

1: Doctrine of parity - Wikipedia

The Edwardian era or Edwardian period of British history covers the brief reign of King Edward VII, to , and is sometimes extended in both directions to capture long-term trends from the s to the First World War.

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Introduction Chapter 1 1 The focus of this short study is the period from to , usually referred to as republican China, but frequent mention is made of the New Policies initiated after the defeat of the Boxer Rebellion in and the reforms which followed in the wake of the Shimonoseki peace settlement: Myers and Thomas A. Cohen, *Discovering history in China: American historical writing on the recent Chinese past*, New York: *China Quarterly*, no. The revival of a debate? Dingyan Chen, Chen Jiongming and the federalist movement: *Regional leadership and nation building in early republican China*, Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, Millward, *Beyond the pass: Perdue, China marches west: Zhongyang yanjiuyuan jindaishi yanjiusuo*, University of California Press, , p. Esherick and Mary B. University of California Press, , pp. *Modern objects and everyday life in China*, New York: Columbia University Press, *The self-government movement in local, provincial and national politics*, London: Croom Helm, , p. *The xinzheng revolution and Japan*, Cambridge, MA: You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

2: Women Drivers Association - Formula Rejects Wiki

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Even when occasional declines and farmer complaints occurred, like in the mids, the federal government only intervened through tariffs, anti-trust laws, and small measures to spur demand. In the early s, commodity prices rose even further, and by , farm prices were at their highest level in a century. Out of wartime necessity, the government allowed executive regulation of agricultural production and requisitioned food supplies. This wartime intervention, though not implemented with the intention of aiding farmers, would lay the foundation for later regulations. After the war, prices declined; saw a particularly sharp drop. During this period, the first organized farm lobbies were created. The bill would control US agriculture prices by having the federal government purchase excess supply. The target prices would be computed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics , and would be real-price equivalents of those in the period. The bill passed Congress in , but was vetoed by President Calvin Coolidge. In , however, farm prices declined much further. Between and , wholesale agricultural prices declined by 67 percent, with most of this drop occurring after . In alone, farm commodity prices declined by 37 percent. The Hoover administration passed the Agricultural Marketing Act in , which introduced limited supply controls, but the price decline continued. Roosevelt passed the Agricultural Adjustment Act of . This plan imposed acreage limitations on farmers in return for federal benefit payments. By limiting supply, the Act explicitly sought to raise prices and reestablish the relative purchasing power of farmers that had prevailed from to . In , agricultural prices were only 65 percent of prices. Throughout , the ratio of agricultural prices to general prices remained well below that of the "era. Civilian demand was no longer incentivized, and supply was stimulated. Following the war, however, New-Deal-era programs continued, and parity prices were continually recalculated throughout the following decades. After , parity-prices were linked to the relationships among farm and nonfarm prices during the most recent year period, rather than only on the " benchmark, thereby adjusting for changes in relative productivity. Proponents believed the period from to had represented a desirable "dynamic" equilibrium between the industrial and manufacturing sectors of the economy. They said it ignored changes in relative productivity. For instance, if productivity in agriculture relative to the " base period rose faster than in industry, the parity price would be too high, and vice versa. They argued the relative price structure of one period would quickly become obsolete as technology progresses at different paces in each economic sector.

3: The Golden Age of Animation timeline | Timetoast timelines

It wasn't just the "golden age of microbiology," but almost "the golden age of everything" that ended in This was succeeded by the "age of catastrophe" that most authorities agree began in , using different ending dates.

There were no wars. Bismarck was removed by an aggressive young Kaiser Wilhelm in , effectively decentralizing the Bismarckian Order that had been shrewdly managed and empowering French efforts to isolate Germany. With the formation of the Triple Entente , Germany began to feel encircled: Germany was not interested. France thus had a formal alliance with Russia, and an informal alignment with Britain, against Germany and Austria. Britain concluded agreements, limited to colonial affairs, with her two major colonial rivals: After , foreign policy was tightly controlled by the Liberal Foreign Secretary Edward Grey , who seldom consulted with his party leadership. Grey shared the strong Liberal policy against all wars and against military alliances that would force Britain to take a side in war. However, in the case of the Boer War, Grey held that the Boers had committed an aggression that it was necessary to repulse. The Liberal party split on the issue, with a large faction strongly opposed to the war in Africa [40] The Triple Entente between Britain, France and Russia is often compared to the Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria–Hungary and Italy, but historians caution against the comparison. The Entente, in contrast to the Triple Alliance or the Franco-Russian Alliance , was not an alliance of mutual defence and Britain therefore felt free to make her own foreign policy decisions in The expectation among the generals was that because of industrial advances any future war would produce a quick victory for the side that was better-prepared, better armed, and faster to move. No one saw that the innovations of recent decades—high explosives, long-range artillery and machine guns—were defensive weapons that practically guaranteed defeat of massed infantry attacks with very high casualties. Anglo-German naval arms race The British Dreadnought made all battleships obsolete because it had ten long-range inch big guns, mechanical computer-like range finders, high speed turbine engines that could make 21 knots, and armour plates 11 inches thick. Grand Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz — dominated German naval policy from until Tirpitz turned the modest little fleet into a world-class force that could threaten the British Royal Navy. The British responded with new technology typified by the Dreadnought revolution. It made every battleship obsolete and, supplemented by the global network of coaling stations and telegraph cables, enabled Britain to stay well in the lead in naval affairs. There were no severe depressions, and prosperity was widespread. However, major achievements should be underlined. London was the financial centre of the world—far more efficient and wide-ranging than New York, Paris or Berlin. Britain had built up a vast reserve of overseas credits in its formal Empire, as well as in its informal empire in Latin America and other nations. It had huge financial holdings in the United States, especially in railways. These assets proved vital in paying for supplies in the first years of the World War. The amenities, especially in urban life, were accumulating—prosperity was highly visible. The working classes were beginning to protest politically for a greater voice in government, but the level of industrial unrest on economic issues was not high until about The growth of industry shifts in manufacturing factories, special-purpose machinery and technological innovations, which led to increased productivity. Gender roles shifted as women made use of the new technology to upgrade their lifestyle and their career opportunities. Mortality declined steadily in urban England and Wales — Robert Millward and Frances N. Bell looked statistically at those factors in the physical environment especially population density and overcrowding that raised death rates directly, as well as indirect factors such as price and income movements that affected expenditures on sewers, water supplies, food, and medical staff. The statistical data show that increases in the incomes of households and increases in town tax revenues helped cause the decline of mortality. The new money permitted higher spending on food, and also on a wide range of health-enhancing goods and services such as medical care. The major improvement in the physical environment was the quality of the housing stock, which rose faster than the population; its quality was increasingly regulated by central and local government. Winter attributes this to the full employment and higher wages paid to war workers. Numerous new magazines appealed to her tastes and help define femininity. Education and status led to demands for female roles in the rapidly expanding world of

sports. They quietly submitted to their almost complete exclusion from practically all leadership roles. Asquith, blocked it. Founded in , it was tightly controlled by the three Pankhursts, Emmeline Pankhurst " , and her daughters Christabel Pankhurst " and Sylvia Pankhurst " This had the effect of energizing all dimensions of the suffrage movement. While there was a majority of support for suffrage in parliament, the ruling Liberal Party refused to allow a vote on the issue; the result of which was an escalation in the suffragette campaign. The WSPU, in dramatic contrast to its allies, embarked on a campaign of violence to publicize the issue, even to the detriment of its own aims. Those who transported contraceptives could be legally punished. Contraceptives became more expensive over time and had a high failure rate. Unlike contraceptives, abortion did not need any prior planning and was less expensive. Newspaper advertisements were used to promote and sell abortifacients indirectly. Abortion was much more common among the middle-classes than among those living in rural areas, where the procedure was not readily available. Women were often tricked into purchasing ineffective pills. The Church condemned abortion as immoral and a form of rebellion against the child-bearing role women were expected to assume. Many considered abortion to be a selfish act that allowed a woman to avoid personal responsibility, contributing to a decline in moral values. Consequently, the size of families decreased drastically. The act reflected and perpetuated prevailing gender conditions. In Edwardian society, men were the source of wealth. The law restricted relief for unemployed, able-bodied male workers, due to the prevailing view that they would find work in the absence of financial assistance. However, women were treated differently. After the Poor Law was passed, women and children received most of the aid. The law did not recognise single independent women, and lumped women and children into the same category. If a man was physically disabled, his wife was also treated as disabled under the law. Unmarried mothers were sent to the workhouse, receiving unfair social treatment such as being restricted from attending church on Sundays. During marriage disputes women often lost the rights to their children, even if their husbands were abusive. First, women lived longer, often leaving them widowed with children. Thirdly, women were often less likely to marry or remarry after being widowed, leaving them as the main providers for the remaining family members. Finally, poor women had deficient diets, because their husbands and children received disproportionately large shares of food. Many women were malnourished and had limited access to health care. Servants were provided with food, clothing, housing, and a small wage, and lived in a self-enclosed social system inside the mansion. The Edwardian era was the last time women wore corsets in everyday life. The Tea Gown was worn to receive guests. The fabric choices are usually sweet pea shades in chiffon, mousse line de soire, tulle with feather boas and lace. It represents femininity and wealth. The flow is quite feminine, usually decorated with lace. In which, Irish crochet was the more affordable alternative. Women often wore the tea gown un-corseted in order to create an atmosphere of daring intrigue in the afternoon. Parasols are different than umbrellas. The parasols that were widely used during the Edwardian era are not waterproof, they are made of fabric. It was not designed for functionality, but as a Fashion ornament. Over time, decorative ornaments became heavier, i. By the end of the Edwardian era, the hat is bigger in size, with more decorations like feathers and one or more plumes on top. The Edwardians developed new styles in clothing design. Skirts hung tight at the hips and flared at the hem, creating a trumpet of lily-like shape. Skirts in had decorated hems with ruffles of fabric and lace. Some dresses and skirts featured trains. Tailored jackets, first introduced in , increased in popularity and by , tailored suits became popular. In , skirts fell in soft folds that curved in, then flared out near the hemlines. From " , waistlines rose. Lingerie dresses , or tea gowns made of soft fabrics, festooned with ruffles and lace were worn indoors. This was considered a scandal and caused an outrage among the clergy throughout Europe. The new press they reached vastly larger audiences by emphasis on sports, crime, sensationalism, and gossip about famous personalities. Detailed accounts of major speeches and complex international events were not printed. Alfred Harmsworth, 1st Viscount Northcliffe was the chief innovator. Lord Beaverbrook said he was "the greatest figure who ever strode down Fleet Street". For that he purchased the highest prestige newspaper, The Times. Catterall and Colin Seymour-Ure conclude that: More than anyone [he] Developments he introduced or harnessed remain central: Despite its brief pre-eminence, the period is characterised by its own unique architectural style, fashion, and lifestyle. Art Nouveau had a particularly strong influence. Artists were influenced by the development of the automobile and electricity,

and a greater awareness of human rights. This exhibition was the first to prominently feature Gauguin , Manet , Matisse , and Van Gogh in England and brought their art to the public.

4: Blue Book "The Slick in Pulp Clothing

The golden age Add to My Bookmarks Export citation. Type Chapter Author(s) P Knightley Date Page start 43 Page end 66 Is part of Book Title.

It never acquired the prestige of Argosy or the allure of Adventure. Yet, to my mind, it is a more exciting and readable magazine than either of its main rivals, and it contains much that is surprising and appealing. But steadily issues came into my hands and a few years ago I realized that I was hooked on it and began to collect it with greater determination. I have also looked through the early years held at the British Library in London which is missing only the first two volumes. At least I can produce some groundwork on a survey of the magazine and hope that others may follow. In this survey I ignore the final incarnation of the magazine, as Bluebook for Men, when it was revived in and ran to, at least, That came from a different publisher and was a very different magazine that is best forgotten. Blue Book was founded by Chicago businessman and entrepreneur Louis Eckstein. It ran a wide range of features as well as stories, was highly illustrated and contained a significant amount of advertising. The Monthly Story Book was, with one exception, all fiction and carried no illustrations and limited advertising. It was published on pulp paper; not the usual thick low quality woodpulp but a better quality, which I tend to think of as closer to book paper. The one exception was a heavily illustrated thirty-page feature published on top quality coated stock and which opened each issue. At this period several popular magazines, in both the United States and Britain, found it beneficial to link themselves with the theatre, much as today many magazines have film or tv tie-in features. The covers were also far removed from any identity with an action, all-thrills pulp magazine. They featured a demure portrait of a woman in the fashion of the day, just as did Red Book. Painted by Gustavus Widney, James Albert Lane and others, these portraits suggested a magazine looking back more to the s than the twentieth century. This gave The Monthly Story Magazine an aura of sophistication that was somehow missing from the rival pulps, a sophistication that it retained even in its most die-hard pulp days of the mid-thirties. There was the added element of detachment that Monthly Story was published in Chicago and not in the capital of the pulps, New York. Nevertheless there was clearly a trend emerging rapidly at the time that The Monthly Story Magazine appeared. Its first issue was dated May and appeared on the stalls on 1st April. Just a few months earlier the first issue of The All-Story Magazine had appeared as a companion to Argosy, dated January. The Monthly Story Magazine, of which this is the initial issue, expects to win a place in the favor of the reading public by deserving it. It desires to be judged by its contents and by its successive numbers in which constant improvement is to be sought. It is dedicated to the people, for their entertainment and pastime and they must be the judges of its merits. An elaborate pictorial section of theatrical scenes and favorites and a wealth of clever short fiction, with now and then a feature article of timely interest and value, will measure the scope of its contents. The purpose is to combine attractive quality and large quantity of good reading at a popular price. As so often with magazines of this period, few of the contributors to the early issues are remembered today, even though their names were impressive at the time. Probably his best known book was the satirical Tattlings of a Retired Politician though he also wrote a commercial history of Chicago and a lot of articles about the rural economy. But the only name likely to warm the cockles of pulp devotees is that of W. This was the start of a brief but evidently popular trend where Blue Book ran a lot of stories by British writers. Phillips Oppenheim and Guy Boothby. I have not checked them all, but I believe some of these stories were reprinted from the English Windsor Magazine, though I suspect most were original submissions by authors following an announcement about The Monthly Story Magazine in the British magazine The Author. That was how William Hope Hodgson came to be a contributor, of whom more in a moment. A later editorial announcement suggested that the stories by British authors were amongst the most popular published in the magazines first couple of years. One writer of interest in the second issue was Crittenden Marriott. Although Marriott was not in those issues, he was in issues within months either side, and it is very likely that he read those stories. There is one other strange link. Hodgson was not the first contributor of supernatural, fantasy or science fiction to the magazine. Alas I have yet to find any of these issues and stories. Knight-Adkin, in which climbers on Mount

Everest are swept away by a passing asteroid which turns out to be a surviving remnant of Atlantis. Draper, which is typical of the early sf Gernsback would be publishing in *The Electrical Experimenter* ten years later. Set during the Russo-Japanese war it involves the invention of a ray that, through special vibrations, turns anything in its path invisible. Packard is much better known for his stories of gentleman thief Jimmie Dale, but this early item by him is fully-fledged cosmic sf, set in the year , and charting a war between Earth and Mercury. Although *Blue Book* would become well known for its science fiction and fantasies in the thirties and forties, it was only an occasional and not typical part of the contents of the early issues. The magazine was still establishing itself and developing a style and character. Thereafter that always remained its official title even though the cover and spine later shifted to simply *Blue Book* and, in , *Bluebook*. The publisher commented on the initial change in title. Three issues later the magazine declared that there would be no serials in the magazine but that all stories would be complete, with lead novels. *Blue Book* was evidently setting itself up against the other fiction pulps where the emphasis was on serials. *Argosy*, for instance, would often run three or four per issue. Two issues after that, in February , *Blue Book* declared further proposed improvements. Needless to say all this came at a cost. The cover price increased from ten cents to fifteen. In rapid succession during a number of series started. Forsythe was a professional swindler, reminding me of the Colonel Clay stories by Grant Allen collected in *An African Millionaire* This last named is a pointer to a series that would dwarf all others. Although that series did not start until the March issue, New worked his way towards it with two similar series. New continued to write it for the rest of his life. By the time the series ended in it had run for instalments and totalled around three million words, making it the longest running of any magazine series. During this first phase of its life, *Blue Book* ran the whole range of popular fiction, from exotic adventures to poignant romances and from sport stories to humorous slice-of-life episodes. There are some well known authors contributing to these, including a few surprises. One of the regular contributors to *Blue Book*, and a name synonymous with exotic adventure, was that of Australian writer James Francis Dwyer. Dwyer writes about his relationship with *Blue Book* in his volume of reminiscences *Leg Irons on Wings* He relates how he had come to New York, via England, in and after a few months surviving as a reporter for the *New York World*, he turned his hand to fiction. He received cheques by way of acceptance from both magazines on the same day, 28 November. He would subsequently join the *Ridgway Company* where he would launch *Adventure* in November , and in that sense *Adventure* is a stepson of *Blue Book*. It was Harriman who saw through all the early changes in *Blue Book*, though the more significant changes were down to his successor, Ray Long Long is one of the legendary magazine editors. Long had both the common touch and an ability to give a magazine an air of sophistication. He shifted the balance between *Blue Book* and *Red Book* so that the latter took on the greater proportion of love stories and society tales. *Blue Book* started to become the bye-word for adventure and thrills. Kennicott had joined the company in , as assistant to Harriman. Kennicott would not become sole editor for another ten years, but from on, *Blue Book* was primarily in his hands. Wycherley is both a psychic and a psychologist and he solves his strange cases through being able to sense the aura of individuals. His adventures were eventually published in book form as *The Mind Reader* Rittenberg followed this series with the stories of *Magnum*, the *Scientific Detective* and *Consultant to Scotland Yard*, starting in the October issue. Science fiction was not far behind. He has already brought warm water to the Arctic by blowing up the Aleutian Islands and now he plans to tip the Earth so that its access is straight and not tilted. The series follows the various attempts by the Federated States to stop Blake, though this seems to be little more than an excuse for a non-stop list of amazing inventions and changes in society. In the end Blake prevails following support from an unexpected quarter – the Martians. Series, which had already grown under Harriman, now became the order of the day. Nearly half the stories in the February issue, just to pick one example, form part of a regular ongoing series. A millionaire takes on the persona of worker Jim Malone and goes to work in a steel mill to get a full understanding of what is required. The conflicts that emerge made this one of the more original series at the time. These alone show the diversity of series that *Blue Book* was running, let alone the variety of the free-standing stories. Like his previous two successes, *The White Waterfall* and *The Spotted Panther*, this was another fantastic adventure set in the allure of the South Seas. In this case an adventurer convinces a millionaire to accompany him and his daughter on a

search for the lost tribe of the Kymer, deep in central Asia, but before they get there their ship is wrecked in a storm and they find themselves on a sinking island menaced by the very Kymer they had gone to find. By the time that serial finished two more were running and Dwyer contributed a further serial before the end of Blue Book had now become the magazine of sensational stories. Long finalized the transition. Somewhat anachronistically the demure female continued to adorn the covers and it would be a while before that changed. Green Book would linger on for another six years but folded with the July issue. Some of them remained true to their pulp roots, others turned their back on them. With its growing reputation for exotic adventures who better to have in Blue Book than the grandfather of them all, H. Haggard may have been past his prime, but his name was still held in high regard and his work always sought after by the magazines. The novel was being serialized at the same time in England syndicated through various weekly newspapers, but the first episode appeared first in the US, by just a few days – January 1st compared to the 4th in England. He was paid at the rate of around five cents a word. Though Rohmer was rapidly establishing his reputation in Britain with his Fu-Manchu books, he had yet to visit the United States, and his days of fame were yet to come. Born in Canada but now resident in England, where he was an M.

5: Tynedale R.F.C. : Wikis (The Full Wiki)

Glossop's Hotel, Business, and Amusement Map; Frank Glossop, By the mids this portion of the South Division was almost exclusively the location of businesses of different kinds, with far less of its real estate occupied by residences and churches than in the years before the fire.

Dashiell Hammett Hammett was the first successful author of novels of the tough private detective. His book *The Red Harvest* was published in 1929. He was active in the Communist party, was a subject of the McCarthy investigations, and went to prison for a short time for failing to reveal what he knew about other party members. She worked as a writer, actress, producer and director for amateur theatricals until 1914, when she went to England, where she founded an interior decorating shop. She wrote her first mystery in 1915. She divided her time between England and New Zealand working with various theatrical groups. Her series detective is police detective Roderick Alleyn who is quite urbane and sophisticated. *Biography and Bibliography - From Kotare , Special issue on women prose writers.* She was born in Manchester. She did her clinical training at University College Hospital. Here she met Norman Dyer Ball and they were married in 1917. They had four children. In 1920, Norman and Doris went into general practice together in Greenwich. Norman died in an automobile accident in 1921. Doris moved to Guildford and started a general practice. She also published her first novel *Murder in Hospital* in 1922. She would continue to write one or two books a year for the next 50 years. She was a founding member of the Crime Writers Association. She retired from her medical practice in 1950. She was born in London. Her mother planned for her to become a school teacher, but it was Ms. Prolific author of mystery novels featuring lawyer-detective Arthur G. Her biography and bibliography may be found at the Golden Age of Detection web site. Gladys Mitchell - - Ms. Mitchell was born in Cowley, England. She worked for 40 years as a teacher in elementary schools. After her retirement, she turned to writing and wrote a novel a year. She is best know as the author of the Dame Beatrice Lestrangle Bradley mysteries. Bradley is a rather eccentric psychiatric consultant working for the British Home Office. Her biography may be found at The Stone House. Her books are being reissued by Rue Morgue Press. Georgette Heyer - - This celebrated writer of Regency romances also wrote 12 novels of mystery fiction. Her series detectives were Superintendent Hannasyde and Sergeant Hemingway. Her novels are English country house mysteries, and are well plotted, and witty comedies of manners. Heyer attended various day schools and did not attend university. She published her first romance novel at age 16. She married George Ronald Rugier in 1914. Her first mystery *Death in the Stocks* was published in 1920. More information at the Georgette Heyer Fan Site. Georges Simenon Author of the Inspector Maigret novels. One of the most prolific mystery novelists novels , Simenon was born in Liege, Belgium. Simenon moved to Paris in 1921. After producing 18 Maigret novels at the rate of one a month, Simenon grew tired of the character and turned to writing psychological novels, and other works. He lived in France during the war, then moved to the United States, and finally settled in Switzerland. As he grew older, his literary output slowed to only four novels a year. Maigret is popular all over the world and has been adapted for television and films. Maigret - Extensive information about Simenon. Penguin to Publish 75 Maigret novels - You will be able to read them all. This is an article from the Bookseller, Sept. Creator of the aristocratic detective, Albert Campion. Allingham was born in London and grew up in Essex. Her first mystery novel *The Crime at Black Dudley* was published in 1927. The first Campion novels were fast moving adventure novels, but later the characterization improved and the books contained more social commentary. Allingham ceased writing during WWII and devoted herself to war efforts. *The Tiger in the Smoke* published in 1939 is considered by some to be her best work. More information may be found at the Margery Allingham Society web site. Nicholas Blake - Nicholas Blake is the pen name of Cecil Day Lewis, British poet who was the poet laureate of England from 1927 - 1933. Day Lewis was born in Ballintubber, Ireland. He taught at various schools from 1905 - but ran into trouble with school authorities over his leftist political views. He wrote his first detective novel *A Question of Proof* in 1929 because he needed money. His series detective is the erudite Nigel Strangeways. Blake wrote 20 detective novels. He was a member of the Communist party although his interest in Communism seemed to decline after the Spanish Civil War. He was a professor of poetry at Oxford from 1933 - 1940, and professor of Poetry at Harvard

from - He is the father of actor Daniel Day Lewis. More information and a bibliography may be found at Wikipedia. Stuart Palmer Palmer was born in Baraboo, Wisconsin. He held a variety of jobs such as iceman, sailor, taxi driver, and ghost writer. Lee - Dannay and Lee were Brooklyn-born cousins. Dannay was born Daniel Nathan. The contest rules required that the book be submitted with a pseudonym and Lee and Dannay chose Ellery Queen because it seemed memorable. Stokes company did publish the book and started the remarkable career of Ellery Queen. Stewart - Innes was born near Edinburgh, and was an Oxford graduate. He was a professor in Australia, Ireland, and then at Oxford. Under the name Stewart, he published books of literary history and biographies. Michael Innes - A bibliography of his books from Fantastic Fiction. John Dickson Carr The master of the locked room mystery. Carr was born in Uniontown, PA. He wrote his first detective novel, *It Walks by Night* in Carr decided that England was a much better place to write detective fiction than the US and moved there. Carr wrote a number of novels under his own name and also under the name of Carter Dickson. As Carr, he wrote a series featuring Dr. Charteris was born in Singapore. His mother was English, his father Chinese. Charteris was mainly educated at home though he did have one year at Cambridge. He decided that the study of crime was more interesting than a regular job, and he published his first Saint novel, *Meet the Tiger* in The Saint is a kind of Robin Hood, and the novels, movies and television shows based on his exploits have been quite popular. His biography is available online. Phoebe Atwood Taylor - Taylor was born in Boston, MA. She graduated from Barnard College. Her mysteries featured sleuth Asey Mayo and take place in communities on Cape Cod. Mayo is a former sailor who works as a handyman-chauffeur. Taylor under the name Alice Tilton also wrote a series about Leonidas Witherall who is a New England prep school headmaster and amateur detective. Boucher was an American critic, detective and science fiction writer, editor and anthologist. For more biographical information, go to the Anthony Boucher page.

6: Golden age | Define Golden age at www.enganchecubano.com

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Advertisements The formative years Tynedale Rugby Club began almost by accident, following the arrival in Hexham of a letter addressed to the "Captain of the Hexham Football Club". There being no-one in the town answering to that title, a group of people decided to form a team. On 11 October, , a meeting was called in Hexham Town Hall at which Tynedale Football Club was duly formed and a captain, officials and committee appointed. A Tynedale team took the field for the first time on 30 December, , when they entertained Elswick now Northern at Hexham, winning by a goal and two tries to nil. In , Tynedale became one of the six founder members of the Northumberland Rugby Football Union and, by , appeared in the final of the Northumberland Challenge Cup, introduced two seasons earlier, but lost to Tynemouth - and lost again in the following year to Northern. However, in Tynedale beat Northern before a crowd of 5, in a pulsating final at Jesmond to bring the Senior Cup back to Hexham for the first time. To the strains of the Mechanics Band playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes", hundreds of jubilant supporters greeted the club captain, Tom Robson, and his team on their return to Hexham railway station, and the celebrations went on long into the night at the White Hart Hotel, with a packed crowd gathered outside in the darkness. Such was the enthusiasm that this victory generated that, three weeks later, at a momentous meeting in the White Hart, all the rugby clubs in the Hexham area decided to merge under the common banner of Tynedale Football Club. Without them, however, there would have been no Tynedale club as rugby men know it today. At the beginning of the season, the club all but folded, the secretary being instructed at one stage to cancel all fixtures for the season. Then, in , six leading members of the club, including the chairman, secretary and treasurer, resigned because of the non-fulfilment of an Easter fixture with Percy Park. It meant that, in the county cup, Tynedale had to move down the ladder into the Senior Shield competition, where they reached the final at the first attempt in and, two years later, won the trophy. It was a victory which automatically entitled them to rejoin the three other senior clubs in the Senior Cup competition the following season and, the financial situation having improved and a new ground at Dene Park having been found in , to replace earlier pitches at the Sele, Tyne Mills and the Brewery Field. During the decade up to the outbreak of the First World War Tynedale won no fewer than 15 trophies, including the Senior Cup on three occasions and the Senior Shield four times in a row between and . It was a run of success which, during this period, saw a score of Tynedale players being honoured by selection for their respective counties. Trailing by two tries to nil at half-time and down to 14 men through an injury to wing three-quarter Braidford, they pulled back to win by a single point. The third Senior Cup victory came in , with Percy Park yet again providing the opposition. This time it took a replay to settle the issue, Tynedale winning following a scoreless draw first time round. Five of that cup-winning side, captained by Sid Newman, never represented the club again, being among 49 Tynedale players, who died fighting for their country in the First World War. For the first time in half a century the Tynedale club owned their own ground. The cup victory of was to prove the prelude to the great years of the Thirties during which Tynedale carried off the Senior Cup four triumphant seasons in succession between and . The Tynedale sides were captained in all four finals by wing-forward David Hodgson, games master at Hexham Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, with international trialist fly-half Angus Brogdon as his vice-captain. Six other players appeared in all four finals: Sixty years after its formation, the club was at the very pinnacle of its power. The 75th anniversary year of brought a commemorative match on 11 October , which Tynedale lost to a South of Scotland XV containing several internationals. It replaced the old ex-Army hut which had been used ever since the First World War. The clubhouse was extended in to incorporate a new bar lounge. After a period of consolidation and steady development in the s Tynedale acquired the former Tynedale Agricultural Society showfield at Corbridge to be its new headquarters, and sold its ground at Hexham to Northumberland County Council and its clubhouse to the NCB Opencast Executive. The ground is situated adjacent to the River Tyne - a short walk over the bridge into the historical village of Corbridge. The stadium is a modern, seater grandstand.

7: Edwardian era - Wikipedia

*The golden age for the West Indies cricket team was *The turning point was the ODI world cup which the West Indies won. *The West Indies then got the best fast bowling attack in cricket history when they had four great fast bowlers which included Andy Roberts, Michael Holding, Joel Garner, Collin Croft and soon to be joined by Malcolm Marshall followed by Curtley Ambrose.*

At first, the foundation focussed on signing only German female drivers to race Benz cars in several European motorsport events. But then the French Government barred women from competing in motorsports altogether, and du Gast had to decline the offer. Finally, Camille du Gast was able to sign a contract with the Daimler Motoren-Gesellschaft to race one of their Mercedes 35hp in the inaugural Brighton Speed Trials in 1903, only to be beaten by British rising star Dorothy Levitt in a Napier 80hp. Although Bertha Benz felt sorry for du Gast, she was delighted to see the Mercedes 35hp lose at this major event. So she cancelled her already scheduled trip to Indianapolis in the spring of 1904 and focussed solely on running the company, before the war broke out in August 1914. One of these was the Swiss Klausenrennen Klausen hillclimb, and despite her age, Bertha still presented the trophy to the winning lady personally until 1914. Notable female racing drivers driving for the very first exclusive ladies team in the history of motorsports were Anne-Cecile Rose-Itier, Mariette Helene Delangle better known as Mlle. Rose-Itier was easily the most successful driver of the team, scoring 5 podiums during 1905 and 1906, even winning the Picardie Grand Prix in 1906. This should have helped the ladies to be more competitive, but the company itself as well as Nazi authorities refused such a deal. By then, the financial situation of the Bertha Benz Foundation was already hopeless. Her first official act was to move the headquarters from the almost completely destroyed Berlin to Paris. This event, although never part of any official Championship, attracted all the big names of that era, so Rose-Itier saw it as a perfect opportunity to display the capability of female racing drivers as well. Luckily, Sydney Oakes, the millionaire president of the Bahamas and main organizer of the Nassau Speed Week, liked the idea so much, that he was willing to fund it mostly from his own money, especially since he knew, the Bertha Benz Foundation was still knee-deep in financial trouble at that time. Maria Teresa de Filippis, who played an important role in the restructuring process of the Bertha Benz Foundation during the mid-fifties and early sixties, became the new president of the organisation in 1955, after Rose-Itier had retired. Safety issues - De Filippis gave the old Bertha Benz Foundation its first true international flair by changing the name to Women Drivers Association in 1955. But the former Formula 1 driver soon found other projects to be much more interesting, after having witnessed so many good friends dying behind the steering wheel of a race car. Because of that, de Filippis refused to finance female racing drivers entering Formula 1 or any Formula class for that matter, solely focussing on sportscar events like the Nassau Speed Week, the 12 Hours of Sebring and the Daytona 24 Hours instead, where Denise McCluggage and Allan Eager managed a 10th overall class win in 1960, driving a Ferrari GT and the all-female team of Janet Guthrie, Rosemary Smith and Judy Kondratieff later married to Howden Ganley finishing 19th overall class win in 1961, driving an Austin-Healey Sprite. Soon after this fateful meeting, the WDA started funding female racing drivers for Formula 1 once again, mainly to back Stewart up with some more "comrades-in-arms" for further safety measures. Then came the Spanish Grand Prix of 1962, and de Filippis stepped down from her position as president of the Women Drivers Association immediately afterwards, leaving motorsports behind her for good. Big Dreams and the Aurora F1 Series - French rallye driver Claudine Trautmann, who was the former manager of the infamous Team Aseptogyl, a well-known entity in the European rally scene throughout the early seventies, was elected new WDA president after de Filippis had stepped down. She had a far more pragmatic way of seeing things: So why try to stop her at all? So she started funding national female-only racing series, like the Swedish Lancia Lady Cup, which ran from 1963 to 1970, being utterly dominated by Nettan Lindgren from 1963 to 1970. She did pretty well overall, being a constant podium finisher in all these years, even scoring a race win in 1968, her last year of competing in this Championship. During 1971, Claudine Trautmann tried to buy the rights to the declining Aurora F1 Series to turn it into a racing series for female drivers only, but the organizers and the WDA were not able to come to an agreement, so the idea was finally scrapped. In the

mid-eighties to mid-nineties, Trautmann was able to turn the Women Drivers Association into a worldwide operating organisation. This was made possible with the help of American Janet Guthrie. The WDA finally became a department of the FIA in , the same year Claudine Trautmann retired at the age of 68 to focus on her family and private life. It was a one-make series, fielding only Panoz Esperante sportscars, and attracted female racing drivers from all over the world. Unfortunately, the series only lasted two seasons and , being won by Cindi Lux and Sonja Bayer respectively, before it was declared too uneconomical and renamed Panoz Racing Series, after having received mixed opinions from spectators and the press alike. After the rapid decline of the WGGTS, Giovanna Amati found the WDA itself to be way too inefficient to handle all the necessary development programs on its own, especially with the steadily increasing number of young female racing drivers all over the world. So she established branches in almost every country with enough young female drivers, like Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy and South Africa. The new all-female championships - Michele Mouton was elected president of the WDA in Presidents of the Women Drivers Association -

8: The Golden Age - Andr © Derain - The Athenaeum

The doctrine of parity was used to justify agricultural price controls in the United States beginning in the s. It was the belief that farming should be as profitable as it was between and , an era of high food prices and farm prosperity.

9: A History of Modern Europe | W. W. Norton & Company

The Women Drivers Association is the governing body of the Women's GT World Championship and the Women's GT Junior Cup. Its origins can be traced back to the early years of Grand Prix history. Its origins can be traced back to the early years of Grand Prix history.

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