

1: Jim Jones - Wikipedia

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In other words, this ratio calculates how much money an investment firm or bank is making on its investing operations. What is Net Interest Margin? The NIM ratio measures the profit a company makes on its investing activities as a percentage of total investing assets. Banks and other financial institutions typically use this ratio to analyze their investment decisions and track the profitability of their lending operations. This way they can adjust their lending practices to maximize profitability. A positive percentage indicates that the fund manager made good decisions and was able to a profit on his investments. A negative ratio, on the other hand, means the fund manager lost money on his investments because the interest expenses exceeded the investment earnings.

Formula The net interest margin formula is calculated by dividing the difference of investment income and interest expenses by the average earning assets. The company itself might have some investments and must be earning interest on those investments. So first these returns are summed up. The second step is to sum all the interest expenses of the company. These will be those interest which the company pays to whom they have borrowed the money. The third step is to subtract the interest expenses from total interest income or investment returns. This is called netting. Now calculate the average earning assets of the company using this formula: Example The most simplistic example of this NIM is a bank. This number is typically reported on the income statement under a line item called interest income. In other words, the bank must pay interest to savings account holders for the balances they maintain in their accounts during the year. The net interest is calculated as follows: In simple terms, the earning assets are those assets from which the company is generating income. For the bank, this is the amount of loans that were lent out during the period. The cash that was turned into a loan is the asset that the bank uses to generate revenues. To calculate the average we simply add the beginning and ending figures and divide by two. If this ratio is a negative figure, then it indicates that the firm or company has not been made effective investment decisions. A positive figure, on the other hand, means that the investment decisions were successful and the fund manager or the company was profitable. The bank made good investment decisions this year and used its resources effectively to general a 9 percent return. The bank could boast this margin up next by either choosing to charge higher interest rates to people it loans money to or pay less interest to depositors who have bank accounts at the bank. Likewise, depositors will only keep their money in the bank if interest rates are high enough. If they fall below a certain amount, depositors might choose to withdrawal their funds and invest somewhere else.

Cautions and Limitations Since the banking crisis, the Federal Reserve has maintained interest rates of zero or close to it. It has also affected the net expenses of financial institutions differently. Large banks have seen a higher interest expense increase than smaller banks. Thus, you have to keep this in mind when comparing margins between financial institutions. Keep in mind, a bank operates by paying depositors to open bank accounts and turning around and lending this money out to other people or businesses. The net interest margin calculates the difference between amount of interest a bank pays depositors for their funds and the amount it makes for lending out these funds. The banking crisis has changed these spreads drastically in a number of ways.

2: The Book of Nim: Chapter 5 - Story

Net Interest Margin (NIM) is a profitability ratio that measures how well a company is making investment decisions by comparing the income, expenses, and debt of these investments. In other words, this ratio calculates how much money an investment firm or bank is making on its investing operations.

The Book of Nim: Kevin Steals wiped off his glasses as he walked. Kevin, 28, was a real computer genius. He was also responsible for hacking into the pentagon months earlier. Kevin loved to hack and his passion was for machines and computers. Some of the few aware of their organization were the president of the U. When Kevin had joined 13 years ago, one of the mysterious leaders of the organization had explained their purpose. We control the masses by installing uncertainty in the people that believe and fear in the rest. All he wanted was the money. Kevin finished wiping his glasses and put them on as he and his colleague, Robert McGrown, walked into one of the secret bases Area 51 had around the world. A woman in military uniform greeted them. Robert McGrown finally spoke after seeing the picture of a dead Greg. She reached into the folder and pulled out pictures. He is the only one in the field who knows exactly where the girl is. There could be a leak, but we seriously doubt that. Could it be that they had found Burke? Agent Burke struggled to breathe with the hand around his throat. He gasped for air while looking into the brown eyes of his vampire assailant. Charles smiled and tightened his grip. He could feel the life going out of his victim. Agent Burke was immediately released and air rushed into his lungs. Agent Burke looked at the vampires before him. His view was blurry, but he could see them, all of them in their robes. How did she know? The information he had guarded for years. She smiled and withdrew a dagger from her robe. She nearly jumped out of her chair when she heard a man scream. Agent Burke held the chip in his hand as blood and tears streamed down his face. The red headed vampire withdrew the dagger. He felt a sharp sting in his head as one of them accessed his mind and found what they wanted. And with that, Agent Burke fainted.

3: Net Interest Margin

Project Nim is the new documentary about a chimpanzee raised in a human household as part of an experiment to see if chimps could learn language. Director James Marsh and two of the people who.

Nim Chimpsky, to give him his full title, was born at the Institute for Primate Studies in Norman, Oklahoma, in the early 70s. Highly intelligent, he was chosen to be the subject of a language experiment at Columbia University, called Project Nim, that aimed to discover whether or not chimpanzees could use grammar to create sentences if they were taught sign language and nurtured in a similar environment to human children. His name is a pun on Noam Chomsky, the linguist who theorised that language is unique to humans, which the experiment hoped to disprove. He has used archive footage, photographs and interviews with those who cared for Nim to create a tribute to the chimp and his turbulent life. What [the scientists] try to do is inhibit his nature and you see the results in the story. But at the same time I was very wary of those from the get-go. Well, I hope I do! Everyone who I approached agreed to be in the film and spoke, I think, with great candour," Marsh says. At one point in the film, Stephanie LaFarge admits to breastfeeding Nim, as she did her other, human, children. The chimp had a sweet and tactile side but could also be violent, messy and vicious. Nim likes to smoke pot and drink beer. It seems to be hard-wired in me! It was simple for them to have two languages on the go, all the time. So it does suggest that humans are utterly made for language. You mess with that at your peril. You need to understand what your children are like, rather than try to impose your desires upon them. When I ask Marsh what he hopes audiences will take away from the film, he leaves it open. I think everyone in the film has reasons for doing what they do, which I respect. So the judgments, in a sense, are up to you. Susan Kuklin "Terrace had a very simple question "€" can a chimpanzee create a sentence? Are they endlessly inventive with language in the way we are? Do they use grammar? Do they organise words around a principle of syntax? It was, if I can give a chimpanzee language, I can empty the contents of his mind. He comes up against a very strong boundary between the species. Perhaps we can never know how a chimpanzee sees the world, or how a dog sees the world. We can make attributions, but those are very, very suspect. But I put his actions in the context of the people who were doing most of the work, and therefore looked at those power relations between him and women such as Laura Ann [Petitto] and Joyce [Butler], and how those played out. He was born in a cage in Oklahoma, in a breeding facility for chimpanzees. Very shortly afterwards, he was abducted from his mother. The whole premise was that if you brought up a newborn primate of intelligence with humans, could you essentially inhibit his primate behaviour and give him human language? There were lots of children. Stephanie was an experienced mother. Within a couple of months he could scoot around the house, and in a few more months he could climb the walls. And yet he had nappies and was vulnerable and needed to be fed. But very quickly, his physical attributes emerged. Well, I think the answer is in the film. For the purposes of the experiment, he wanted Nim to be a sterile box being drilled with language. I think that she was trying to get with what Nim is, as opposed to what others were trying to make him. I have a lot of time for her approach. You can laugh at giving him a beer or a puff on a joint, or letting him scoot around on a motorcycle. But at the same time that felt like it was more in his nature than putting him in a classroom and teaching him language. He embraced those things much more! Laura Ann Petitto "Nim went from a nice big bohemian, Upper West Side brownstone to a huge mansion in Riverdale that Columbia University owned in the Bronx, where he continues to be taught to use sign language. She then got, like Stephanie, embroiled emotionally with Professor Terrace. And that caused her complications. She was 18 years of age, running this language experiment with a chimpanzee that increasingly began to test her and to attack her, and she was also embroiled in a relationship with a professor that perhaps was very unequal, in view of his position, and he was 20 years older than she was. Herbert Terrace "The people who were most successful with Nim were the people who dominated him, which meant he knew his place and understood that this person was more powerful than he was. If you showed weakness in his presence then he exploited that; he would put you in your place in a violent and aggressive way, as you see in the story. He responded to that. Bob Ingersoll "I think Bob felt very sorry for Nim when the chimp returned to Oklahoma, and he began to

give him certain freedoms. Nim also had recreational drugs at that point. Who could begrudge him those? He accepted Nim for what he was.

4: NiM to debut a secret new performance at More Unpredictable | Out & About Nashville

So he got his wife to promise him with all her heart that when he died she would put all the money in the casket with him. When one day he died. He was stretched out in the casket, the wife was sitting there in black next to their best friend.

Former Temple member Hue Fortson, Jr. By the early s, Jones began shifting his focus to major cities because of limited expansion opportunities in Ukiah. For example, Jones and Moscone met privately with vice presidential candidate Walter Mondale on his campaign plane days before the election , leading Mondale to publicly praise the Temple. I found something dear today. I found a sense of being that makes up for all the hours and energy placed in a fight. I found what you wanted me to find. I shall be back. For I can never leave. Jonestown was promoted as a means to create both a "socialist paradise" and a "sanctuary" from the media scrutiny in San Francisco. In order to avoid potentially giving up the boy in a custody dispute with Grace, Jones ordered Tim to take John to Guyana in February Cecil Williams and Rev. In the autumn of , Tim Stoen and other Temple defectors with relatives in Jonestown formed a "Concerned Relatives" group. As a show of support, Willie Brown spoke out against enemies at a rally at the Temple, which was also attended by Harvey Milk and then-Assemblyman Art Agnos. Jones told Lane he wanted to "pull an Eldridge Cleaver ", referring to a fugitive Black Panther who was able to return to the U. In November , Leo Ryan led a fact-finding mission to Jonestown to investigate allegations of human rights abuses. The delegation left hurriedly the afternoon of November 18 after Temple member Don Sly attacked Ryan with a knife. Later-released Temple films show Jones opening a storage container full of Kool-Aid in large quantities. However, empty packets of grape Flavor Aid found on the scene show that this is what was used to mix the solution, along with a sedative. This is not the way for people who are socialists or communists to die. No way for us to die. We must die with some dignity. The official autopsy conducted in December also confirms his death as a suicide. He began his first affair in with a woman named Carolyn Layton. He also had many other mistresses during the s; before the move to Jonestown and while in Jonestown. The book "The Road to Jonestown" by Jeff Guinn states "Jones had occasional sex with male followers" but "never as often as he did with women. On December 13, , Jones was arrested and charged with lewd conduct, masturbating in a movie theater restroom near MacArthur Park in Los Angeles.

5: 3: Nim Chimpsky Gets the Munchies - 5 Chimps Who Grew Up in Human Families | HowStuffWorks

In Project Nim's case, it's the original sin, the abduction of Nim [from his mother], that sets the whole thing off." Another reason Marsh decided to make Project Nim was the rich seam of human.

But was he a human child or a primate? Unfortunately, nobody involved in this pioneering experiment could decide. There, on the outskirts of town, where suburbia fades into rolling farmland, a motley group of 40 chimpanzees hooted and shrieked in anticipation of their breakfast. Emily Sue Savage no longer cringed at the sound of the racket. She spent most of her days at this research facility, collecting data for her forthcoming dissertation on mother-infant behaviour in captive chimpanzees. This afternoon, Savage was observing Carolyn, an year-old female, when she saw her pull a small, dark form out of her massive body. There was no mistaking the writhing package. Savage sat quietly as Carolyn began to hug and groom her new baby, her seventh. Then she leapt up onto a perch in her cage and turned her back, preventing IPS director William Lemmon and the others in the small group that had gathered from seeing her son. It was a powerful statement none of them had any trouble understanding. Carolyn knew the drill. This baby, like all her others, would be taken from her, destined for one of the research projects to which Lemmon sent most of the chimps born at IPS. Along with a first and second name, Nim acquired handmade clothes and an address in a smart neighbourhood on the Upper West Side of Manhattan. He also gained seven siblings and a doting mother who did anything to make him feel at home, including breast feeding. The LaFarge family had agreed to adopt Nim and treat him as one of the family. Humanising Nim and teaching him American sign language was part of an unusual experiment. Professor Herbert Terrace, a behavioural psychologist, believed that language is learnt, and intended to prove that chimpanzees could learn it, disproving the theory of Noam Chomsky, the brilliant linguist well known for arguing that there is a universal grammar native to the human brain and therefore exclusive to humans. Prior to Project Nim, there were several pioneering ape-language projects beginning in the s and enduring into the s, when a chimp named Washoe had been taught to sign by a husband-and-wife team named Beatrix and Allen Gardner. Terrace intended to teach his chimp syntax, to use language the way we do. But Terrace believed Project Nim could redraw the line between humans and animals, which for centuries had been drawn at language. Terrace selected what he believed was a typical middle-class family for Nim - parents; kids; dog; large house. His ex-student and former lover Stephanie LaFarge, age 36, an experienced mother and graduate student in psychology, flew to Norman on 25 November, , to pick up the infant chimp and bring him back to New York City. The director, Lemmon, had a list of scientists waiting for his chimps. His adult chimps, many of them avid breeders, were subjects in his own work, which focused on maternal instinct, sexuality and personality development. Lemmon was the Alfred Kinsey of primate sexuality one experiment documented orgasms in female chimpanzees. The following day, Lemmon darted the nursing mother with a tranquilliser gun. Jenny Lee, then aged 12, remembers standing with her step-father, waiting for her mother at the airport. But he was transformed into a LaFarge the second he was put into her arms. On the drive home, Jenny asked: The response was silence. No one could think of a simple answer to this question, which would haunt Project Nim for its duration. At two months, Nim was scaling the walls. We tried to spank him - just stop him. When he behaved badly, she walked out of the room. The threat of abandonment made Nim panic. He stopped whatever he was doing and ran after Stephanie for a reassuring hug. Nim became a major attraction for Columbia students, eager to baby-sit the chimp or simply hang out with the LaFarges. At night, joints were passed around the living room as Nim jumped up and down on the water bed. Sometimes Nim would take a puff on the joint and inhale with pleasure. A few years later, he would ask for a joint in sign language by combining three signs: Nim clung to Stephanie wherever she went. His formal instruction began when he was just three months old. It was a landmark moment. Project Nim had begun. Beguiling photos of the bright, adorable chimp popped up in the press. A New York magazine cover turned Nim into a celebrity; people followed the progress of Project Nim word by word. Guests could watch Nim work through a two-way mirror. The sessions were captured on videotape, making data collection a smooth and automatic process. However, arguments over methodology began when Terrace hired an ultra-strict teacher, Carol Stewart. Nim

was suddenly required to hang his coat on a hook, sit at a little desk and pay attention - no screeching, biting, or joking around. When Nim was given a group of photographs to sort - images of chimps, including himself, mixed up with those of humans - he would put his own picture in the pile with the humans. Within a year, she was fired, the LaFarges apart from Jenny wanted to give up Nim, and Terrace was re-designing his project. Nim had no mother and was homeless. Project Nim moved into a room mansion owned by Columbia University. Nim had his own suite and a private rose garden on the banks of the Hudson River. For another two years, the chimp honed his vocabulary and became an escape artist, picking locks and wriggling through windows. Indoors, Nim would wash dishes, often over and over, and help prepare dinner. While Laura-Ann Petitto, another handler, was busy cooking, he would steal her favourite spoon and hide it. When Petitto found it, she and Nim would have a good laugh together. The LaFarges, however, rarely came to visit, and Nim suffered terrible homesickness. Staff came and went and Nim began biting his caretakers. Still, his vocabulary grew, and the funds flowed. After four years, Terrace argued that the chimp had a vocabulary of more than words; the students had documented Nim signing 20, combinations of words. He had the data and no longer needed the chimp. Arrangements were made to send Nim back to IPS, where Lemmon would teach him how to be a chimp again. No more toys, clothes or pizzas, his favourite meal. Nim had never been in a cage or met another chimpanzee, and the transition would be traumatic. He was eager to communicate with people, and after a few months of terrible anxiety and fights with his cellmates, a keeper began to work closely with him, teaching him how to read the gestures of other chimps and stay alive. Each day, for several years, Ingersoll took Nim out to climb trees and pick mulberries. Other students used the younger chimps, including Nim, for ape-language experiments in a graduate programme taught by a young psychologist named Roger Fouts. But Lemmon and Fouts were at war and the chimps would suffer. In desperation, he began selling off his chimps to biomedical facilities, where their DNA rendered them invaluable models for research that was thought to benefit humans. Whether this turns out to be true is still subject to debate. In , Lemmon secretly shipped more than 20 chimps, including Nim, to the Laboratory of Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates. Nim was headed for a hepatitis study along with his Norman mates. Ingersoll called the local press. Meanwhile, the chimps were locked down in cramped cages, hanging from the ceiling in a windowless room; their faeces dropped through the floors of the cages, whereupon staff cleaned them up, never needing to look the chimps in the eye. Yet the lab technicians were the first to notice something strange about the chimps: They were asking for drinks, cigarettes, anything to quell their fear. Nim craved coffee, Coke, cigarettes and pot and was not shy about asking for all of it. A national protest over his incarceration was about to begin. Several years earlier, Terrace had published the long-awaited results of Project Nim. In a bizarre turnaround, he declared Project Nim a failure. He concluded that Nim and the other chimps who appeared to be communicating were merely mimicking, making fools of the scientists chatting with them. In effect, Terrace had written an obituary for ape-language research. After years of crowing about his achievements with Nim, he leapt into bed with his adversaries and battered other practitioners. His opponents argued that his failure had been his own. He had been unable to handle his own chimp or provide Nim with consistent teachers. Then there was the inconvenient fact that once Nim had learnt to sign, he often initiated conversation with humans. Beatrix and Allen Gardner had a less restrictive definition of language. Removing the chimp from the laboratory - and the cage - opened many minds to the possibility that animals should have rights, including the right to legal protection from research. Had Terrace declared Project Nim a success, he might have further advanced the idea that chimpanzees were sentient beings, in some fundamental way our kin. Such an idea was rife with implications, and ahead of its time. Terrace effectively nixed it, along with Project Nim. Nevertheless, Terrace had trusted Lemmon to protect the chimp. The legal challenge would rest on the premise that the usual standards for laboratory animals did not apply to Nim because of the peculiar circumstances of his upbringing. Nim was in a class by himself, and could not be treated in the same way as other research chimps. At the same time, hundreds of ordinary people were lobbying the university to release the chimp. Cleveland Amory, a prominent figure in the animal protection movement, also weighed in, phoning NYU trustees in the middle of the night.

6: He Asked His Wife To Bury Him With ALL His Money, So This Is What She Did

One afternoon, Bill Tynan, one of Nim's most competent handlers and favourite companions, was pruning the roses when he noticed Nim eating them behind his back.

In , a beautiful but dim student activist, Stephanie LaFarge, accepts receipt of Nim Chimpsky, a clinging, days-old chimp, from her former behavioural psychology professor and lover , Dr. Herbert Terrace, a middle-aged scholar with a ghastly comb-over and undeserved God complex. Stephanie breastfeeds Nim, giving him the odd tug on a joint as well. Breakfast is granola and yoghurt. The LaFarge family is supposed to be teaching Nim sign language. Story continues below advertisement What - women breastfeeding and partying with talking monkeys? Unfortunately, Stephanie LaFarge lacks discipline, both as a mom and teacher. We see Nim growing into a spoiled, diaper-dependent chimp - a baby. Afraid his pet project is going astray, Terrace whisks Nim away to a sprawling mansion backing into a leafy forest outside New York, hiring another attractive grad student, Laura-Ann Petitto, to work with the chimp. Petitto is a compelling educator. Nim quickly learns sign symbols; communicating in chaotic, urgent pleas. One strung-out entreaty reads like the work of poet Robert Creeley: Hurt and confused, the college student leaves Project Nim. Grieving, Nim tries to bite the face off her successor. Terrace shuts down the project and banishes Nim from New York. Soon the chimp is living a life out of Dickens - a hapless orphan shuttled from one harrowing scene to the next. Later, our hero is a pin cushion in a medical research lab. Story continues below advertisement Story continues below advertisement Terrace fired Nim because his project had turned into a mess. Filmmaker Marsh proves Terrace wrong, showing us Nim responding to lost friend Ingersoll, having not seen him for years. Nim claps his hands. Some may argue that he is betraying the documentary form. But in art there are no rules, just stuff that works. Special to The Globe and Mail Story continues below advertisement.

7: NPR Choice page

It reminds us of the earlier deaths of Bardolph, Nim, and the boy, who was probably murdered with the other pages during the battle. The reminder of mortality darkens the play's conclusion and adds a note of realism to Shakespeare's presentation of his commoners.

Synopsis[edit] First story arc[edit] Yau Nim-chi is the matriarch of the new rich Kam House, and a single mother of the year-old Kam triplets. The emperor soon arranges Princess Sam-tin to marry the Persian prince after failing to find a suitor for her in the contest. In town, she is happy to see men working for her lily pond, but when she sees a very ugly statue of herself being built, she grows angry and smashes the statue into pieces, leading her to be tried in court, where she confronts Magistrate Nin. Hiding her identity, the princess invents the name "Kung Yan-so" on a whim. A year later, while shopping in town, a female con artist attempts to steal from Nim-chi. Nim-chi, well crafted in martial arts, stops the girl. Nim-chi sees that the girl bears a jade that belongs to the Kung family, and immediately questions the girl for her name, in which the girl replies Kung Yan-so. Nim-chi soon realizes that the Yan-so at home is a fraud, but tries to hide it from the others. Princess Sam-tin, not wanting to reveal her true identity as the princess, tells them that her real name is Tin-sam, and promises the family that she will leave the Kam household forever. She thanks them for their hospitality and brings Siu-yuen away with her. Although she is not the true Yan-so, the princess has stayed with Nim-chi long enough to be regarded as family. Soft-hearted, Nim-chi gives the princess some money and food for her journey back home, telling her that although she has lied about her identity, she has never done anything wrong to harm the Kam family. Nim-chi then brings the real Yan-so home, only to find her much worse than the fake one. Realizing what she has done, she attempts to retrieve the money back from her boyfriend, but gets fatally stabbed by him. Princess Sam-tin helps the Kams retrieve their fortune, in which the Kams are very thankful of, bringing her back into the family. A high-ranking eunuch, Eunuch Ling, comes to the Kam family and forcefully takes the princess back to the palace to marry the Persian Prince. Nin, who at that time has already fallen in love with the princess, decides to go to the capital to confront the princess to ask her if she truly loved him. Nim-chi secretly meets with the princess in the capital, hoping to convince her to elope with Nin, but Princess Sa-tin refuses to meet with Nin, lying to Nim-chi that she desires to be the Persian Queen. Devastated at what she said, Nin breaks into the palace, crying that he wants to meet the princess. Nin tells the emperor that he and the princess are in love, and questions the Persian Prince about the scrolls of Confucius and Mencius, saying that a wise man will not tear two lovers apart. The reason why she agreed to the marriage was because she wanted to keep the peace treaty between China and Persia. Nin cries that he would rather die if he cannot marry the Princess. The emperor then orders Nin to drink fatal poisonous wine, in which Nin does. In response, Princess Sam-tin cries that if he is to die, she will die with him, and also drinks the wine. Touched by the two lovers, the Persian Prince tells the emperor to cancel his marriage with the Princess. Overjoyed, Nin marries the Princess and brings his family to the palace to live with them. Second story arc[edit] The Kam family adjusting to living in the royal palace, as well as to the social aspects of court life. Each of the male members of the family are given high-ranked jobs within the palace, and Nin and Princess Sam-tin marry. The female members of the family befriend a rough looking woman named Po Ling-kau who lives on the outskirts of the palace; it is later revealed that she was formerly one of the Emperors lowly concubines. Consort Man and her buffoonish brother Man Kwok-kei eventually kidnap a pregnant Po Ling-kau, with the aid of their henchman, the eunuch Ling Ling-fat. They make it appear as if Po Ling-kau has run away with a former lover who is killed by them, and keep her hidden so Man can steal the child when it is born and make herself Empress. The child was later abandoned in the wilderness, though it is revealed that he was taken in by a child-less couple who never revealed his adoption: Ko Yee-hong is revealed to be the missing Prince. The former Empress is also still alive, being kept imprisoned by Man, though she is freed by her devoted eunuch Bo Lo-to. In the end, Man and her brother are charged for their crimes, imprisoned in the same grotesque manner as they did the Empress, who is re-instated and is shown to not only be grateful to the Kam family, but also holds friendly relations with Po Ling-kau. Yat becomes Consort to Ko

Yee-hong due to their marriage becoming pregnant soon after, and the Princess no longer has to worry about succession as her newfound brother will eventually become Emperor, allowing her and Nin to live happily ever after. Her unsavory past often comes back to confront her. Originally a fifth-rank scholar-official residing in the capital city, Nin is demoted to a ninth-rank official after he denounces Princess Sam-tin in a poem. He returns to the capital city after marrying the princess, bringing his family along. He has two wives—his official wife Lam Yuk-lo, who hails from a wealthy family; and concubine Shek Mei, who comes from a much poorer family. As he is very sickly and weak, Kam becomes very familiar with medicine, and later earns a job as a pharmacist after moving into the Palace. Yat has a strained relationship with her mother, who seemed to have paid more attention to her sickly middle brother and academically-gifted older brother when they were children. As a result, she becomes self-centered, bratty, and spoiled. She is dominating and shrill when dealing with her meek husband, though cherishes his devotion to her. She is from a proper family of equal standing with the Kams, and is vain and snooty. She is a kind country girl of humble origins, and is shown to be tomboyish, as well as very stubborn and tough. She adjusts herself to being with the more cultured Kams, but clashes constantly with Lam Yuk-lo. Always scheming his way to make more money, Nim-fu is selfish but also gullible, and relies on his older sister to save him in troubled situations. Although Nim-chi is not his biological sister, he is closest to her in the family, being privy to her past and all her secrets. He later becomes a chef in the Palace. She is kind-hearted, but is shown to be eccentric and very scatter-brained. Her husband is often exasperated at her antics, constantly reprimanding her. After moving into the Palace, he earns a job at the Palace Library. She and her eunuch, Siu-yuen, escape the palace to escape from her marriage to the Persian prince, and ends up in Chi Lik Kung Tzan. She falls in love with Nin, and marries him. He owns a butcher shop and enjoys the status his daughter brings him. She is unattractive, but acts very haughty. Like her husband, she leeches off the Kams. He is later employed at the Palace as a guard, and eventually falls in love with a female palace maid. Though she is more traditionally feminine than her sister, she shows great prowess in martial arts. She likes to seek adventure, and after aiding him in various missions, she falls in love with the eunuch Yuen Sau. Though he has a wandering eye for women, he adores and spoils his daughter. He is distressed by the choices the Princess makes, as they affect him politically, though he always puts her happiness first. He is shown to be an ultimately benevolent and fair ruler. The Emperor often indulges her whims, however odd they may be. She schemes to become Empress at all costs, though her inability conceive a child has laid back her plans. She is selfish and cruel, and is shown to be extremely manipulative, often hiding behind a veil of false kindness. He is a security official, though is shown to be buffoonish and incompetent, being unable to utilize martial arts at all. He is subservient to his sister, and relies on her for power and influence. She is a kind but incredibly blunt woman, who at first clashed with the female members of the Kam family. However, when they help her win the attentions of the Emperor, she is shown being a devoted friend, not letting her elevated status interfere with their friendship. She is adventurous and a skilled martial artist, having lived her life before as a circus performer. She moves at a very slow pace and constantly forgets the chores the Kam family assigns to her. Lo Ho Hai as Ling Ling-fat, high-ranking eunuch. He is a deadly fighter, and has fought Bo Lo-to and Nim-chi herself numerous times. Liu Kai Chi as Bo Lo-to, high-ranking eunuch. The personal attendant of the former Empress, he is shown to be noble and devoted to clearing her name, suspecting the true nature of Consort Man. He is a skilled martial artist, and has often physically clashed with his enemy Ling Ling-fat numerous times.

8: NIM Things (Spot Bay) - All You Need to Know BEFORE You Go (with Photos) - TripAdvisor

Things gradually improved for Nim under the supervision of Ingersoll, one of his best friends. But when that institute ran out of money, he was moved to an NYU facility, where he lived in a small.

9: Virtues of Harmony - Wikipedia

The Chimp That Learned Sign Language Project Nim was a research study conducted in the s meant to find out if a

NIM AND HIS MONEY pdf

chimpanzee could learn to sign. The study's chimp -- named Nim Chimpsky.

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