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April 23, Starry Night Software After the sun has set and the sky gets dark on these early spring evenings, what might be the most familiar pattern of stars for a stargazing neophyte to recognize? If you live north of the equator, you need only look toward the northern part of the sky, where you will find the seven bright stars that comprise the famous Big Dipper. For most skywatchers, the Big Dipper or Plough is probably the most important group of stars in the sky. For anyone in the latitude of New York 41 degrees North or points northward, it never goes below the horizon. It is one of the most recognizable patterns in the sky and thus one of the easiest for the novice to find. Although known as a cross, it really looks more like a kite, clearly outlined by four bright stars. Two of those four, Acrux and Becrux, are first-magnitude stars, ranking among the 21 brightest in the sky. From top to bottom, Crux measures just 6 degrees — only a little taller than the distance between the pointer stars of the Big Dipper. It is also honored on the flags of such countries as Australia and New Zealand, and its image is found on numerous postage stamps. It is thought that Amerigo Vespucci was the first European voyager to see the "Four Stars," as he called them, while on his third voyage in 1497. But Crux was actually visible everywhere in the United States some 5, years ago, as well as in ancient Greece and Babylonia. According to Richard Hinckley Allen, an expert in stellar nomenclature, the Southern Cross was last seen on the horizon of Jerusalem about the time that Christ was crucified. This sky map shows the location of the Southern Cross constellation, or Crux, as it appears in the late April sky to observers in the Southern Hemisphere. Starry Night Viewing the iconic constellations There are probably a number of you who have never seen either the Big Dipper or the Southern Cross and might wonder about how far you might have to travel in order to get a view of them. Coincidentally, at this time of the year, both are attaining their highest positions in the sky at the same time: To see Crux, one must go at least as far south as latitude 25 degrees North. A slightly better view is afforded to those living in Hawaii, where the Cross appears several degrees higher. For Southern Hemisphere dwellers who want to see the Big Dipper, you must go north of latitude 25 degrees South to see it in its entirety. Across the northern half of Australia, for instance, you can now just see the upside-down Dipper virtually scraping the northern horizon about an hour or two after sundown. They see the Dipper at a similar altitude above the northern horizon on early evenings in late November or early December — except the Dipper appears right-side up! Like the Big Dipper, whose Pointer stars point toward Polaris the North Star, the Southern Cross indicates the location of the South Pole of the sky and as such is often utilized by navigators. The longer bar of the Cross points almost exactly toward the South Pole of the sky, which some aviators and navigators have named the "south polar pit" because, unfortunately, it is not marked by any bright star. Those who live south of the equator are probably well acquainted with four other bright stars nearby. So an uninitiated observer might easily mistake the X-shaped False Cross for the true one, but only the latter points to the south celestial pole. By then, perhaps when our descendants are asked where the South Pole of the sky is located, they can just say, "X marks the spot."

2: Crux - Wikipedia

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The Republic of the Southern Cross Author: English Character set encoding: Latin-1 ISO bit Date first posted: June Date most recently updated: June This eBook was produced by: Richard Scott Project Gutenberg of Australia eBooks are created from printed editions which are in the public domain in Australia, unless a copyright notice is included. We do NOT keep any eBooks in compliance with a particular paper edition. Copyright laws are changing all over the world. Be sure to check the copyright laws for your country before downloading or redistributing this file. This eBook is made available at no cost and with almost no restrictions whatsoever. You may copy it, give it away or re-use it under the terms of the Project Gutenberg of Australia License which may be viewed online at <http://www.gutenberg.org/licenses>: They are strikingly various, and give many details of a manifestly fantastic and improbable character. Evidently the writers of these descriptions have lent a too ready ear to the narratives of the survivors from Star City Zvezdny, the inhabitants of which, as is common knowledge, were all stricken with a psychical distemper. For that reason we consider it opportune to give an account here of all the reliable evidence which we have as yet of this tragedy of the Southern Pole. The Republic of the Southern Cross came into being some forty years ago, as a development from three hundred steel works established in the Southern Polar regions. In a circular note sent to each and every Government of the whole world, the new state expressed its pretensions to all lands, whether mainland or island, within the limits of the Antarctic circle, as also all parts of these lands stretching beyond the line. It announced its readiness to purchase from the various other states affected the lands which they considered to be under their special protectorate. The pretensions of the new Republic did not meet with any opposition on the part of the fifteen great powers of the world. Debateable points concerning certain islands lying entirely outside the Polar circle, but closely related to the Southern Polar state were settled by special treaties. On the fulfilment of the various formalities the Republic of the Southern Cross was received into the family of world states, and its representatives were recognised by all Governments. The chief city of the Republic, having the name of Zvezdny, was situated at the actual Pole itself. The streets of the town extended along meridians from the Town Hall and these meridians were intersected by other streets in concentric circles. The height of all the buildings was the same, as was also their external appearance. There were no windows in the walls, as all the houses were lit by electricity and the streets were lighted by electricity. Because of the severity of the climate, an impenetrable and opaque roof had been built over the town, with powerful ventilators for a constant change of air. These localities of the globe have but one day in six months, and one long night also of six months, but the streets of Zvezdny were always lighted by a bright and even light. In the same way in all seasons of the year the temperature of the streets was kept at one and the same height. According to the last census the population of Zvezdny had reached two and a half millions. The whole of the remaining population of the Republic, numbering fifty millions, were concentrated in the neighbourhood of the ports and factories. These other points were also marked by the settlement of millions of people in towns which in external characteristics were reminiscent of Zvezdny. Thanks to a clever application of electric power, the entrance to the local havens remained open all the year round. Overhead electric railways connected the most populated parts of the Republic, and every day tens of thousands of people and millions of kilogrammes of material passed along these roads from one town to another. The interior of the country remained uninhabited. Travellers looking out of the train window saw before them only monotonous wildernesses, white in winter, and overgrown with wretched grass during the three months of summer. Wild animals had long since been destroyed, and for human beings there was no means of sustenance. The more remarkable was the hustling life of the ports and industrial centres. The constitution of the Republic, according to outward signs, appeared to be the realisation of extreme democracy. The only fully enfranchised citizens were the metal-workers, who numbered about sixty per cent of the whole population. The factories and mines were State property. The life of the miners was facilitated by all possible conveniences, and even with luxury. The number of working

hours in the day were small in the extreme. The training and teaching of children, the giving of medical and legal aid, and the ministry of the various religious cults were all taken upon itself by the State. Ample provision for all the needs and even whims of the workmen of the State factories having been made, no wages whatever were paid; but families of citizens who had served twenty years in a factory, or who in their years of service had died or become enfeebled, received a handsome life pension on condition that they did not leave the Republic. From the workmen, by universal ballot, the representatives of the Law-making Chamber of the Republic were elected, and this Chamber had cognisance of all the questions of the political life of the country, being, however, without power to alter its fundamental laws. It must be said that this democratic exterior concealed the purely autocratic tyranny of the shareholders and directors of a former Trust. Giving up to others the places of deputies in the Chamber they inevitably brought in their own candidates as directors of the factories. In the hands of the Board of Directors was concentrated the economic life of the country. The directors received all the orders and assigned them to the various factories for fulfilment; they purchased the materials and the machines for the work; they managed the whole business of the factories. Through their hands passed immense sums of money, to be reckoned in milliards. The Law-making Chamber only certified the entries of debits and credits in the upkeep of the factories, the accounts being handed to it for that purpose, and the balance on these accounts greatly exceeded the whole budget of the Republic. The influence of the Board of Directors in the international relationships of the Republic was immense. Its decisions might ruin whole countries. The prices fixed by them determined the wages of millions of labouring masses over the whole earth. And, moreover, the influence of the Board, though indirect, was always decisive in the internal affairs of the Republic. The Law-making Chamber, in fact, appeared to be only the humble servant of the will of the Board. For the preservation of power in its own hands the Board was obliged to regulate mercilessly the whole life of the country. Though appearing to have liberty, the life of the citizens was standardised even to the most minute details. The buildings of all the towns of the Republic were according to one and the same pattern fixed by law. The decoration of all buildings used by the workmen, though luxurious to a degree, were strictly uniform. All received exactly the same food at exactly the same time. The clothes given out from the Government stores were unchanging and in the course of tens of years were of one and the same cut. At a signal from the Town Hall, at a definite hour, it was forbidden to go out of the houses. The whole Press of the country was subject to a sharp censorship. No articles directed against the dictatorship of the Board were allowed to see light. But, as a matter of fact, the whole country was so convinced of the benefit of this dictatorship that the compositors themselves would have refused to set the type of articles criticising the Board. At the slightest manifestation of discontent with the Board the spies hastened to arrange meetings and dissuade the doubters with passionate speeches. The fact that the life of the workmen of the Republic was the object of the envy of the entire world was of course a disarming argument. It is said that in cases of continued agitation by certain individuals the Board did not hesitate to resort to political murder. In any case, during the whole existence of the Republic, the universal ballot of the citizens never brought to power one representative who was hostile to the directors. The population of Zvezdny was composed chiefly of workmen who had served their time. They were, so to speak, Government shareholders. The means which they received from the State allowed them to live richly. It is not astonishing, therefore, that Zvezdny was reckoned one of the gayest cities of the world. For various entrepreneurs and entertainers it was a goldmine. The celebrities of the world brought hither their talents. Here were the best operas, best concerts, best exhibitions; here were brought out the best-informed gazettes. The shops of Zvezdny amazed by the richness of their choice of goods; the restaurants by the luxury and the delicacy of their service. Resorts of evil, where all forms of debauch invented in either the ancient or the modern world were to be found, abounded. However, the governmental regulation of life was preserved in Zvezdny also. It is true that the decorations of lodgings and the fashions of dress were not compulsorily determined, but the law forbidding the exit from the house after a certain hour remained in force, a strict censorship of the Press was maintained, and many spies were kept by the Board. Order was officially maintained by the popular police, but at the same time there existed the secret police of the all-cognisant Board. Such was in its general character the system of life in the Republic of the Southern Cross and in its capital. The problem of the future historian will be to determine how much this system was

responsible for the outbreak and spread of that fatal disease which brought to destruction the town of Zvezdny, and with it, perhaps, the whole young Republic. The first cases of the disease of "contradiction" were observed in the Republic some twenty years ago. It had then the character of a rare and sporadic malady. Nevertheless, the local mental experts were much interested by it and gave a circumstantial account of the symptoms at the international medical congress at Lhasa, where several reports of it were read. Later, it was somehow or other forgotten, though in the mental hospitals of Zvezdny there never was any difficulty in finding examples. The disease received its name from the fact that the victims continuously contradicted their wishes by their actions, wishing one thing but saying and doing another. The stricken, instead of saying "yes," say "no"; wishing to say caressing words, they splutter abuse, etc. The majority also begin to contradict themselves in their behaviour; intending to go to the left they turn to the right, thinking to raise the brim of a hat so as to see better they would pull it down over their eyes instead, and so on. As the disease develops contradiction overtakes the whole of the bodily and spiritual life of the patient, exhibiting infinite diversity conformable with the idiosyncrasies of each. In general, the speech of the patient becomes unintelligible and his actions absurd. The normality of the physiological functions of the organism is disturbed. Acknowledging the unwisdom of his behaviour the patient gets into a state of extreme excitement bordering even upon insanity. Many commit suicide, sometimes in fits of madness, sometimes in moments of spiritual brightness. Others perish from a rush of blood to the brain. In almost all cases the disease is mortal; cases of recovery are extremely rare. The epidemic character was taken by mania contradicens during the middle months of this year in Zvezdny. Up till this time the number of cases had never exceeded two per cent of the total number of patients in the hospitals.

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Also known as Acrux, Alpha Crucis is a triple star light-years from Earth. Blue-tinged and magnitude 0. The two close components are resolved in a small amateur telescope and the wide component is readily visible in a pair of binoculars. Beta Crucis , called Mimosa, is a blue-hued giant of magnitude 1. It is a Beta Cephei -type Cepheid variable with a variation of less than 0. The primary is a red-hued giant star of magnitude 1. The secondary is of magnitude 6. Delta Crucis the proper name is Imai [21] is a blue-white hued star of magnitude 2. It is the dimmest of the Southern Cross stars. Epsilon Crucis Ginan [22] is an orange-hued giant star of magnitude 3. Iota Crucis is a binary star light-years from Earth. The primary is an orange-hued giant of magnitude 4. Mu Crucis is a double star where the unrelated components are about light-years from Earth. The primary is a blue-white hued star of magnitude 4. Mu Crucis is divisible in small amateur telescopes or large binoculars. BG Crucis ranges from magnitude 5. Deep-sky objects[edit] The Coalsack Nebula is the most prominent dark nebula in the skies, easily visible to the naked eye as a prominent dark patch in the southern Milky Way. It is large, five degrees by seven degrees, and is light-years from Earth. Not all of the nebula is in the borders of Crux; some of it is technically in Musca and Centaurus. The Jewel Box Clusters is a Shapley class g and Trumpler class I 3 r cluster; it is a very rich, centrally-concentrated cluster detached from the surrounding star field. It has more than stars that range significantly in brightness. Kappa Crucis is a true member of the cluster that bears its name, and is one of the brighter stars at magnitude 5. It has great significance in the cultures of the southern hemisphere, particularly of Australia and New Zealand. It reached 18 on Billboard Hot in late

Flags and symbols[edit] This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. January Main article: Flags depicting the Southern Cross Crux, appearing on a number of flags and insignia Several southern countries and organisations have traditionally used Crux as a national or distinctive symbol. The four or five brightest stars of Crux appear, heraldically standardised in various ways, on the flags of Australia , Brazil , New Zealand , Papua New Guinea and Samoa. They also appear on the flags of the Australian state of Victoria , the Australian Capital Territory , the Northern Territory , as well as the flag of Magallanes Region of Chile , the flag of Londrina Brazil and several Argentine provincial flags and emblems for example, Tierra del Fuego and Santa Cruz. The flag of the Mercosur trading zone displays the four brightest stars. Crux also appears on the Brazilian coat of arms and, as of July [update] , on Brazilian passports. A Cross also gets a mention in the lyrics of the Brazilian National Anthem Five stars appear in the logo of the Brazilian football team Cruzeiro Esporte Clube and in the Brazilian coat of arms , and the cross has featured as name of the Brazilian currency the cruzeiro from to and again from to All coins of the current [update] series of the Brazilian real display the constellation. The Order of the Southern Cross is a Brazilian order of chivalry awarded to "those who have rendered significant service to the Brazilian nation". Thy Southern Cross the night. A stylized version of Crux appears on the Australian Eureka Flag. The constellation was also used on the dark blue, shield-like patch worn by personnel of the U. The Petersflagge flag of the German East Africa Company of "â€", which included a constellation of five white five-pointed Crux "stars" on a red ground, later served as the model for symbolism associated with generic German colonial-oriented organisations: Southern Cross station is a major rail terminal in Melbourne, Australia. The Aranda people of central Australia saw the four Cross stars as the talon of an eagle and Gamma Centauri as its leg. The Coalsack is known as Humu the " triggerfish " , because of its shape. The peoples of the Solomon Islands saw several figures in the Southern Cross. These included a knee protector and a net used to catch Palolo worms. Neighboring peoples in the Marshall Islands saw these stars as a fish. In Quechua , the language of the Inca civilization, Crux is known as " Chakana " , which means literally "stair" chaka, bridge, link; hanan, high, above , but carries a deep symbolism within Quechua mysticism. The Great Rhea was a constellation of the Bororo of Brazil. Their rhea is attacked by two dogs, represented by bright stars in Centaurus and Circinus. It

included the bright stars of Crux, the southern part of Centaurus, Circinus, at least one star in Lupus , the bright stars of Musca, Beta and Delta Chamaeleonis , Volans , and Mensa.

4: Valery Bryusov - Wikipedia

The Republic of the Southern Cross: And Other Stories [Valery Yakovlevich Bryusov] on www.enganchecubano.com
**FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a reproduction of a book published before*

You can help by adding to it. His parents were educated for their class but had little to do with his upbringing, and as a boy Bryusov was largely left to himself. He spent a great deal of time reading "everything that fell into [his] hands," including the works of Charles Darwin and Jules Verne, as well as various materialistic and scientific essays. The future poet received an excellent education, studying in two Moscow gymnasiums between and Bryusov also began to publish his own poems, which were very much influenced by the Decadent and Symbolist movements of his contemporary Europe. During this time Bryusov came under the influence of the philosopher Nikolai Fyodorovich Fyodorov and the scientist Konstantin Tsiolkovsky. Therefore, in order to represent Symbolism as a movement of formidable following, Bryusov adopted numerous pen names and published three volumes of his own verse, entitled Russian Symbolists. With the appearance of *Tertia Vigilia* in , he came to be revered by other Symbolists as an authority in matters of art. In he became the editor of the influential literary magazine *Vesy The Balance*, which consolidated his position in the Russian literary world. As a result, his reputation gradually declined and, with it, his power in the Russian literary world. He was adamantly opposed to the efforts of Georgy Chulkov and Vyacheslav Ivanov to move Symbolism in the direction of Mystical Anarchism. Though many of his fellow Symbolists fled Russia after the Russian Revolution of , Bryusov remained until his death in . He supported the Bolshevik government and received a position in the cultural ministry of the new Soviet state. Shortly before his death he was involved with Otto Schmidt in drawing up the proposal for the Great Soviet Encyclopedia. Now the portrait is in the Russian Museum of St. Petersburg in a collection of the work of Russian avant-garde artists. The latter tells the story of a scholar and his attempts to win the love of a young woman whose spiritual integrity is seriously undermined by her participation in occult practices and her dealings with unclean forces. Bryusov also wrote some science fiction stories, under the influence of Poe, H. Wells and Camille Flammarion. Several of these, including the title story, were assembled in his collection *The Republic of the Southern Cross*. List of major works[edit] Valery Bryusov.

5: Editions of The Republic Of The Southern Cross, And Other Stories by Valery Bryusov

The Republic of the Southern Cross, and Other Stories (Hardcover) Published May 12th by Palala Press Hardcover, pages.

6: Southern Cross Republic | Constructed Worlds Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

The Southern Cross Republic, also referred to as the SCR (Portuguese: República do Cruzeiro do Sul, the RCS, or Cruzeiro do Sul), is an island nation located in the South Atlantic Ocean there is km from the Brazilian coast, and it is the 2nd Portuguese-speaking country in the Americas.

7: Pseudopod The Republic of the Southern Cross - PseudoPod

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8: The republic of the southern cross : and other stories in SearchWorks catalog

The Republic of the Southern Cross by Valery Bryusov. A detachment of well-armed men passed into the town, bearing

food and medical first-aid, entering by the north-western gates.

9: "Republic of the Southern Cross"™, R.B. Kitaj, | Tate

*He says in his preface to the second edition of that collection which bears the title *The Axis of the Earth*, the stories are written to show, in various ways, that there is no fixed boundary line between the world of reality and that of the imagination, between the dreaming and the waking world.*

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