 Princess Louise of Savoy(1627 – 1689), aunt of Prince Eugene of Savoy. The marriage was not successful. Louise Christine of Savoy refused to leave the refined French court and follow her husband to Baden- Baden. Ferdinand Maximilian then abducted his son from Paris and brought him to Baden- Baden. As a consequence Louis William was not raised by his mother, but by his grandfather's second wife Maria Magdalena of Oettingen- Baldern.

Margrave William of Baden-Baden (30 July 1593 – 22 May 1677) was regent of Baden-Baden between 1621 and 1677. Born in Baden-Baden, he was the eldest son of Margrave Edward Fortunatus of Baden and Maria of Eicken. He was Geheimrat, Generalfeldmarschall and Imperial "Kammerrichter" of Speyer, which gave him his nickname: "Wilhelm der Kammerrichter". Wilhelm was also a Knight in the Order of the Golden Fleece. He raised his grandson and successor Ludwig Wilhelm. Wilhelm only received the Regency of Baden after the victory of Johann Tserclaes, Count of Tilly in the Battle of Wimpfen over Georg Friedrich, Margrave of Baden-Durlach, whose brother Ernst Friedrich had occupied Baden-Baden in 1594. During the Regency of Wilhelm, Baden suffered from a terrible witch-hunt. Between 1626 and 1631, some 244 persons, mostly women, were charged and 231 were condemned and burned. In 1631, Wilhelm lost Baden to the Swedish General Gustav Horn and regained control only after the Peace of Prague (1635) and the Peace of Westphalia on 24 October 1648. During this fighting, Wilhelm was taken prisoner, but not recognized and released as an ordinary soldier. He died in Baden-Baden in 1677.

Martha Érika Alonso Hidalgo (17 December 1973 – 24 December 2018; also called Martha Érika Alonso de Moreno Valle) was a Mexican politician of the National Action Party (PAN) who served as the first female governor of Puebla from 14 December 2018 until her death ten days later in a helicopter crash. She was the spouse of Rafael Moreno Valle Rosas, who was governor of Puebla from 2011 to 2017 and was also killed in the crash.

Rafael Moreno Valle Rosas (30 June 1968 – 24 December 2018) was a Mexican politician affiliated with the National Action Party (PAN). He was the Governor of Puebla from February 2011 through January 2017. Moreno Valle also served as a Deputy of the LIX Legislature of the Mexican Congress representing Puebla and as a Senator in the LX, LXI and LXIV Legislatures. Moreno Valle was the grandson of Rafael Moreno Valle, a doctor and politician who also served as the Governor of Puebla from 1969 to 1972. He was also the spouse of Martha Erika Alonso Hidalgo, the first woman Governor of Puebla.

Death in Paradise is a British-French crime comedy-drama television series created by Robert Thorogood, starring Ben Miller (series 1–3), Kris Marshall (series 3–6) & Ardal O'Hanlon (series 6–present). The programme is a joint UK and French production filmed on the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe and broadcast on BBC One in the United Kingdom and France 2 in France. "Death in Paradise" has enjoyed high ratings, leading to repeated renewals. A sixth series began broadcasting on 5 January 2017 and aired its finale on 23 February, with the subsequent DVD release occurring three days later on 27 February 2017. The show will return in 2018 for a seventh series.

Ardal O'Hanlon (; born 8 October 1965) is an Irish comedian and actor. He played Father Dougal McGuire in "Father Ted", George Sunday/Thermoman in "My Hero", and DI Jack Mooney in "Death in Paradise".

"An Cat Dubh / Into the Heart" is a song by U2, composed of two tracks, "An Cat Dubh" (English: "The Black Cat") and "Into the Heart", from the band's debut album, "Boy". The two tracks are played together as one song, both on the album and during live performances.

Boy is the debut studio album by Irish rock band U2. It was produced by Steve Lillywhite, and was released on 20 October 1980 on Island Records. It contains many songs from the band's 40-song catalogue at the time, including two tracks that were re-recorded from their original versions on the band's debut release, the EP "Three".

Gytha of Wessex (born c. 1053/1061 - died 1098 or 1107) was one of several daughters of Harold Godwinson, the last Anglo-Saxon King of England, by his consort, Edyth Swannesha. Through marriage to Vladimir II Monomakh Gytha became a Grand Princess consort of Kievan Rus'.

Viacheslav Vladimirovich (1083 – 2 February 1154) was a Prince of Smolensk (1113–1125), Turov (1125–1132, 1134–1146), Pereyaslavl (1132–1134, 1142), Peresopnytsia (1146–1149), Vyshgorod (1149–1151) and Grand Prince of Kiev (1139, 1151–1154). He was a son of Vladimir Monomakh and Gytha of Wessex. On 18 February 1139 he succeeded his brother Yaropolk II of Kiev as Grand Prince, but was driven out in March by Vsevolod II of Kiev. He later ruled Kiev jointly with his nephew Iziaslav II of Kiev and died not long after Iziaslav in late 1154 or early 1155 and is buried in the St. Sophia Cathedral in Kiev. His only son, Michael Viacheslavovich, had predeceased him in 1129.

The Black Belly of the Tarantula is a 1971 Italian giallo film directed by Paolo Cavara. It is one of many Italian giallo films to be inspired by Dario Argento's successful debut thriller "The Bird with the Crystal Plumage". The film was shot on location in Rome, Italy in 1970. It starred Giancarlo Giannini, Barbara Bouchet and Barbara Bach. Ennio Morricone did the music score for the film. Though fairly obscure for many years the film has recently made a comeback thanks to the rising fan base for the giallo genre.

The film has gained much praise from the horror community, one writer at Horrorview.com cited it as the best giallo ever made. Blue Underground Entertainment released the film on DVD in 2006.

Barbara Bach (born Barbara Goldbach; August 27, 1947) is an American actress and model who played the Bond girl Anya Amasova in the James Bond film "The Spy Who Loved Me" (1977) as well as the spy Maritza Petrovič in "Force 10 from Navarone" (1978). She married Ringo Starr, former member of the Beatles, in 1981.

Herbert Akroyd-Stuart (28 January 1864, Halifax, Yorkshire, England – 19 February 1927, Halifax) was an English inventor who is noted for his invention of the hot bulb engine, or heavy oil engine.

Richard Hornsby & Sons was an engine and machinery manufacturer in Lincolnshire, England from 1828 until 1918. The company was a pioneer in the manufacture of the oil engine developed by Herbert Akroyd Stuart, which was marketed under the "Hornsby-Akroyd" name. The company developed an early track system for vehicles, selling the patent to Holt & Co. (predecessor to Caterpillar Inc.) in America. In 1918, Richard Hornsby & Sons became a subsidiary of the neighbouring engineering firm Rustons of Lincoln, to create "Ruston & Hornsby".

Juris Podnieks (December 5, 1950, Riga – June 23, 1992, Kuldīga District) was a Latvian film director and producer. He graduated from the Soviet VGIK film school in 1975 after which he started working at the Riga Film Studio. He became a director in 1979. Podnieks' first film "Cradle" won an award at the Dok Leipzig festival. In 1981, his film "The Brothers Kokar" took the first prize at the Kiev Youth Festival. In the same year, his film "Constellation of Riflemen" won honours in the 17th All State Festival in Leningrad and the Latvian Komsomol prize. This film gave Podnieks wide recognition within the Soviet Union. Podnieks gained international recognition with his movie "Is It Easy to Be Young?". The film with dialogue in both Latvian and Russian was an exploration of Soviet youth, in which Podnieks talked to youngsters later convicted for criminal actions. The movie broke box-office records in the Soviet Union. As the Soviet Union collapsed, Podnieks cooperated with British television to give a first-hand insight on the events in the Soviet Union. Over three years, Podnieks filmed a five-part documentary titled "Hello, do you hear us?". It showed civil unrest in Uzbekistan, survivors of the 1988 Spitak earthquake in Armenia, striking workers in Yaroslavl and former residents returning to Chernobyl. The first film in the series, "Red Hot", was awarded the Prix Italia and the Peabody Award. Later, Podnieks filmed movies that focused on the rise of national identity in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. His "Homeland" was an account of folk festivals in these countries when national songs which had been banned by the Soviet regime for 50 years, were sung by massed choirs. While filming a follow-up in January 1991, Podnieks and his crew came under sniper fire during the attempted coup by Soviet forces in Riga. Podnieks was beaten up, his cameraman and long-time friend Andris Slapiņš was killed and Gvido Zvaigzne, another collaborator and friend of Podnieks, died of injuries. This was captured on video and shown as an addition to "Homeland" and later as an introduction for the revised version of this film. Four of his films received the Lielais Kristaps prize as the best documentary of the year. Juris Podnieks drowned on 23 June 1992 while scuba-diving in a lake in Courland.

Vai viegli būt jaunam? (Is It Easy to Be Young?) is a Soviet-era Latvian documentary film directed by Juris Podnieks. It was filmed in 1986 with dialog in both Latvian and Russian, and is considered to be among the most controversial movies of its era. It was one of the five winners of the 1987 International Documentary Association awards. The movie speaks about young people who perished as a result of growing up in Soviet society—their conflicts with parents and society, the patronizing attitudes of their teachers and the authorities, the fear that there is no meaning to their lives. Among the young people

portrayed are high-schoolers looking for their place in life, a young mother worried about the future of her daughter after the Chernobyl catastrophe, a young man follower of the Hare Krishna movement (an 'unusual' religion that was discouraged even more than 'usual' ones by the Soviet government), as well young adults returning from compulsory military service in the Soviet–Afghan War and having become ones of 'the lost generation'. The film's opening scene documents a concert by the banned Latvian rock band, Pankons. The movie had a major impact in the Soviet Union. It was seen by at least 28 million people during its first year. In all, 85 countries bought the rights to show the movie. For a Latvian film, this was an incredible number. In 1986 the film received Latvian Film Prize for the best documentary. Its international debut was at the 1987 Kraków Film Festival, where it received the FIPRESCI Award. It was also screened out of competition at the 1987 Cannes Film Festival. The film was re-released in 2007 by Jura Podnieka Studija; the new edition includes oral history interviews with Podnieks's colleagues. After Latvia regained independence, Antra Cilinska filmed two sequels ("Is It Easy to Be?" in 1998, and "Is it Easy?" in 2010), featuring interviews with people filmed by Podnieks.

Nina Dobrev (; born Nikolina Konstantinova Dobрева; Bulgarian: Николина Константинова Добрева ; January 9, 1989) is a Bulgarian-Canadian actress. She is known for portraying the role of Mia Jones in the drama series "" and then Elena Gilbert on The CW's supernatural drama series "The Vampire Diaries".

Crash Pad is an upcoming American comedy film directed by Kevin Tent, from a screenplay by Jeremy Catalino. It stars Domhnall Gleeson, Christina Applegate, Thomas Haden Church, and Nina Dobrev. It will be released on video on demand services on September 25, 2017 and will then be released by Vertical Entertainment in select theaters on October 27, 2017. A hopeless romantic who thinks he's found true love with an older woman, only to learn that she's married and that his fling is merely an instrument of revenge against her neglectful husband.

The Grudge 2 is a 2006 American supernatural horror film and a sequel to the 2004 film, "The Grudge". Produced by Sam Raimi, the film was directed by Takashi Shimizu (director of the "Ju-on" series), written by Stephen Susco and stars an ensemble cast that includes Amber Tamblyn, Sarah Michelle Gellar, Edison Chen, Arielle Kebbel, Jenna Dewan Tatum, Teresa Palmer, Misako Uno, Matthew Knight and Takako Fuji.

Samuel M "Sam" Raimi (; born October 23, 1959) is an American film director, producer, screenwriter and actor, famous for creating the cult horror "Evil Dead" series, as well as directing the original "Spider-Man" trilogy (2002–07), the 1990 superhero film "Darkman" and the "I Will Rip Your Soul Out" scene from the 2013 remake of "Evil Dead". His most recent film is the 2013 Disney fantasy film "Oz the Great and Powerful".

Saif Ali Khan (born Sajid Ali Khan on 16 August 1970) is an Indian film actor and producer. The son of actress Sharmila Tagore and cricketer Mansoor Ali Khan Pataudi, Khan made his acting debut in Yash Chopra's unsuccessful drama "Parampara" (1993), but achieved success with his roles in the romantic drama "Yeh Dillagi" and the action film "Main Khiladi Tu Anari" (both 1994). Khan's career prospect declined through much of the 1990s, and his biggest commercial success of the decade came with the ensemble drama "Hum Saath-Saath Hain" (1999). He rose to prominence with roles in two ensemble comedy-dramas "Dil Chahta Hai" (2001) and "Kal Ho Naa Ho" (2003). The 2004 romantic comedy "Hum Tum" proved to be Khan's first success in which he played the sole male lead, earning him the National Film Award for Best Actor, and starring roles in the drama "Parineeta" and the romantic comedy "Salaam Namaste" (both 2005) established him as a leading actor in Bollywood. He earned wide critical

praise for his portrayal of a manipulative businessman in the 2004 thriller "Ek Hasina Thi", an apprentice in the 2006 English film "Being Cyrus", a character based on William Shakespeare's antagonist Iago in the 2006 crime film "Omkaara", and a terrorist in the 2009 thriller "Kurbaan". Khan's greatest commercial success came with the 2008 thriller "Race" and its 2013 sequel, the 2009 romance "Love Aaj Kal", and the 2012 romantic comedy "Cocktail". He followed it by starring in a series of films that under-performed at the box office, but received praise in 2018 for playing a troubled policeman in the Netflix thriller series "Sacred Games". Khan is the recipient of several accolades, including a National Film Award and six Filmfare Awards, and received the Padma Shri, the fourth highest Indian civilian award, in 2010. He has been noted for his performances in a range of film genres—from crime dramas to thrillers and occasional romances—and his film roles have been credited with contributing to a change in the concept of a Hindi film hero. Khan was married to his first wife, Amrita Singh, for thirteen years, after which he married the actress Kareena Kapoor. He has three children: two with Singh and one with Kapoor. In addition to film acting, Khan is a frequent television presenter, stage show performer and the owner of the production company Illuminati Films.

Sara Ali Khan (born 12 August 1995) is an Indian actress who works in Hindi films. A member of the Pataudi family, she is the daughter of actors Amrita Singh and Saif Ali Khan and the paternal granddaughter of Mansoor Ali Khan Pataudi and Sharmila Tagore. After graduating from Columbia University, Khan ventured into acting by playing the leading lady in the 2018 films "Kedarnath" and "Simmba". Both films were commercially successful and the former earned her the Filmfare Award for Best Female Debut. She appeared in "Forbes India" Celebrity 100 list of 2019.

The group contained renowned artists such as Laura Knight (who kept a studio in the village with her husband and fellow painter Harold Knight), Frederick W. Jackson, Edward E. Anderson, Joseph R. Bagshawe, Thomas Barrett and James W. Booth.

Ruby Loftus Screwing a Breech Ring is a 1943 painting by the British painter Laura Knight depicting a young woman, Ruby Loftus (1921–2004), working at an industrial lathe as part of the British war effort in World War II. The painting was commissioned by the War Artists' Advisory Committee (WAAC), and is now part of the Imperial War Museum's art collection. The painting brought instant fame to Loftus, and has been likened to the American figure of "Rosie the Riveter".

Doğan Media Group ("Doğan Yayın Holding A.Ş.") was a Turkish media conglomerate, part of the Doğan Holding conglomerate. The company was established in 1997 to bring together Doğan's media properties. These include the "PostaHürriyet" (including "Fanatik"), and "Radikal" newspapers, the television channels Kanal D and CNN Türk, and the Doğan News Agency. It also operated "Doğan Kitap", a major book publisher, and "Doğan Music Company", a major music label. Doğan also operated print facilities and media distribution, for other newspapers and magazines as well as its own. From 1979 to 2011, Doğan Media Group owned "Milliyet" and "Vatan". In August 2014, Doğan Holding announced its plan to take over Doğan Media Group with all its assets and liabilities and absorb it. The takeover was completed on 26 August 2014 and Doğan Media Group was dissolved. Doğan Holding chairperson Begüm Farıyalı said the merger would lead to a 'more simple management'. 22 March 2018 all the media group was sold to Demirören Media Group for \$ 1.1 billion price.

Hürriyet ("Liberty") is one of the major Turkish newspapers, founded in 1948., it had the highest circulation of any newspaper in Turkey at around 319,000. "Hürriyet" has a mainstream, liberal and conservative outlook. "Hürriyet"s editorial line may be considered middle-market, combining

entertainment value with comprehensive news coverage and a strong cadre of columnists."Hürriyet" has regional offices in Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Adana, Antalya and Trabzon, as well as a news network comprising 52 offices and 600 reporters in Turkey and abroad, all affiliated with Doğan News Agency, which primarily serves newspapers and television channels that are under the management of Doğan Media Group (Doğan Yayın Holding). "Hürriyet" is printed in six cities in Turkey and in Frankfurt, Germany. , according to Alexa, its website was the tenth most visited in Turkey, the second most visited of a newspaper and the fourth most visited news website. On 21 March 2018, Doğan Yayın Holding, the parent company of Hürriyet, was sold to Demirören Holding for \$1.2 billion. The Demirören Group is known for its pro-government stance.

Bernice Pauahi Bishop (December 19, 1831 – October 16, 1884), born Bernice Pauahi Pūkū, was an "ali'i" (noble) of the Royal Family of the Kingdom of Hawaii and a well known philanthropist. At her death, her estate was the largest private landownership in the Hawaiian Islands, comprising approximately 9% of Hawaii's total area. The revenues from these lands are used to operate the Kamehameha Schools, which were established in 1887 according to Pauahi's will. Pauahi was married to businessman and philanthropist Charles Reed Bishop.

Pauahi (c.1804–1826) was a member of the royal family of the Kingdom of Hawaii in the House of Kamehameha. Referred as Pauahi in her lifetime, she is often referred to as Kalanipauahi or Kalani Pauahi to differentiate her from her niece and namesake Bernice Pauahi Bishop.

Melanie Richards Griffith (born August 9, 1957) is an American film, stage, and television actress, and film producer. She began her career in the 1970s, appearing in several independent thriller films before achieving mainstream success in the mid-1980s. Born in New York City to actress Tippi Hedren and advertising executive Peter Griffith, she was raised mainly in Los Angeles, where she graduated from the Hollywood Professional School at age sixteen. In 1975, a then seventeen-year-old Griffith appeared opposite Gene Hackman in Arthur Penn's film noir "Night Moves". She later rose to prominence for her role portraying a pornographic actress in Brian De Palma's thriller "Body Double" (1984), which earned her a National Society of Film Critics Award for Best Supporting Actress. Griffith's subsequent performance in the comedy "Something Wild" (1986) garnered critical acclaim before she was cast in 1988's "Working Girl", which earned her a nomination for the Academy Award for Best Actress and won her a Golden Globe. The 1990s saw Griffith in a series of roles which received varying critical reception: she received Golden Globe nominations for her performances in "Buffalo Girls" (1995), and as Marion Davies in "RKO 281" (1999), while also earning a Golden Raspberry Award for Worst Actress for her performances in "Shining Through" (1992), as well as receiving nominations for "Crazy in Alabama" (1999) and John Waters' cult film "Cecil B. Demented" (2000). Other credits include John Schlesinger's "Pacific Heights" (1990), "Milk Money" (1994), the neo-noir film "Mulholland Falls" (1996), as Charlotte Haze in Adrian Lyne's "Lolita" (1997), and "Another Day in Paradise" (1998). She later starred as Barbara Marx in "The Night We Called It a Day" (2003), and spent the majority of the 2000s appearing on such television series as "Nip/Tuck", "Raising Hope", and "Hawaii Five-0". After acting on stage in London, in 2003 she made her Broadway debut in a revival of the musical "Chicago", receiving celebratory reviews. In the 2010s, Griffith returned to film, starring opposite then-husband Antonio Banderas in the science fiction film "Autómata" (2014) and as an acting coach in James Franco's "The Disaster Artist" (2017).

Dakota May Johnson (born October 4, 1989) is an American actress and model. The daughter of actors Don Johnson and Melanie Griffith, she made her film debut at age ten with a minor appearance in "Crazy in Alabama" (1999), a dark comedy film starring her mother. Johnson was discouraged from pursuing acting further until she completed high school, after which she began auditioning for roles in

Los Angeles. She was cast in a minor part in "The Social Network" (2010), and subsequently had supporting roles in the comedy "21 Jump Street", the independent comedy "Goats", and the romantic comedy "The Five-Year Engagement" (all 2012). In 2015, Johnson had her first starring role as Anastasia Steele in the "Fifty Shades" film series (2015–18). For her performance in the series, she received a BAFTA Rising Star Award nomination in 2016. Following "Fifty Shades", Johnson appeared in the biographical crime film "Black Mass" (2015) and Luca Guadagnino's drama "A Bigger Splash" (2015). She reunited with Guadagnino, portraying the lead role in "Suspiria" (2018), a supernatural horror film based on the 1977 film by Dario Argento. That same year, she appeared in an ensemble cast in the thriller film "Bad Times at the El Royale" (2018). In 2019, Johnson had a starring role in the psychological horror film "Wounds" and the comedy-drama film "The Peanut Butter Falcon".

The Albanian Fascist Party (Albanian: "Partia Fashiste e Shqipërisë", or PFSH) was a Fascist organization active during World War II which held nominal power in Albania from 1939, when the country was conquered by Italy, until 1943, when Italy capitulated to the Allies. Afterwards, Albania fell under German occupation, and the PFSH was replaced by the Guard of Greater Albania.

Tefik Selim Mborja (1888-1954) was an Albanian politician and lawyer. He served as the general secretary of the Albanian Fascist Party during the Second World War.

The Wellcome Trust is a research charity based in London, United Kingdom. It was established in 1936 with legacies from the pharmaceutical magnate Sir Henry Wellcome to fund research to improve human and animal health. The aim of the Trust is to "achieve extraordinary improvements in health by supporting the brightest minds", and in addition to funding biomedical research it supports the public understanding of science. It had a financial endowment of £25.9 billion in 2018, making it the fourth wealthiest charitable foundation in the world, after the American Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Danish Novo Nordisk Foundation and the Dutch INGKA Foundation (related to the IKEA company). The Trust has been described by the "Financial Times" as the United Kingdom's largest provider of non-governmental funding for scientific research, and one of the largest providers in the world.

The Big Picture series provides teachers and post-16 students with up-to-date information on research findings in biology and medicine, and the social and ethical implications of this research. Published by the Wellcome Trust as a free educational resource, each issue is available for free electronically. The website provides free resources for teachers and online activities for students, including lesson ideas, animations, image galleries and short videos., the print subscription has been discontinued and replaced with online only.

Elizabeth and After is a novel by Matt Cohen, first published in 1999 by Knopf Canada. His final novel, it won the Governor General's Award for English-language fiction just a few weeks before Cohen's death.

Matt Cohen was born in Kingston, Ontario, the son of Morris Cohen and Beatrice Sohn, and grew up in Ottawa. He studied political economy at the University of Toronto and taught political philosophy and religion at McMaster University in the late 1960s before publishing his first novel "Korsoniloff" in 1969.

The Monocle Laughs or The Monocle (French: *Le monocle rit jaune*, Italian: *L'ispettore spara a vista*) is a 1964 French- Italian comedy thriller film directed by Georges Lautner and starring Paul Meurisse, Marcel Dalio and Olivier Despax. It is the third in a trilogy of films directed by Lautner and starring

Meurisse. It is preceded by "The Black Monocle" (1961) and "The Eye of the Monocle" (1962).

Georges Lautner (24 January 1926 – 22 November 2013) was a French film director and screenwriter, known primarily for his comedies created in collaboration with screenwriter Michel Audiard. Lautner's ventures into other genres were less successful though the thriller *Le Professionnel* starring Jean- Paul Belmondo was a big commercial hit in France in 1981. He was born in Nice, the son of actress Renée Saint- Cyr.

Catherine de Foix (c. 1455 – died before 1494) was a French noblewoman. She was a daughter of Gaston IV, Count of Foix and Eleanor of Navarre, and granddaughter of John II of Aragón and Blanche I of Navarre. Catherine married her second cousin Gaston de Foix, Count of Candale. They had four children:

Eleanor of Navarre (and) (2 February 1426 – 12 February 1479), was the regent of Navarre from 1455 to 1479, then briefly the queen regnant of Navarre in 1479. She was crowned on 28 January 1479 in Tudela.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh (13 November 1780 – 27 June 1839) was the leader of the Sikh Empire, which ruled the northwest Indian subcontinent in the early half of the 19th century. He survived smallpox in infancy but lost sight in his left eye. He fought his first battle alongside his father at age 10. After his father died, he fought several wars to expel the Afghans in his teenage years and was proclaimed as the "Maharaja of Punjab" at age 21. His empire grew in the Punjab region under his leadership through 1839. Prior to his rise, the Punjab region had numerous warring misls (confederacies), twelve of which were under Sikh rulers and one Muslim. Ranjit Singh successfully absorbed and united the Sikh misls and took over other local kingdoms to create the Sikh Empire. He repeatedly defeated invasions by outside armies, particularly those arriving from Afghanistan, and established friendly relations with the British. Ranjit Singh's reign introduced reforms, modernisation, investment into infrastructure and general prosperity. His Khalsa army and government included Sikhs, Hindus, Muslims and Europeans. His legacy includes a period of Sikh cultural and artistic renaissance, including the rebuilding of the Harmandir Sahib in Amritsar as well as other major gurdwaras, including Takht Sri Patna Sahib, Bihar and Hazur Sahib Nanded, Maharashtra under his sponsorship. He was popularly known as "Sher-e-Punjab", or "Lion of Punjab". Maharaja Ranjit Singh was succeeded by his son Maharaja Kharak Singh.

Sir Duleep Singh (4 September 1838 – 22 October 1893), also known as His Highness Maharaja Sir Duleep Singh, or Sir Dalip Singh and later in life nicknamed the "Black Prince of Perthshire", was the last "Maharaja" of the Sikh Empire. He was Maharaja Ranjit Singh's youngest son, the only child of Maharani Jind Kaur. He was placed in power in September 1843, at the age of five, with his mother ruling on his behalf, and after their defeat in the Sikh Anglo War, under a British Resident. He was subsequently kidnapped by the British Crown, and thereafter exiled to Britain at age 15 where he was befriended by Queen Victoria, who is reported to have written of the Punjabi Maharaja: "Those eyes and those teeth are too beautiful". The Queen was godmother to several of his children. He died young, living most of his final years in the United Kingdom. His mother had effectively ruled when he was very young and he managed to meet her again on 16 January 1861 in Calcutta and return with her to the United Kingdom. During the last two years of her life, his mother told the Maharaja about his Sikh heritage and the Empire which once had been his to rule. In June 1861, he was first appointed as a Knight in the Order of the Star of India.

Stephanie Julianne von Hohenlohe, born Stephany Julienne Richter (16 September 1891 – 13 June 1972) was an Austrian princess by her marriage to the diplomat Prince Friedrich Franz von Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst, a member of the princely Hohenlohe family. She was born a commoner, allegedly of Jewish family background. A Hungarian national, she relocated to London after her divorce from the prince, where she is suspected of having acted as a spy for Germany during the 1930s. She developed close connections among the Nazi hierarchy, including Adolf Hitler. She also developed other influential relationships, including with Harold Sidney Harmsworth, 1st Viscount Rothermere, and promoted British support for Germany while living in London from 1932. The British, French and Americans all suspected her of being a spy for the German Government. During the 1930s, she was awarded the Gold Medal of the Nazi Party for her services. Fleeing from Britain to San Francisco in 1939 after war was declared, she was put under surveillance by the US government. After the attack on Pearl Harbor she was arrested by the FBI and interned in the United States as an enemy alien. She provided information to the Office of Strategic Services which was used in a 1943 report on the personality of Adolf Hitler. In May 1945 she was released on parole and returned to Germany, where she cultivated influential connections in post-war German society.

Friedrich Franz von Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst full German name: "Friedrich Franz Augustin Maria Prinz zu Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst" (15 February 1879, Budapest, Hungary – 24 May 1958, Curitiba, Brasil) was an Austrian prince who served as a military attache in Saint Petersburg. Later he was chief of German propaganda and director of German espionage in Switzerland. He also served with his regiment on the Russian front. He was married from 1914-1920 to Stephany Julienne Richter, a commoner who became a princess by marriage. In December 1920, he married Countess Emanuela Batthyány von Német-Ujvár of Hungary. They had no children. They moved to Brazil during or after the war, and lived the remainder of their lives there. Princess Stephanie continued to use the title after they divorced. She was suspected as a spy for the German government, and operated in Europe and Britain during the late 1920s and 1930s. This was confirmed in 2005 by the release of previously secret MI5 and FBI files. Fleeing Britain in 1939 when war was declared, she spent the war years in the United States. She was arrested in 1941 when the US entered the war, and was interned from 1941 to 1945 as an enemy alien.

Norah Jones (born Geethali Norah Jones Shankar; March 30, 1979) is an American singer, songwriter, and pianist. She has won multiple awards and has sold more than 50 million records worldwide. "Billboard" named her the top jazz artist of the 2000s decade. She has won nine Grammy Awards and was ranked 60th on "Billboard" magazine's artists of the 2000s decade chart. In 2002, Jones launched her solo music career with the release of "Come Away with Me", which was a fusion of jazz with country, blues, folk and pop. It was certified Diamond, selling over 27 million copies. The record earned Jones five Grammy Awards, including the Album of the Year, Record of the Year, and Best New Artist. Her subsequent studio albums — "Feels Like Home", released in 2004, "Not Too Late", released in 2007, and 2009's "The Fall" all gained Platinum status, selling over a million copies each. They were also generally well received by critics. Jones's fifth studio album, "Little Broken Hearts", was released on April 27, 2012; her sixth, "Day Breaks", was released on October 7, 2016. Jones made her film debut in "My Blueberry Nights", which was released in 2007. Jones is the daughter of Indian sitar master and composer Ravi Shankar, and is the half-sister of fellow musician Anoushka Shankar.

"Everybody Needs a Best Friend" is a song from the 2012 feature film "Ted", with music composed by Walter Murphy and lyrics by Seth MacFarlane. Performed by Norah Jones during the film's opening credits, the song was used as the film's main theme song. It was released by Universal Republic Records on June 26, 2012. In January 2013, the song was nominated for the Academy Award for Best

Original Song at the 85th Academy Awards, but lost to "Skyfall" from the film of the same name. MacFarlane was also the host of the Oscars while also being nominated.

Jeff Montalvo (born March 31, 1987), known professionally as Seven Lions, is an American DJ, record producer, instrumentalist and remixer from Santa Barbara, California. Active musically since 2010, his music combines styles as diverse as trance, melodic dubstep, drum and bass, glitch hop, and electro house. He has released six EPs, multiple singles, and official remixes for record labels such as Casablanca Records, OWSLA, Viper Recordings, Anjunabeats, Republic Records and Monstercat. His second EP "Days to Come" was mentioned by "Vibe Magazine" as one of their Top Electronic Albums of 2012, and it peaked at No. 10 on the "Billboard" Dance/Electronic Albums chart. His next EP, "Worlds Apart", charted at No. 76 on The Billboard 200, and the EP's track "Don't Leave" with Ellie Goulding entered the UK Singles Chart in 2014. He tours regularly in the United States, and since 2012 has performed at festivals such as SXSW, Ultra Music Festival, Electric Daisy Carnival, and Camp Bisco. He was nominated for America's Best DJ, a competition held by "DJ Times", in 2014.

"Strangers" is a song by American producer Seven Lions and Hungarian electronic music duo Myon & Shane 54 featuring vocals from Swedish singer-songwriter Tove Lo. American record label Republic Records released the song as part of the soundtrack for on August 20, 2013. American record label Casablanca Records released it as a single on October 11, 2013. The song is the fourth track on Seven Lions' 2014 EP, "Worlds Apart".

Jewel Belair Staite (born June 2, 1982) is a Canadian actress. She is known for her roles as Kaylee Frye in the Fox television series "Firefly" (2002–03) and its spin-off theatrical film "Serenity" (2005), and as Dr. Jennifer Keller on Sci-Fi Channel's science-fiction television series "Stargate Atlantis" (2007–09). Staite also starred in her youth as Catalina in "Space Cases" (1996) and as "Becca" Fisher in "Flash Forward" (1996–97), and more recently as Raquel Westbrook in the Canadian drama "The L.A. Complex" (2012) and Caroline Swift in AMC's crime drama "The Killing" (2013–14).

Doomsday Prophecy is a 2011 sci-fi disaster television film by Jason Bourque starring Jewel Staite, Alan Dale and A.J. Buckley.

William Paulet, 3rd Marquess of Winchester (1532 – 24 November 1598) was an English nobleman, the son of John Paulet, 2nd Marquess of Winchester and his first wife, Elizabeth Willoughby. His maternal grandfather was Robert Willoughby, 2nd Baron Willoughby de Broke. He was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Mary I on 30 November 1553.

William Paulet, 4th Marquess of Winchester (bef. 1560 – 4 February 1629) was an English nobleman, the son of William Paulet, 3rd Marquess of Winchester and Anne or Agnes Howard. He was styled Lord St. John from 1576 to 1598. He was summoned to Parliament on 16 January 1581 in his father's barony as Lord St. John. On 24 November 1598, he succeeded his father as 4th Marquess of Winchester. Paulet experienced great financial difficulties arising from his magnificent style of living and his lavish entertainment of Elizabeth I at Basing House.

Sir Humphrey Francis de Trafford (3 July 1862 – 10 January 1929) was an English landowner and racehorse breeder. He was the son of Sir Humphrey de Trafford, 2nd Baronet and Lady Annette Mary Talbot. On the death of his father on 4 May 1886, Humphrey became the 3rd Baronet de Trafford. Later

the same year, on 9 August, he married Violet Alice Maud Franklin, daughter of James Franklin. They had four children: In 1896, Sir Humphrey put the family estate of Trafford Park up for sale. The auction was held on 7 May 1896 in the Grand Hotel, Manchester. The estate was described in the sale catalogue as comprising a "distinguished family mansion of imposing elevation, built in the Italian style, seated in a beautifully timbered deer park". However it failed to reach its reported reserve price of £300,000. There was much public debate, before and after the abortive sale, as to whether Manchester Corporation ought to buy Trafford Park. But it could not agree terms quickly enough, and so, on 23 June 1896, Ernest Terah Hooley became the new owner of Trafford Park, for the sum of £360,000. Following the sale of Trafford Park, Sir Humphrey moved to Hill Crest, Market Harborough. Sir Humphrey served as an officer of the Lancashire Hussars Imperial Yeomanry, and was promoted Major 1 July 1901. In 1903 he served as president of the Royal Lancashire Agricultural Society and in 1905, he published "Foxhounds of Great Britain and Ireland and their Masters and Huntsmen". In July 1907, Sir Humphrey de Trafford caused scandal in European society circles when he was taken to court for bankruptcy despite claiming an annual income of \$240,000. Lady de Trafford died on 20 July 1925. Sir Humphrey died four years later on 10 January 1929, aged 66. Correspondence and government accounts related to death duties payable on Sir Humphrey's estate are held by The National Archives, but remained sealed under a Lord Chancellor's Instrument until 2006.

Sir Rudolph Edgar Francis de Trafford, 5th Baronet, OBE (31 August 1894 – 16 August 1983) was a British aristocrat and banker who succeeded his brother to the de Trafford baronetage at the age of 77. Rudolph was the second son of Sir Humphrey de Trafford, 3rd Baronet and Violet Alice Maud Franklin. He attended Downside (Sep 1907 to Jul 1911), and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was friends with Marshall Field III. After graduating with a BA in 1915, he fought in the First World War, being twice mentioned in despatches. In 1919, Rudolph joined Marshall Field in California for a vacation with Field's wife and children on Catalina Island.

Herbert Akroyd-Stuart (28 January 1864, Halifax, Yorkshire, England – 19 February 1927, Halifax) was an English inventor who is noted for his invention of the hot bulb engine, or heavy oil engine.

Richard Hornsby & Sons was an engine and machinery manufacturer in Lincolnshire, England from 1828 until 1918. The company was a pioneer in the manufacture of the oil engine developed by Herbert Akroyd Stuart, which was marketed under the "Hornsby-Akroyd" name. The company developed an early track system for vehicles, selling the patent to Holt & Co. (predecessor to Caterpillar Inc.) in America. In 1918, Richard Hornsby & Sons became a subsidiary of the neighbouring engineering firm Rustons of Lincoln, to create "Ruston & Hornsby".

Nallavan Vazhvan is a 1961 Tamil-language drama film, directed by P. Neelakantan. The film features M. G. Ramachandran and Rajasulochana in lead roles. The film had musical score by T. R. Pappa and was released on 31 August 1961. The film didn't do well at the box office and ran for 80 days. It was the 50th film for MGR.

Palaniyaandi Neelakantan (2 October 1916 Villupuram – 3 September 1992 Chennai) was a Tamil film director, who was active for nearly four decades. He was born at Villupuram, Tamil Nadu. He graduated to movies from stage play. His play "Naam Iruvar" was brought by movie mogul Avichi Meiyappa Chettiar and made into a film in 1947. Then he wrote the dialogues for films like "Vedala Ulagam" in 1948. His directorial debut was with "Oru Iravu" in (1951), the dialogue for which was written by C. N. Annadurai. Two films that made him well-known are ALS productions "Ambikapadi" (1957) and "Thirudadhe" (1961). He also has directed movies in Kannada and Sinhalese "Suneetha" and "Sujage

Rahase". Neelakantan was mainly associated with creating M. G. Ramachandran's (MGR) movie persona. Between "Chakravarthi Thirumagal" in 1957 and "Needhikku Thalaivanangu" in 1976, Neelakantan directed altogether 17 of MGR's movies.

Pitch Perfect 2 is a 2015 American musical comedy film directed and co-produced by Elizabeth Banks and written by Kay Cannon. It is a sequel to the 2012 film "Pitch Perfect" and the second installment in the "Pitch Perfect" series. The film centers on the fictional Barden University and The Bellas, an all-female a cappella singing group. The film features an ensemble cast, including Anna Kendrick, Rebel Wilson, Hailee Steinfeld, Brittany Snow, Alexis Knapp, Hana Mae Lee, Ester Dean, Chrissie Fit, Kelley Jakle and Shelley Regner as The Bellas. It was released on May 15, 2015 by Universal Pictures.

Anna Ragsdale Camp (born September 27, 1982) is an American actress and singer. She is known for her role as Sarah Newlin in "True Blood", and her recurring roles in "Mad Men", "The Good Wife", and "The Mindy Project". She is also known for her role as Aubrey Posen in "Pitch Perfect" (2012), "Pitch Perfect 2" (2015), and the upcoming "Pitch Perfect 3" (2017). She made her Broadway debut in the 2008 production of "A Country House" and played Jill Mason in the 2008 Broadway revival of "Equus". In 2012, she was nominated for a Drama Desk Award for her performance in the Off-Broadway play "All New People". Camp played Jane Hollander, a researcher for the fictitious "News of the Week" magazine in the Amazon series "Good Girls Revolt." She also had a role in the 2011 film "The Help".

Hans Schweikart (1 October 1895 – 1 December 1975) was a German film director, actor and screenwriter. He directed 28 films between 1938 and 1968. He wrote for the film "The Marriage of Mr. Mississippi", which was entered into the 11th Berlin International Film Festival.

Liberated Hands or Freed Hands is a 1939 German drama film directed by Hans Schweikart and starring Brigitte Horney, Olga Tschechowa and Ewald Balser. It was screened at the 8th Venice International Film Festival. Horney plays a sculptor who discovers her true vocation.

Máel Ruanaid mac Donnchada Midi (died 843) was a King of Uisnech in Mide of the Clann Cholmáin. He was the son of the High King of Ireland, Donnchad Midi (died 797) and brother of the high king Conchobar mac Donnchada (died 833). He ruled in Uisnech from 833-843. He succeeded his brother as King of Uisnech in 833 but did not succeed to the high kingship which rotated amongst the Clann Cholmain and the Cenél nÉogain of the Northern Uí Néill at this time. Niall Caille became high king as representative of the northern branch. Niall Caille, to ensure his authority, raids Meath in the year 835. Meath was also caught up in the war between Niall Caille and Feidlimid mac Crimthainn, the King of Munster. Feidlimid raided Meath and Brega in an advance on Tara in 840 where he was halted by Niall. In 841 Máel Ruanaid was defeated by his nephew Diarmait mac Conchobair and was temporarily ousted from the throne but his son Máel Sechnaill mac Maíl Ruanaid (died 862) killed Diarmait on the same day thereby saving his father and his throne. His sons included Flann mac Máele Ruanaid (died 845) who was King of Mide and Máel Sechnaill who became High King in 846.

Donnchad mac Domnaill (733 – 6 February 797), called Donnchad Midi, was High King of Ireland. His father, Domnall Midi, had been the first Uí Néill High King from the south-central Clann Cholmáin based in modern County Westmeath and western County Meath, Ireland. The reigns of Domnall and his successor, Niall Frossach of the Cenél nÉogain, had been relatively peaceful, but Donnchad's rule saw a return to a more expansionist policy directed against Leinster, traditional target of the Uí Néill, and also, for the first time, the great southern kingdom of Munster. Donnchad continued his father's support

for the Columban churches, led by Iona. In his many wars he used the churches, particularly the Columban monastery of Durrow, as a source of support. He also ruthlessly attacked and plundered churches that supported his rivals among the Uí Néill and also those of Leinster and Munster. Donnchad was remembered, not always fondly, as a warrior king. He firmly established Clann Cholmáin's dominance among the Uí Néill kindreds of the midlands. His descendants shared in the High Kingship until the time of Máel Sechnaill mac Domnaill, the last traditional High King of Ireland.

Tonino Ricci (23 October 1927 – 9 March 2014), sometimes credited as Anthony Richmond, was an Italian film director and screenwriter. Ricci was born Teodoro Ricci in Rome on October 23, 1927. He began working in film as an assistant director in the early 1960s and is credited in such films as "The Mercenaries" (1961), "Sword of the Conqueror" (1961), and "Superargo and the Faceless Giants" (1968). He made his directorial debut with the 1969 war film "The Liberators". Ricci died March 9, 2014 in Rome.

Cross Current (/ "A Perfect Murder According to Law"), is a 1971 Italian-Spanish giallo film directed by Tonino Ricci, starring Ivan Rassimov and Rosanna Yanni. The film's original working title was "Il buio nel cervello A Darkness in the Brain")

Georges Lautner (24 January 1926 – 22 November 2013) was a French film director and screenwriter, known primarily for his comedies created in collaboration with screenwriter Michel Audiard. Lautner's ventures into other genres were less successful though the thriller *Le Professionnel* starring Jean- Paul Belmondo was a big commercial hit in France in 1981. He was born in Nice, the son of actress Renée Saint- Cyr.

Cop or Hood is a 1979 French crime and action film directed by Georges Lautner. It's loosely based on the novel "L'Inspecteur de la mer" by Michel Grisolia.

Operation Gold Ingot is a 1962 French-Italian heist film directed by Georges Lautner and starring Martine Carol. It is based on a novel by M.G. Braun.

Georges Lautner (24 January 1926 – 22 November 2013) was a French film director and screenwriter, known primarily for his comedies created in collaboration with screenwriter Michel Audiard. Lautner's ventures into other genres were less successful though the thriller *Le Professionnel* starring Jean- Paul Belmondo was a big commercial hit in France in 1981. He was born in Nice, the son of actress Renée Saint- Cyr.

James G. Kiernan was an American psychologist, prominent in American gay history for the first recorded use of the terms "heterosexual" and "homosexual" in 1892. Jonathan Ned Katz, historian of the American gay and lesbian experience, cites Kiernan's initial attribution of perversion to the term "heterosexual." Kiernan went on to write of a variety of topics, e.g. Mary MacLane's disciple Viola Larsen, who stole a horse and wrote romantic letters to other girls, as an example of child precocity and possible genius.

Mary MacLane (May 1, 1881 – "c". August 6, 1929) was a controversial Canadian-born American writer whose frank memoirs helped usher in the confessional style of autobiographical writing. MacLane was

known as the "Wild Woman of Butte".