

### 1: Project MUSE - Ann Hui's Song of the Exile

*An Intimate History of Exile by Adrián Rodríguez In his trilogy about a Cuban-American family, playwright Adrián Rodríguez casts an unsparing light on the contemporary immigrant experience.*

From September 11, to May 2, , Osama Bin Laden evaded intelligence services and special forces units, drones and hunter killer squads. The Exile tells the extraordinary inside story of that decade through the eyes of those who witnessed it: While we think we know what happened in Abbottabad on May 2, , we know little about the wilderness years that led to that shocking event. As authoritative in its scope and detail as it is propulsively readable, The Exile is a landmark work of investigation and reporting. They traveled widely in the region, listened intently, interviewed aggressively, read newly released accounts and government documents deeply and wrote lengthily. The result is a breathtaking tale. It tells us lots of things we knew, but in far more detail. The Flight of Osama bin Laden, is perhaps their best yet. The book fills in many important gaps in our knowledge of al-Qaida. This extensively researched, eminently readable work greatly enhances public knowledge of these dramatic years and will be welcomed by specialists and general readers alike. By tracking down the myriad bin Laden family members, associates and al-Qaeda members that inhabit this huge tour-de-force of a read, the authors have brought the personality of bin Laden into a sharper focus than could ever have been imagined. The detail mustered is little short of incredible, and evidently the result of forensic research only the best of investigative journalists could dig out. Big it might be, but it is also a page-turner. There have been many books before on bin Laden and al-Qaeda, but this is one of the best. This is bin Laden the man. The Exile is the shocking story behind the story. Military Academy at West Point. No other publicly available source comes as close to The Exile in presenting this familiar story. The Exile is destined to become a classic. Packed with new details and revelations, their astonishingly intimate account of the inner workings of Al Qaeda, and of the battle to counter its murderous campaign, will be a hugely valuable resource for specialists and general readers alike for years to come.

### 2: Table of Contents: Duo! :

*Intimidate now causes enemies to take 10% increased Attack Damage (rather than 10% increased Damage).*

Subscribe Interventions Interventions is a feature in Middle East Report Online offering critical reviews of important Middle East-related books, films and other cultural production. Click here for past Interventions articles. Many of the files consisted of the unremarkable personal data of prostitutes, petty thieves and black marketeers, but others dealt with a far more sensitive matter: By means of the mistaken declassification, the actions, methods and goals of multiple Israeli security agencies among the Palestinian Arabs of Israel -- in short, the entire history of two decades of espionage directed at a group of Israeli citizens -- lay exposed. Many retired collaborators are still alive. Hillel Cohen, then a graduate student at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, immediately recognized the potential of this material. It is a little-known fact in the West, and a vague memory among Israeli Jews, that for almost all of those years the Arab minority was under military rule. Cohen is not a newcomer to the complex politics of collaboration. Now, in the wake of his encounter with the volatile and accidentally unsealed source material in the state archive, Cohen has published a well-written and at times ironic follow-up account: *Israeli Intelligence and the Arabs*. News of the publication traveled quickly in the Arab towns and villages of Israel. Indeed, with extensive and dramatic coverage by Arab media and bloggers, the book was something of an international sensation. Even in distant Sweden, an Arabic-language outlet that serves the Palestinian diaspora clamored: Many found references to relatives and began digging into hitherto silenced family history. It is probably the first time in the history of the Hebrew book that copies of one have been loaded in pickup trucks headed for remote Arab villages to bring the inhabitants news of their own history. Everybody knew about collaboration, but after decades of silence, the written proof of it was simply too tantalizing to resist. With reading came the need to talk. In Nazareth, where collaboration was also associated with volatile inter-religious sensitivities, community elders came together to reflect on a painful, some would say inglorious, yet without question revealing, chapter of the past. Incarcerated in an Israeli prison cell, Fatah leader Marwan Barghouti flipped through the pages. He was quick to communicate the lesson he drew to his fellow Palestinians: Divided Arabs always pay dearly. Good Arabs, then, held considerably more than antiquarian interest for Palestinian Arabs inside and outside Israel, and for Israeli Jews. Rethinking the First Republic The first Israeli republic, that is the formative period of statehood from , is up for reconsideration among Jewish Israelis. In the collective memory, these were years of moral harmony in which a small, just and cohesive society, as yet innocent of the burdens of four decades of occupation of the West Bank, Gaza, East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, lived congenially with its liberal conscience. But today, with the history of land, refugees, immigration, diplomacy and war more or less settled, and with new archival sources opening up to scholars, the focus of history writing has shifted to civic life. That is, until now. In , in a truly remarkable dissertation, Shira Robinson brought action to the field. Her history of the system of military rule under which Israel placed its Arab citizens from illustrated the natural limitations of liberalism without democracy. Robinson posed a serious question: Cohen covers much of the same territory covered by Robinson, albeit from a different and more intimate perspective, and, like Robinson, he too brings action to this seemingly slumberous arena. Once the war officially ended, the Israeli bureaucracy was faced with the overwhelming task of ruling effectively over dozens of severely disrupted Arab villages and towns, where thousands of displaced Palestinians had taken refuge. Since the state did not trust its Arab citizens, it placed this entire population under a tight military regime supervised by the Central Committee for Arab Affairs. In concert, these men presided over three regional sub-committees south, center and north , which dealt with the daily business of governance. As the vast literature on mandatory Palestine shows, the indigenous Arab population, a conglomerate of peasants, townsfolk and nomads, Druze, Christians and Muslims, Bedouins and Circassians, was maladapted for unified political action. This was true before , and even more so afterwards. Taking note of the cleavages, the Israeli authorities ventured to use them as instruments of rule. In order to do so effectively, however, they needed a constant finger on the pulse of Arab society, an up-close familiarity with the Arab population. In each village, Israel needed to know who the

dominant families and individuals were, what alliances and rivalries they had and what their material, social and political bases of support were. The only way to achieve the gargantuan task of mapping communal vulnerability was to establish vast networks of collaborators who duly reported on every new development. At this time, the tactic of selecting individuals to collaborate, as practiced during the British Mandate, was perfected as a strategy of civil control. Cohen tells the story of this system from its inception until December , when, after almost two decades of independence, Israel was confident enough to bring military rule to an end. A member of the Arab minority faced continuous dilemmas, each of which was central to his or her very self-definition: Do I owe allegiance to an enemy state of which I am a citizen? Should I sell my land to Jews or wait to get compensation if the state expropriates it? Should I turn in infiltrators to the authorities? Who should I vote for? Will I teach my children the recent history of the Palestinian people? Good Arabs makes the point that the politics of collaboration significantly shaped the kind of choices a normative Arab citizen would make. Put differently, collaboration, and with it the fear, shame and guilt that were its fellows, became part of who they were. Who Is a Collaborator? In almost every village, neighborhood, clan, tribe and family, someone, on some level, helped the Israeli state consolidate its rule over the Palestinian Arab population. But why did so many people collaborate and what kind of collaboration was it? Reasons for collaboration varied widely, but they boiled down to one basic motive: Post Palestinian society was in ruins, as people had lost their agricultural land and urban property, and thus their social and economic networks of support. They had also -- and this is an important aspect of the willingness to collaborate -- lost their psychological grounding. Scores of desperate and disoriented individuals, some of whom were physically weak and malnourished, were ready for a deal. With this in mind, various Israeli security agencies held out almost irresistible temptations: Last but not least were the time-honored cash payment and the human element of fear. These incentives attracted low-level informants who were commonly known to Arabs as adhnab. First there was the unofficial permission to smuggle goods into Israel from neighboring countries. The Israel of the s was poor and often hungry, and the smuggling of meat, a rationed commodity, was a rewarding business. Collaborators could easily move entire herds of livestock across the border from Jordan or Lebanon. Other frequently smuggled items were fabrics, drugs and weapons. Thus, for instance, did an old acquaintance of Gen. Moshe Dayan from the northern village of Rihaniyya acquire the franchise upon authorized smuggling from Lebanon. Another possible reward for powerful collaborators was the right to cultivate, or lease to others, the deserted land of refugees in exile. They could even choose a particular plot of land from the official database of abandoned properties. With time, such collaborators also attained a measure of leverage over the authorities, which they could use for the common good. Truly, high-profile collaboration was a *liaison dangereuse*. So elaborate were the emoluments of aiding military rule that, in the hundreds of documents scrutinized by Cohen, Israeli authorities never once complained of difficulty in drafting petty informants or bigger collaborators. Even without state incentives, in light of the atmosphere of collective insecurity in which nothing was kept private, many dissenting Arabs simply volunteered for the job. As Benny Morris has convincingly shown, regardless of their real motivations, all infiltrators were treated as potential terrorists deserving death. Some collaborators participated in Israeli espionage operations and even carried out assassinations of elusive individuals. Still others led Israeli commando units to their destinations during the retaliation campaign of the s. Besides the Israelis, the Egyptian, Syrian and Jordanian security services also used Palestinians as secret agents. On another occasion, a certain Faris Hamdan became the leader of a smuggling franchise from neighboring Jordan. He was a wealthy landowner and a political personality of sorts who, during the mandatory period, supported the fervent nationalist Hajj Amin al-Husayni, but after worked with Israel. Hamdan brought other public figures on board the collaboration train and in , joined the Israeli Knesset as a member of the ruling Mapai Party. Notwithstanding this distinguished official position, he continued to traffic in contraband. Indeed, both borders and loyalties were fluid. Hidden within the ordinary business of smuggling, however, lay the great drama of border infiltration by Palestinians made refugees in the war. Required by law, and squeezed by compatriots who were informants, to report infiltrating family members and friends to the authorities, they had to choose between communal loyalty and state retaliation. In addition, on many occasions, a reward for collaboration was the right to naturalize a returning refugee or a

family member. So, during the early s, about 5 percent of Palestinian refugees managed to get back to their places of origin and acquire legal status in Israel. As a result, the state registered an increase of about 15 percent in the overall size of the Arab population. Some collaborators also helped Israel to encourage overseas emigration of Arabs, leading to the departure of 3, Arab citizens by But the popular practice of assisting infiltrators challenges two established historiographical truths. First, with regard to Arab historiography, it shows that the so-called lost generation of Palestinians inside Israel was far from passive and submissive. While infiltrators were protected, however, some Arabs forcefully collaborated with Israel in fighting infiltration. The prime motivation was fear that returning refugees would request their property, which on many occasions was already in the hands of fellow Arabs. Reprimanding his Israeli operators, Khunayfis bluntly contended: Despite this overt sanction, Kenneth Stein and others have shown that all sorts of people were selling land: Christians, Muslims, public leaders, commoners and even figures in the Palestinian nationalist movement. The only new factor was that after , with the power of state law at hand, Israeli authorities could also expropriate land in return for a fee. Thus, it was often more appealing to sell in advance, possibly at a profit, than simply to lose land for modest state compensation. The samasira, a pejorative term for corrupt and unpatriotic middlemen, were a particular brand of collaborators who specialized in real estate. Besides persuading individuals to sell, they also purchased land directly from Palestinian refugees in neighboring countries and sold the plots to Jews at a profit. But as the s drew to a close and the Arab public appeared to be more organized in its resistance to the transfer of land, Israel used collaborators to sabotage the popular struggle against land expropriation. One famous episode was the failed Arab struggle over the taking of land in the Shaghur Beit Netofa valley, where a new Jewish city, Karmiel, was about to be built.

### 3: The Stones and the true story of Exile on Main St | Music | The Guardian

*Please note that the Lexile measures for a small population of books have been recently updated. Enhancements were made to more precisely measure materials read in K-2 classrooms.*

The boundaries of the present-day Eritrea nation state were established during the Scramble for Africa. It had long been part of the Ottoman Habesh Eyalet centered in Egypt. Emperor Yohannes IV believed this included Massawa, but instead, the port was handed by the Egyptians and the British to the Italians, who united it with the already colonised port of Asseb to form a coastal Italian possession. Menelik would later renounce the Wuchale Treaty as he had been tricked by the translators to agree to making the whole of Ethiopia into an Italian protectorate. However, he was forced by circumstance to live by the tenets of Italian sovereignty over Eritrea. Oreste Baratieri occupied the highlands along the Eritrean coast and Italy proclaimed the establishment of the new colony of Italian Eritrea, a colony of the Kingdom of Italy. In the Treaty of Wuchale It. In , the Italian administration launched its first development projects in the new colony. The Eritrean Railway was completed to Saati in , [53] and reached Asmara in the highlands in . Besides major infrastructural projects, the colonial authorities invested significantly in the agricultural sector. It also oversaw the provision of urban amenities in Asmara and Massawa [55] , and employed many Eritreans in public service, particularly in the police and public works departments. Additionally, the Italian Eritrea administration opened a number of new factories, which produced buttons, cooking oil, pasta, construction materials, packing meat, tobacco, hide and other household commodities. In , there were around 2, factories and most of the employees were Eritrean citizens. The establishment of industries also made an increase in the number of both Italians and Eritreans residing in the cities. The number of Italians residing in the territory increased from 4, to 75, in five years; and with the involvement of Eritreans in the industries, trade and fruit plantation was expanded across the nation, while some of the plantations were owned by Eritreans. This Fascist period was characterized by imperial expansion in the name of a "new Roman Empire". Eritrea was chosen by the Italian government to be the industrial center of Italian East Africa. The Fiat Tagliero Building in Asmara, built in Italian Asmara was populated by a large Italian community and the city acquired an Italian architectural look [59]. The Italian government wanted to create in Asmara an impressive building, from where the Italian Governors could show the dedication of the Kingdom of Italy to the "colonia primogenita" first daughter-colony as was called Eritrea. The city is littered with Italian colonial villas and mansions. Most of central Asmara was built between and , so effectively the Italians managed to build almost an entire city, in just six years. This fact made Asmara the main "Italian town" of the Italian empire in Africa. In all Eritrea the Italian Eritreans were 75, in that year. When the British army conquered Eritrea from the Italians in spring , most of the infrastructure and the industrial areas were extremely damaged. The following Italian guerrilla war was supported by many Eritrean colonial troops until the Italian armistice in September . The Italian Eritreans strongly rejected the Ethiopian annexation of Eritrea after the war: Vincenzo Di Meglio was established in Asmara in July , and a majority of the members were former Italian soldiers and many Eritrean Ascari the organization was even backed up by the government of Italy. This party ruled by Dr. Di Meglio obtained in the dismissal of a proposal to divide Eritrea between Sudan and Ethiopia. The main objective of this italo-Eritrean party was Eritrea freedom, but they had a pre-condition that stated that before independence the country should be governed by Italy for at least 15 years like happened with Italian Somalia. British administration and federalisation[ edit ] This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. April Learn how and when to remove this template message British forces defeated the Italian army in Eritrea in at the Battle of Keren and placed the colony under British military administration until Allied forces could determine its fate. The first thing the British did was to remove the Eritrean industries of Asmara and Massawa to Kenya, as war compensation. They even dismantled parts of the Eritrean Railway system. During the immediate postwar years, the British proposed that Eritrea be divided along religious lines and parceled off to Sudan and Ethiopia. The Soviet Union , anticipating an Italian Communist Party victory in the

Italian polls , initially supported returning Eritrea to Italy under trusteeship or as a colony. There are only two main Christian-Muslim conflicts reported in Asmara, Eritrea the Ethiopians supported by the Unionist Party played a big role in it , one was in where Sudanese Defence Forces were involved, and the other was in February This note is about that of Unionist Shifta activities supported by Ethiopia increased after its arrival, they became daring, better planned, better coordinated and innovative. The main target of the shifta was to disrupt the free movement of the UNC in areas controlled by the independence bloc supporters. The shifta attempted to prevent the rural population that supported independence from having an audience with the UNC. They targeted transportation and communication systems. Telephone lines connecting Asmara with major cities of the predominantly pro-independence areas of the western lowlands and Masswa were continually cut. The reason for the killing was that they had asked him to abandon the Muslim League and join the Unionist Party UP , but he refused. The killing sparked an outrage among Muslims in Asmara and a lot of people turned up the next day for his funeral to show their stand against the terrorist activities of the UP. A well organised funeral procession was arranged and attended by youth and Muslim dignitaries. The procession passed through three main streets before they reached the street where the UP Office was located. According to the Mufti, then the UP members started first to throw stones at the procession which was followed by three grenades and then chaos followed. There was open confrontation between both sides and many were killed and injured from both sides. The Police intervened by firing live ammunition, but the confrontations continued. Despite all this, the procession continued to the cemetery where the body was buried. The riots then spread to other areas and took a dangerous sectarian form. Many properties were also looted and burned. On Thursday, the BMA administrator called for a meeting that included the Mufti and Abuna Marcos and asked them to calm the people and ask for reconciliation and both agreed. The next day a convoy of four cars: In each location people were addressed with microphones to gather in both Arabic and Tigrinya and were told that the Police will not harm them. In places where there were a majority of Christians the Abuna will address them first and later the Mufti calling the people to end the violence and vice versa in the other locations where the majority were Muslims. Later the people were told to go back to their homes. In the evening the Mufti and the Abuna went to the Radio Station and advised the citizens to end violence. The wise men from both sides accepted the call, but the looting of properties of Muslim merchants continued for 3 more days before the riots came to an end. On Saturday 25 February, the Copts met at the main church and Muslims at the grand mosque and discussed ways to end the violence. Both sides agreed to take an oath to prevent violence against each other. Each side appointed a four-member committee to oversee the agreements. Later 31 members from each side took an oath in front of the eight member committee. To prevent further violence in other areas, the committee of both sides decided to visit the Muslim and Christian cemeteries and laid flowers on the graveyard of the victims of both sides. More than 62 persons were killed and more than were injured and the damage on the properties was huge. Ethiopian ambition in the Horn was apparent in the expansionist ambition of its monarch when Haile Selassie claimed Italian Somaliland and Eritrea. He made this claim in a letter to Franklin D. The United States has given assurances to Ethiopia in this regard. A United Nations UN commission was dispatched to the former colony in February in the absence of Allied agreement and in the face of Eritrean demands for self-determination. It was also at this juncture that the US Ambassador to the UN, John Foster Dulles , said, "From the point of view of justice, the opinions of the Eritrean people must receive consideration. Nevertheless the strategic interest of the United States in the Red Sea basin and the considerations of security and world peace make it necessary that the country has to be linked with our ally Ethiopia. The British, faced with a deadline for leaving, held Legislative Assembly elections on 25 and 26 March , for a representative Assembly of 68 members, evenly divided between Christians and Muslims. This body in turn accepted a draft constitution put forward by the UN commissioner on 10 July. On 11 September , Emperor Haile Selassie ratified the constitution. The Representative Assembly subsequently became the Eritrean Assembly. The resolution ignored the wishes of Eritreans for independence, but guaranteed the population some democratic rights and a measure of autonomy. Some scholars have contended that the issue was a religious issue, between the Muslim lowland population desiring independence while the highland Christian population sought a union with Ethiopia. Other scholars, including the former Attorney-General of Ethiopia, Bereket Habte Selassie ,

contend that, "religious tensions here and there It called for Eritrea and Ethiopia to be linked through a loose federal structure under the sovereignty of the Emperor. Eritrea was to have its own administrative and judicial structure, its own flag, and control over its domestic affairs, including police, local administration, and taxation. This combined with the introduction of modern democracy into Eritrea by the British administration gave Eritreans a desire for political freedoms alien to Ethiopian political tradition. Finally, in Haile Selassie pressured the Eritrean Assembly to abolish the Federation and join the Imperial Ethiopian fold, much to the dismay of those in Eritrea who favored a more liberal political order. War for independence[ edit ] Main article: Militant opposition to the incorporation of Eritrea into Ethiopia had begun in with the founding of the Eritrean Liberation Movement ELM , an organization made up mainly of students, intellectuals, and urban wage laborers. The ELM, under the leadership of Hamid Idris Awate , a former Eritrean Ascari , engaged in clandestine political activities intended to cultivate resistance to the centralizing policies of the imperial Ethiopian state. By , however, the ELM had been discovered and destroyed by imperial authorities. Emperor Haile Selassie unilaterally dissolved the Eritrean parliament and illegally annexed the country in The war continued after Haile Selassie was ousted in a coup in The ELF was composed mainly of Eritrean Muslims from the rural lowlands on the western edge of the territory. These two countries therefore supplied military and financial assistance to the ELF. The ELF initiated military operations in and intensified its activities in response to the dissolution of the federation in Haile Selassie attempted to calm the growing unrest by visiting Eritrea and assuring its inhabitants that they would be treated as equals under the new arrangements. Although he doled out offices, money, and titles mainly to Christian highlanders in the hope of co-opting would-be Eritrean opponents in early , the imperial secret police of Ethiopia also set up a wide network of informants in Eritrea and conducted disappearances, intimidations and assassinations among the same populace driving several prominent political figures into exile. Imperial police fired live ammunition killing scores of youngsters during several student demonstrations in Asmara in this time. The imperial army also actively perpetrated massacres until the ousting of the Emperor by the Derg in

### 4: Jews and Muslims: Intimate Strangers | Atlanta Jewish Film Festival

*After Exile, Jagger carried the weight and, despite some great moments on subsequent albums including Goat's Head Soup and Black and Blue, the Stones would never sound so sexy, so raucous and.*

One of a series of evocative shots taken by photographer Dominique Tarle. We should make it clear that the book discounts the rumour, stating that the employee, who was motivated by a desire to blackmail Pallenberg, did not even have a daughter. We reported that another rumour in the book "has Jagger bedding Pallenberg while Richards has nodded out on heroin". We apologise for these errors. There is a great moment in *Stones in Exile*, a new documentary about the making of *Exile on Main St* in , when Keith Richards defines the essential difference in temperament between Mick Jagger and himself. So, too, did everyone else involved, from Jimmy Miller, the producer, to Marshall Chess, the young Atlantic Records executive, to the rest of the group and their extended retinue of session players, studio technicians and hangers-on. The title alone sums up his gypsy demeanour, his elegantly wasted look. Or they could simply have called it "Happy", after another track that was actually recorded in a single take when Richards woke up one morning "or evening" and gathered up the only other people who were awake, saxophonist Bobby Keys and producer Jimmy Miller, who was drafted in to play drums in place of the absent Watts. He once described it as sounding "lousy" with "no concerted effort of intention", adding "at the time, Jimmy Miller was not functioning properly. I had to finish the whole record myself, because otherwise there were just these drunks and junkies. If anyone should need a reminder that no one before or since has sounded as louche and limber, so raggedly majestic, they should watch the Stones playing "Loving Cup" live on their subsequent American tour. Footage of that performance is a highlight of the documentary, produced by the Oscar -winning film-maker John Battsek, which will be premiered at the Cannes film festival before screening on the BBC later in May. Despite his former reservations, Jagger has gotten behind the planned reissue of the album, too, which comes in a deluxe package containing 10 previously unheard bonus tracks, some of which are alternative takes of familiar songs while others sound suspiciously like they have only recently had new vocals added. The creation of *Exile on Main St*, like so many early chapters in the Rolling Stones story, is shrouded in myth and blurred by conflicting anecdotal evidence. The American journalist Robert Greenfield, who was present briefly during the recording, wrote an entire book about "and named after" the album. The book paints an often lurid portrait of Richards and his then partner, Anita Pallenberg. Greenfield places the couple at the centre of a spiral of sustained hard drug abuse and wilfully amoral behaviour. Another has Jagger bedding Pallenberg while Richards has nodded out on heroin, thus reigniting an affair they were rumoured to have had while filming *Performance* under the direction of Nic Roeg in First of all, how can he not write about the music? And all this stuff about a season in hell with the Rolling Stones? No, no, it was anything but that. We were all young and it was a time of great freedom and energy and creativity. His son, Jake, now a Hollywood actor, was just eight when he witnessed the decadence around the Rolling Stones first-hand. In *Stones in Exile*, he says, "There was cocaine, a lot of joints. But, at this point, this was the moment of grace. This was before the darkness, the sunrise before the sunset. Both Charlie Watts and Bill Wyman missed home and some of their own creature comforts. The group had just extricated themselves, at some cost, from a misguided management deal with the infamous Allen Klein, who was still claiming he owned their publishing rights. Richards sensed that the reason for their flight from Britain was not just to do with their dire financial predicament. It was that sort of feelingâ€¦ very Germanic down thereâ€¦ swastikas on the staircaseâ€¦ Upstairs, it was fantastic. Musicians set up their instruments in adjoining rooms, with Bill Wyman having to play his bass in one space while his amplifiers stood in a hallway. Initially, they were hampered by guitars going out of tune due to the humidity. Basic communication, too, was a problem, with Jimmy Miller continually having to run from the mobile studio to the basement to deliver his instructions. A week after they stopped, Gram Parsons, the country-rock singer who had bonded with Richards in Los Angeles a few years before over their shared love for Merle Haggard and heroin, arrived with his wife, Gretchen. The couple stayed for a month before they were diplomatically asked to leave by a Stones minion. Interestingly, the *Stones in Exile* documentary does

not even mention Parsons, whose closeness to Richards rattled the possessive Jagger. The idea was floating around that Gram would produce a Gram Parsons album for the newly formed Rolling Stones Records. Mick, I think, was a little afraid because that would mean that Gram and Keith might even tour together to promote it. And if there is no room for Mick, there is no room also for the Rolling Stones. So, yes, there was tension. Speaking recently, Richards protested that he was not the only drug user in the group. Charlie was hitting the brandy like a motherfucker. The least of our concerns was what we ingested. These sorts of questions [about drugs] are predicated on what came a few years later when I would play the game. Heroin brought with it the usual problems of supply and demand, and the usual retinue of shady characters and criminals, both local and from nearby Marseille. The crime was reputedly carried out by dealers from Marseille who were owed money by Richards. And it went on all night. The album was eventually finished in Sunset Sound studios in Los Angeles. Jagger also denied recently that "Soul Survivor" was about his relationship with Keith Richards during the making of Exile. In places, Exile on Main St does indeed sound, in the best possible way, like an album made by a bunch of drunks and junkies who were somehow firing on all engines. Songs such as the galloping opener, "Rocks Off", surely about the effects of a heroin hit, and "All Down the Line" are messily powerful, with vocals fading in and out of focus and the group kicking up a storm underneath. Neither, though, would anyone else. By the time punk came and went and indie rock had taken hold, the mix of sexiness and sassiness that the Stones at their best epitomised had disappeared entirely from rock music. That was the attitude.

### 5: O Quotes by Jonathan Margolis

*A Syrian Filmmaker's Urgent, Intimate View of Exile Deserves a U.S. Release. By Richard Brody. September 11, Fattahi sets the movie into the context of the history of art, showing her.*

### 6: History of Eritrea - Wikipedia

*An intimate history of Poland told through the personal experience of restoring a house in a village plagued by invasion and disaster. In Radek Sikorski returned home to Poland, having spent 8 years in exile in Britain.*

### 7: String of Servitude - Official Path of Exile Wiki

*Puberty starts a monthly exile. An entrenched, superstitious practice linked to Hinduism, Chaupadi, considers menstruating women impure and bad luck, rendering them untouchables. Menstruating women are banished, often to forests where they sleep in crude, cubbylike sheds or caves, braving extreme weather and lurking predators, from snakes to rapists.*

### 8: Intimidate - Official Path of Exile Wiki

*This musicologist's analysis of song after Exile song intertwined with an accurate history of a year-old band might set a new standard for music reviewers.*

### 9: NPR Choice page

*The non-fiction work traces Perera's surname back to 14th century Toledo, Spain. The book simply could have been a climb up his family tree, but Perera weaves in pieces of lore and history. This intimate tale of the Perera family becomes the history of all Sephardim.*

*Responsibility in Washington The Inside Story on Teen Girls Grey knights sons of titan Crisis of the Early Italian Renaissance Provincial lady in London Cleaning a water main in St. John, N.B. How New England happened New home construction bid sheet Just a horse of mine The 40Ar/39AR Method and its Imagined Diagnostic Properties A Southern Moderate in Radical Times Making words agree Staging democracy and the politics of difference The chemistry and technology of petroleum Mary Engelbreits Sweetie Pie Eye movements and scene memory Gardners art through the ages volume 1 14th edition Kindergarten book By the light of day. The Children of Henry VIII Audio Book! Unabridged, Recorded Books House garden nation The nice factor the art of saying no Move The Crowd 4th Wve Bb Due 7 23 The Golden Chersonese (Konemann Classics) The Beggarstaff Posters Instead of a camera Chemical Physics of Nanostructures Formation Processes A defense of poetry Emotions in Social Life Saline water distillation processes Introduction Daniel Farber Essentials of chemical dependency counseling 4th edition Graffiti found inside the organ case Gigabyte ga-ma69vm-s2 manual Rewarding and reinforcing Gardens of Revelation The Joy of Partner Yoga Manifestations of DNA entanglement: replication and recombination Overview of flaps Italian primitives*