

The Never Forget Hat is a cosmetic item for all calendrierdelascience.com is a grey and blue cap with an emblem on the front commemorating Poopy Joe, who died during a terrible rocket accident.

He was born in Moscow on 17 April Alexander II was very different in character to his strong-willed and single-minded father. When he was still the heir to the throne, he often said that he would prefer a quiet family life to the burden of power. But he understood his duty and bowed to his fate. Nicholas I was determined that his son should be brought up by the finest teachers and instructors, even if their views clashed with his own. When he appointed Vasily Zhukovsky as personal tutor to the heir, the poet allegedly told the Russian autocrat that he would raise Alexander not as a regimental commander, more at home in the barracks or on the parade ground, but as a future enlightened monarch. Zhukovsky kept his word and Alexander II received an excellent education. He studied mathematics, physics, geography, history, political economy, statistics and law and developed a taste for art. Long before he succeeded to the throne, he was familiar with the real state of the nation and the mood of the people. When he was older, Alexander studied at the First Military Academy. The tsarevich led the exact same existence as the other cadets, appearing for roll call, participating in manoeuvres, marching on the parade-ground, hiking in full ammunition, sleeping on straw in the open air, and eating out of the common bowl the others fought over his spoon afterwards. He soon won the reputation of a brave horseman and a cool and composed warrior – as could be seen during the numerous attempts on his life when he became emperor. He demonstrated his bravery when he served in the army during the Caucasian War and helped to repulse an attack by wild tribesmen. He was awarded the Order of St George fourth class for his heroism. After this, he spent much time travelling across Russia and abroad. At the age of nineteen, Alexander embarked on a long journey across Russia, accompanied by Vasily Zhukovsky. He was the first member of the imperial family to visit Siberia, where he met several of the exiled Decembrists and managed to improve their living conditions. The tsarevich spent the following years travelling round Europe, where he had the chance to compare foreign ways to life in Russia. Alexander visited Queen Victoria in England in 1843, when he was twenty-one and the young queen was twenty. The queen describes this first meeting in her diary: The Grand Duke led me in – I really am quite in love with the Grand Duke; he is a dear, delightful young man – I danced with the Grand Duke, and we had such fun and laughter – I never enjoyed myself more. We were all so merry; I got to bed by a half to 3, but could not sleep till 5. That night, she wrote in her diary: They went for horse rides together at Windsor, danced at balls in Buckingham Palace and once, at the theatre, Alexander visited Victoria in her box alone for over half an hour. The tsarevich told his aide-de-camp, Colonel Simon Yurievich, that he was in love with Victoria and convinced that she felt the same way about him. When Tsar Nicholas I heard of the romance, he ordered his son to return to Europe. Alexander was told that a marriage was impossible, as he would have to give up the Russian throne to become a British prince consort. Victoria describes their farewell meeting in her diary: He then pressed and kissed my hand, and I kissed his cheek; upon which he kissed mine in a very affectionate manner – I felt so sad to take leave of this dear amiable young man, whom I really think – I was – in love with. But the couple were very much in love, so the emperor and his wife eventually agreed. The princess converted to Orthodoxy as Maria Alexandrovna and a magnificent wedding was held in St Petersburg on 16 April Alexander was brought up bearing in mind that one day he would inherit the throne. At an early age, Nicholas I began acquainting his son with affairs of state, appointing him to various government posts. In 1844, when the emperor left St Petersburg for a month, he left his son in command. These periods of deputising gradually grew longer and longer. He was also given positions of responsibility in the army, providing a useful education in the art of war. All this meant that when the time came to ascend the throne, Alexander II was the best prepared of all the Romanovs. Unlike his father or his own son, none of whom were expected to reign, he had an excellent training and knowledge of the working of government. Alexander succeeded to the throne on 18 February and was crowned in the Dormition Cathedral in Moscow on 26 August Along with the throne, he inherited a whole series of problems. After losing the Crimean War, Russia was forced to sign the Treaty of Paris, forfeiting a number of possessions and the right

to keep a fleet on the Black Sea. Reforms were urgently needed in every area of public life. While many were excited by the accession of Alexander II, Russian society as a whole did not seem ready for drastic change in. Some progressive elements did not even envisage the radical transformations later passed by the government. But, gradually, the rest of the country warmed to the idea of reforms. Alexander II was no radical and did not agree with many of the changes that took place during his reign. Soon, to the horror of conservatives, the Russian press began printing articles that would have earned them a prison sentence under the old regime. All the restrictions introduced by Nicholas I were lifted. Censorship was eased, the military settlements were abolished, foreign passports were issued. The years from to were an age of glasnost – a period of national turmoil, heated debate and arguments over the ways, means and pace of reform. The most important reform was the emancipation of the serfs on 19 February. This bold move gave new rights to an enormous section of the population, bringing in its wake other reforms in the field of government, law, army, finance and education. What now looks like a handsome gesture in fact horrified the vast majority of peasants. In order to own any land, they had to buy it from the landowner. Yet their only source of income was from toiling the land. The result was a vicious circle. Although freed from the landowners, agricultural labourers now became dependent on the peasant commune. The landowners also suffered as a result of the reforms. Deprived of a free source of labour, many decided to sell their land to the emerging middle class. The proceeds were either invested in stocks and shares or drunk away. The result was many personal and family tragedies. In , a new form of self-government at the district and provincial levels. The Zemstvo was an elected assembly with extensive powers to raise money through taxation, which was then spent on hospitals, schools and roads. Here too there were problems. The Zemstvo and the land councils were riddled with bribery and corruption. Funds were embezzled and rural schools, hospitals, roads and bridges were either built badly or not built at all. Judicial reforms were passed in November. Russia introduced a system of trial by jury and public hearings. A professional bar and the universal right to legal defence were established. The new juries reached some astonishing conclusions, such as the decision to acquit Vera Zasulich, who had shot and wounded Fyodor Trepov, the governor of St Petersburg. The crushing defeat in the Crimean War demonstrated the urgent need for military reform. This was entrusted to Count Dmitry Milyutin, who was minister for war from to. Despite the resistance of conservative generals, Russia began to move towards a system of national conscription. The army was equipped with new, modern weapons. Educational establishments were opened to improve the training of the officer corps. European-style uniforms were introduced. The navy began building the latest class of battleships, called ironclads. Foreign relations were a problem for Russia following the defeat in the Crimea. This meant that Russia could not have a Black Sea Fleet. The Crimean War spelt the end of the Congress system, headed by Russia, who had to now cardinally rethink her foreign policy. Prince Alexander Gorchakov was appointed the new minister of foreign affairs. He immediately issued a circular to the other powers, announcing that Russia would henceforth concentrate on domestic matters and refrain from foreign adventures. The Caucasian War finally ended in , when Shamil surrendered and swore allegiance to the tsar. In the mid-nineteenth century, Russia paid much attention to the Far East. Russia exploited the weakness of China to sign a favourable border treaty. In , the town of Vladivostok was founded at the head of the Golden Horn Bay. The Russian Empire made even greater territorial acquisitions in Central Asia. Alexander II was persuaded to launch an attack on the khanates of Kokand and Khiva and the emirate of Bukhara. His generals claimed that they would easily overcome local resistance, but the Russian army initially struggled and suffered heavy casualties. The whole of Central Asia was eventually subdued between and. So although forced to abandon dreams of controlling the Straits or possessing overseas colonies – Alaska was sold to the United States in – Russia grew into an enormous continental empire under Alexander II. Many sections of the population opposed the reforms and enemies of the tsar appeared on both the right and left wings. The peasants were particular disgruntled. The liberalisation of public life led to the emergence of several terrorist organisations whose aim was to kill the emperor. Supported by public opinion, the revolutionaries declared war on the tsar. They made a series of assassination attempts, the last of which was successful. Alexander was known for his kind heart, geniality, quick mind, good memory and soft character. His facial features are remarkably correct and might have been carved by an artist. His blue eyes stand out against his brown face,

tanned by the wind during long journeys.

Chapter 2 : Nikolai Rezanov - Wikipedia

Obama "czar" Mark Lloyd on using media for genocide and 'social change'-Part2: Obama "czar" Mark Lloyd to silence opposition speech-Part1: And let's not forget genocidal Obama "czar" John Holdren.

What a joy it was! It is impossible to imagine. I sprang to embrace my darling wife, and she instantly became cheerful and was terribly happy. I had been weeping like a child but suddenly my heart became light and cheerful. Alexandrovsky Palace in Tsarskoe Selo. Credit Florstein When Nicholas II inherited the Russian throne from his father, who died at just 49, he was not ready for the huge responsibility. He told a close friend, I am not prepared to be a tsar. I never wanted to become one. I know nothing of the business of ruling. He quickly married Princess Alexandra Feodorovna and the couple had their first child, Olga, in The following year, at his formal coronation, thousands of people were trampled to death as the crowd of , rushed to get a share of free food and beer. Nicholas was advised to attend a gala with the French ambassador that same eveningâ€”a bad omen as the city mourned its dead and saw him as uncaring. By , Alexandra had given him another three daughtersâ€”Tatiana, Maria, and Anastasia. Then in , she gave birth to their only son Alexei. That same year, Japan attacked Russia. In , a large but peaceful demonstration ascended on St Petersburg to appeal to Nicholas for improved working conditions. Troops fired on the crowds and over were killed. They remodeled much of he interior and added modern conveniences like telephones, an elevator, and a screening booth for watching movies. Over the course of WWI, Russia endured major losses on the war front and suffered abject poverty and high inflation at home. The Russian public laid the blame squarely on the monarchy. What did those last months feel like for the Romanovs? Did Nicholas even believe they were in danger? With the arrival of the warmer weather, the entire family worked on an extensive kitchen-garden. In August they were transferred out of their beloved palace. Less than a year later, the entire family would be brutally executed. If their ghosts could choose, they would have returned home to the beautiful Alexander Palace. The ghost of Alexandra in her dressing room. The ghosts of the Romanovs in the grounds of Alexander Palace.

Chapter 3 : Predicting Hall of Fame's Class of Ed Reed looms large - calendrierdelascience.com

In the White army rose again with its new commanders and future leader of the Czar State the hero Czar Greg the first who started the movment in north siberia gaining poularity and gave to the sucess of the great nation of the Czar, who will never forget its hard strugels and will continue on working, for the great nation who grants.

Early life[edit] Rezanov was born in Saint Petersburg on March 28, He mastered five languages by the age of He joined the Izmaylovsky Regiment at the same age and left five years later in as captain. Platon Zubov took interest in Rezanov, hiring him as an aide within a year of his employment with Derzhavin. Rezanov had just succeeded in persuading Catherine II to sign his charter when she died , forcing him to begin again to obtain a charter from the unbalanced and intractable Tsar Paul I. The Russian-American Company RAC was granted a monopoly over the Pacific Northwest coast of North America , from latitude 55 degrees northward, roughly the southern border of Alaska today; and over the chain of islands extending from Kamchatka northward to Alaska and southward to Japan for a period of twenty years. Initially the company turned a favorable profit until the first years of the 19th century, after which mismanagement and scarcity of nourishing food threatened it with serious losses, if not ultimate ruin. In order to get a fleet to the area, the First Russian circumnavigation was undertaken, with Rezanov on board, taking the route from St Petersburg to Brazil to the Kingdom of Hawaii to Kamchatka. The ships would not only supply the colonies in America but also begin a Russian fur trade between Alaska, Japan and China, and collect scientific data. Rezanov was impressed with the agricultural potential of the Hawaiian Islands, exclaiming that "All of Siberia might be supplied by sugar from Owhyhee ". Additionally he established several schools and libraries, donating some of his own books, and he established cooking schools that flourished briefly. Mission to Alta California[edit] Conditions in the colonies were harsh; housing was primitive, and food was scarce, with many supply ships being lost at sea. In the colonists at Sitka were dying of scurvy and starvation. In desperation, on 26 Feb. During a stay of six weeks, Rezanov was successful in bartering and buying wheat, barley, peas, beans, flour, tallow, salt and other items. Departing on 10 May, he reached Sitka on 8 June. Rezanov had the promise of the perplexed governor to forward a copy of the treaty to Spain at once. He proceeded to Petropavlovsk, where he dispatched his ships, without the consent of the Tsarâ€™â€™in effect declaring war on his ownâ€™â€™to attack the Japanese island Sakhalin of the lower Kuril group. He wrote personal letters to the Pope and to the King of Spain asking dispensation and royal consent for his marriage. Poets had taken up the story of Rezanov and Conchita, turning it into a famous romance in Russia. It was sincerely conceived, for he was deeply and humanely concerned for his employees and the wretched natives who were little more than the slaves of the company; but its very obviousness raised the necessary amount of dust. His correspondence with the company betrays a clearly defined purpose to annex to Russia the entire western coast of North America, and to encourage immediate emigration from the parent country on a large scale. Had he lived, there is, all things considered, hardly a doubt that he would have accomplished his object. The treaty was never signed, the reforms of Rezanov died of discouragement, the fortunes of the colonies gradually collapsed, and the Spanish girl who had loved Rezanov became a nun. The original production has enjoyed immense success in the Lenkom Theatre and is still being performed to standing ovations as of The original actor playing Rezanov from â€™â€™, Nikolai Karachentsov , was seriously injured in a car crash in , and has been replaced in the production by Dmitry Pevtsov and Viktor Rakov. The High Mass for the two lovers was attended by Gary E. Brown, Police Chief of the city of Monterey, California. He went on to share that the love story which took place years ago forever united the cities of Krasnoyarsk and Monterey.

Chapter 4 : Lies: Corrections and Clarifications

Alexander Palace was the favorite residence of the last Russian Emperor, Nicholas Alexandrovich Romanov. "Tsar Nicholas II. Nicholas was born there on 18 May His father, then Tsarevich Alexander, recorded the event in his diary, God sent us a son whom we named Nicholas. What a joy it was.

Early life[edit] Princess Irina with her parents and brothers. Before her marriage on 22 February , Irina, the eldest child and only daughter in a family of seven children, was considered one of the most eligible women in Imperial Russia. Her mother sometimes nicknamed her "Baby Rina. Her husband-to-be, Felix Yusupov, was a man of many contradictions: At one point, in a fit of enthusiasm, he planned to give all his riches to the poor in imitation of his mentor, Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna. Our eyes met and she made such an impression on me that I reined in my horse to gaze at her as she walked on," he wrote in his memoirs. One day in , he was paid a visit by Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovich and Grand Duchess Xenia Alexandrovna and was happy to discover the girl he had seen on the riding trail was their only daughter, Irina. She had beautiful features, clear-cut as a cameo , and looked very like her father. Little by little, Irina became less timid. At first her eyes were more eloquent than her conversation but, as she became more expansive, I learned to admire the keenness of her intelligence and her sound judgment. I concealed nothing in my past life from her, and, far from being perturbed by what I told her, she showed great tolerance and comprehension. Although Irina was very distant in the line of succession, she had to comply with this regulation before marrying me; but it did not seem to worry her very much. Irina wore a 20th-century dress rather than the traditional court dress in which other Romanov brides had married, as she was a princess of the Imperial House, not a Grand Duchess. She wore a diamond and rock-crystal tiara that had been commissioned from Cartier and a lace veil that had belonged to Marie Antoinette. Guests at the wedding commented on what an attractive couple Felix and Irina made: They later managed to take many of these gems out of the country following the Russian Revolution of to use them to provide a living in exile. They were briefly detained in Berlin after the outbreak of hostilities. Irina asked her first cousin, Crown Princess Cecilie of Prussia to intervene with her father-in-law, Kaiser Wilhelm II , who refused to permit them to leave, but offered them a choice of three country estates to live in for the duration of the war. Her mother Xenia was so worried over the delivery that Tsarina Alexandra Feodorovna said it was almost like Xenia was giving birth instead of Irina. Felix started paying visits to Rasputin in an attempt to gain his trust. He was told that Irina would be in residence and Rasputin would have an opportunity to meet her. Rasputin had often expressed interest in meeting the beautiful year-old princess. Irina had been aware that Felix had talked about eliminating Rasputin and it was originally intended that she participate in the murder. It will all take place in the middle of December, when Dmitri comes back. Please take care and do not get mixed up in any shady business. The dirtiest thing is that you have decided to do it all without me. In a word, be careful. It the murder is the only way of saving a situation that is almost hopeless You will serve as the lure Of course, not a word to anyone. I want to cry all the time. My mood is terrible. Come down here instead. Forgive me, my dear one, for writing such things to you. Neurasthenia , I think. I love you terribly. May the Lord protect you. Her husband and his co-conspirators went forward with the plan without her. After the killing, Nicolas exiled both Yusupov and Dmitri Pavlovich. Dmitri was exiled to the Persian front with the army. I am astonished that you should have applied to me. They were eventually murdered at Yekaterinburg on 17 July His decision to exile Felix and Dmitri meant that they were among the few members of the Romanov family to escape execution during the Bolshevik Revolution that followed. They later returned to the Palace to retrieve jewellery and two paintings by Rembrandt , the sale proceeds of which helped sustain the family in exile. Felix enjoyed boasting about killing Rasputin while he was on the ship. One of the British officers noted that Irina "appeared shy and retiring at first, but it was only necessary to take a little notice of her pretty, small daughter to break through her reserve and discover that she was also very charming and spoke fluent English". In Italy, lacking a visa, Felix bribed the officials with diamonds. In , they returned to Paris and bought a house on the Rue Gutenberg in Boulogne-sur-Seine , where they lived most of their lives. Irina modeled some of the dresses. This philanthropy and their continued high living and

poor financial management extinguished what remained of the family fortune. Their daughter was largely raised and spoiled by her paternal grandparents until she was nine. Her unstable upbringing caused her to become "capricious," according to Felix. Felix and Irina, raised mainly by nannies themselves, were ill-suited to take on the day-to-day burdens of child-rearing. For the rest of his life, he was haunted by the killing and suffered from nightmares. However, he also had a reputation as a faith healer. Irina and Felix, close to one another as they were distant from their daughter, enjoyed a happy and successful marriage for more than 50 years.

President Gerald Ford stated at Southern Methodist University, Sept. 13, "Never forget that in America our sovereign is the citizen. The state is a servant of the individual.

Volgograd Synagogue, opened in Shneur Zalman of Liadi , founder of Chabad Lubavitch Their situation changed radically, during the reign of Catherine II , when the Russian Empire acquired rule over large Lithuanian and Polish territories which historically included a high proportion of Jewish residents, especially during the second and the third Partitions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Catherine established the Pale of Settlement , which included Lithuania, Poland, Ukraine, and the Crimea the latter was later excluded. Jewish people were restricted to residence within the Pale and were required to obtain special permission to immigrate into other parts of Russia. Within the Pale, the Jewish residents were given right of voting in municipal elections, but their vote was limited to one third of the total number of voters, even though their proportion in many areas was much higher, even a majority. This served to provide an aura of democracy, while institutionalizing conflict amongst ethnic groups on a local level. Jewish communities in Russia were governed internally by local administrative bodies, called the Councils of Elders Qahal , Kehilla , constituted in every town or hamlet possessing a Jewish population. The Councils of Elders had jurisdiction over Jews in matters of internal litigation, as well as fiscal transactions relating to the collection and payment of taxes poll tax , land tax , etc. Later, this right of collecting taxes was much abused; in the civil authority of the Councils of Elders over its Jewish population was abolished. This position came to be known as the crown rabbi although they were not always rabbis and often were not respected by members of their own communities because their main job qualification was fluency in Russian, and they often had no education in, or knowledge of Jewish law. Forcible conscription of Jewish cantonists and strains within the Jewish community[edit] Cantonist Herzl Yankel Tsam. After , Jewish boys were forcibly conscripted to military service at the age of twelve and placed in cantonist schools. Each year, the Jewish community had to supply four recruits per thousand of the population. However, in practice, Jewish children were often conscripted as young as eight or nine years old. They were then required to serve in the Imperial Russian army for 25 years after the completion of their studies, often never seeing their families again. Strict quotas were imposed on all communities and the qahals were given the unpleasant task of implementing conscription within the Jewish communities. Since the merchant- guild members, agricultural colonists, factory mechanics, clergy, and all Jews with secondary education were exempt, and the wealthy bribed their way out of having their children conscripted, fewer potential conscripts were available; the adopted policy deeply sharpened internal Jewish social tensions. They used their power to suppress protests and intimidate potential informers who sought to expose the arbitrariness of the qahal to the Russian government. In some cases, communal elders had the most threatening informers murdered such as the Ushitsa case , The zoning rule was suspended during the Crimean war , when conscription became annual. During this period the qahals leaders would employ informers and kidnapers Russian: In the case of unfulfilled quotas, younger Jewish boys of eight and even younger were frequently taken. The official Russian policy was to encourage the conversion of Jewish cantonists to the state religion of Orthodox Christianity and Jewish boys were coerced to baptism. As kosher food was unavailable, they were faced with the necessity of abandoning of Jewish dietary laws. Polish Catholic boys were subject to similar pressure to convert and assimilate as the Russian Empire was hostile to Catholicism and Polish nationalism. Haskalah in the Russian Empire[edit] See also: Haskalah The cultural and habitual isolation of the Jews gradually began to be eroded. An ever-increasing number of Jewish people adopted Russian language and customs. Russian education was spread among the Jewish population. A number of Jewish-Russian periodicals appeared. Alexander II was known as the "Tsar liberator" for the abolition of serfdom in Russia. Under his rule Jewish people could not hire Christian servants, could not own land, and were restricted in travel. His escalation of anti-Jewish policies sought to ignite "popular antisemitism", which portrayed the Jews as " Christ-killers " and the oppressors of the Slavic, Christian victims. Samuel Polyakov , nicknamed the "most famous railroad king" of the 19th century. He co-founded the World ORT in the s, the largest Jewish

education organization in the Russian Empire, perpetuating a vocational education program influenced by the values of Haskalah. Painting by Mykola Pymonenko. The painting does not depict a pogrom, but actually documents an event in Ukraine, that the artist read about: The townspeople are raising sticks and objects, and her parents are shown to the right, denouncing her. A large-scale wave of anti-Jewish pogroms swept Ukraine in , after Jews were scapegoated for the assassination of Alexander II. In the outbreak, there were pogroms in Ukrainian towns, thousands of Jewish homes were destroyed, many families reduced to extremes of poverty;[citation needed] large numbers of men, women, and children were injured and some killed. Disorders in the south once again recalled the government attention to the Jewish question. A conference was convened at the Ministry of Interior and on May 15, , so-called Temporary Regulations were introduced that stayed in effect for more than thirty years and came to be known as the May Laws. The repressive legislation was repeatedly revised. Many historians noted the concurrence of these state-enforced antisemitic policies with waves of pogroms [46] that continued until , with at least tacit government knowledge and in some cases policemen were seen inciting or joining the mob. Kalonimus Wolf Wissotzky founded in , what would become the largest tea manufacturer in the Russian Empire and the world. The family tea company itself was seized and confiscated by the Bolsheviks after The systematic policy of discrimination banned Jewish people from rural areas and towns of fewer than ten thousand people, even within the Pale, assuring the slow death of many shtetls. It was possible to evade this restrictions upon secondary education by combining private tuition with examination as an "outside student". Accordingly, within the Pale such outside pupils were almost entirely young Jews. The restrictions placed on education, traditionally highly valued in Jewish communities, resulted in ambition to excel over the peers and increased emigration rates. Special quotas restricted Jews from entering profession of law, limiting number of Jews admitted to the bar. In , an Edict of Expulsion was enforced on the historic Jewish population of Kiev. Tsar Alexander III refused to curtail repressive practices and reportedly noted: The Town Regulations prohibited Jews from the right to elect or be elected to town Dumas. Only a small number of Jews were allowed to be members of a town Duma, through appointment by special committees. The victims of a pogrom in Yekaterinoslav , in present-day Ukraine A larger wave of pogroms broke out in 1906, leaving an estimated 1, Jews dead, and between 7, and 8, wounded. Of this total, The total population of the Pale of Settlement amounted to 42,, of these, 4,, About , Jewish soldiers served in the Russian army during World War I , [50] and fought side by side with their Slavic fellows. When hundreds of thousands of refugees from Poland and Lithuania, among them innumerable Jews, fled in terror before enemy invasion, the Pale of Settlement de facto ceased to exist. Most of the education restrictions on the Jews were removed with the appointment of count Pavel Ignatiev as minister of education.

Chapter 6 : Recreated in 3D: the basement room where the Russian royals were murdered

Princess Olga Andreevna Romanoff Matthew, born in London, the daughter of Prince Andrei Alexandrovich of Russia and his second wife Nadine. Her father was the son of Grand Duchess Xenia Alexandrovna, sister of Tsar Nicholas II.

Prohibition in the United States was a nationwide constitutional ban on the production, importation, transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages that remained in place from to Roosevelt. Non-hatred is a virtuous mind that is the direct opposite of hatred. We generate this mind by contemplating the faults of anger and hatred. There are three types of equanimity: The video traces the drug war from President Nixon to the draconian Rockefeller Drug Laws to the emerging aboveground marijuana market that is poised to make legal millions for wealthy investors doing the same thing that generations of people of color have been arrested and locked up for. Another goddamn newspaper, another cruel accusation. Day after day, it never ends. Hiss at the alarm clock, suck up the headlines along with a beaker of warm Drano, then off to the morning class. So why are some drugs legal and other drugs illegal today? The first anti-opium laws in the s were directed at Chinese immigrants. The first anti-cocaine laws, in the South in the early s, were directed at black men. The first anti-marijuana laws, in the Midwest and the Southwest in the s and 20s, were directed at Mexican migrants and Mexican Americans. Today, Latino and especially black communities are still subject to wildly disproportionate drug enforcement and sentencing practices. Nixon temporarily placed marijuana in Schedule One, the most restrictive category of drugs, pending review by a commission he appointed led by Republican Pennsylvania Governor Raymond Shafer. In , the commission unanimously recommended decriminalizing the possession and distribution of marijuana for personal use. Nixon ignored the report and rejected its recommendations. Between and , however, eleven states decriminalized marijuana possession. In January , President Jimmy Carter was inaugurated on a campaign platform that included marijuana decriminalization. In October , the Senate Judiciary Committee voted to decriminalize possession of up to an ounce of marijuana for personal use. Within just a few years, though, the tide had shifted. Proposals to decriminalize marijuana were abandoned as parents became increasingly concerned about high rates of teen marijuana use. Marijuana was ultimately caught up in a broader cultural backlash against the perceived permissiveness of the s. The number of people behind bars for nonviolent drug law offenses increased from 50, in to over , by . This set the stage for the zero tolerance policies implemented in the mid-to-late s. In the late s, a political hysteria about drugs led to the passage of draconian penalties in Congress and state legislatures that rapidly increased the prison population. The figure grew through the remainder of the s until, in September , it reached a remarkable 64 percent — one of the most intense fixations by the American public on any issue in polling history. Within less than a year, however, the figure plummeted to less than 10 percent, as the media lost interest. The draconian policies enacted during the hysteria remained, however, and continued to result in escalating levels of arrests and incarceration. Although Bill Clinton advocated for treatment instead of incarceration during his presidential campaign, after his first few months in the White House he reverted to the drug war strategies of his Republican predecessors by continuing to escalate the drug war. Notoriously, Clinton rejected a U.S. Sentencing Commission recommendation to eliminate the disparity between crack and powder cocaine sentences. At the height of the drug war hysteria in the late s and early s, a movement emerged seeking a new approach to drug policy. Up until the time I went to jail, I was just a comedian. Bush arrived in the White House as the drug war was running out of steam — yet he allocated more money than ever to it. His drug czar, John Walters, zealously focused on marijuana and launched a major campaign to promote student drug testing. While rates of illicit drug use remained constant, overdose fatalities rose rapidly. The era of George W. Bush also witnessed the rapid escalation of the militarization of domestic drug law enforcement. While federal reform mostly stalled under Bush, state-level reforms finally began to slow the growth of the drug war. Politicians now routinely admit to having used marijuana, and even cocaine, when they were younger. Barack Obama also candidly discussed his prior cocaine and marijuana use: Marijuana reform has gained unprecedented momentum throughout the Americas. In December , Uruguay became the first country in the world to legally regulate marijuana. Public opinion has shifted dramatically in favor of sensible reforms that

expand health-based approaches while reducing the role of criminalization in drug policy. Yet the assault on American citizens and others continues, with , people still arrested for marijuana offenses each year and almost , people still behind bars for nothing more than a drug law violation. Progress is inevitably slow but there is unprecedented momentum behind drug policy reform right now. We look forward to a future where drug policies are shaped by science and compassion rather than political hysteria. It becomes unacceptably high if you add in the real costs of the drug wars. Drugs continue to stream north to the United States, the great user, and firearms enter Mexico in return, where they kill thousands. We learn how African-Americans can make up around 13 percent of the United States population “ yet 31 percent of those arrested for drug law violations, even though they use and sell drugs at the same rate as whites. But lack of data makes it hard to understand the impact: But too many lives are at stake to worry about being fashionable. I reject the idea that America will be a better place if marijuana is sold in every corner store. Our nation needs to say clearly once again that using drugs will destroy your life. We can do this again. Educating people and telling them the terrible truth about drugs and addiction will result in better choices. We can reduce the use of drugs, save lives and turn back the surge in crime that inevitably follows in the wake of increased drug abuse. Roosevelt had campaigned against Herbert Hoover in the presidential election by saying as little as possible about what he might do if elected. The affable, witty Roosevelt used his great personal charm to keep most people at a distance. In campaign speeches, he favored a buoyant, optimistic, gently paternal tone spiced with humor. But his first inaugural address took on an unusually solemn, religious quality. And for good reason“by the depression had reached its depth. But even members of his own party questioned some of the cuts “ and what was not being cut. It increases spending on the military and border security. In the first month of the Trump administration, the rule was rescinded. In a memo signed February 21, but released to the public late Thursday, the new U. Attorney General, Jeff Sessions, rescinded the order. Sessions decided not to phase out the use of private prisons by the federal government and that bodes well for prison stocks. This report finds, however, that mass incarceration provides a gigantic windfall for one special interest group “ the private prison industry “ even as current incarceration levels harm the country as a whole. As the public good suffers from mass incarceration, private prison companies obtain more and more government dollars, and private prison executives at the leading companies rake in enormous compensation packages, in some cases totaling millions of dollars. The public understands it. When will most of our political class? The author is Kenneth L. Khachigian born 14 September in Visalia, California is an Armenian-American political consultant, speechwriter, and attorney. He is best known for being a longtime aide to President Richard M. Nixon and chief speechwriter to President Ronald Reagan. I really believe that. To be able to enjoy the music, and not be left out in the cold. Their life of enjoyment, can be seen in their face. To be a living leprechaun, is something I can embrace. Their little deeds of mischief, and the matching of their wit. And a toast of Irish whiskey, to make this seem legit. I know that I would love this, beyond any kind of measure. Dancing in the moonlight, and hiding in the flowers. The weeks are so carefree, that days seem like hours. I know the life of merriment, is really quite worthwhile. To be a living leprechaun, is something of what I dream. For if I really was one, I would be held in high esteem. It does not envy, it does not boast, it is not proud. But where there are prophecies, they will cease; where there are tongues, they will be stilled; where there is knowledge, it will pass away. When I became a man, I put the ways of childhood behind me. Now I know in part; then I shall know fully, even as I am fully known. But the greatest of these is LOVE. Our Mission Erowid is a member-supported organization providing access to reliable, non-judgmental information about psychoactive plants, chemicals, and related issues. We work with academic, medical, and experiential experts to develop and publish new resources, as well as to improve and increase access to already existing resources. We also strive to ensure that these resources are maintained and preserved as a historical record for the future. Our Vision We imagine a world where people treat psychoactives with respect and awareness; where people work together to collect and share knowledge in ways that strengthen their understanding of themselves and provide insight into the complex choices faced by individuals and societies alike. We believe that truth, accuracy, and integrity in publishing information about psychoactives will lead to healthier and more balanced choices, behaviors, and policies around all psychoactive medications, entheogens, herbs, and recreational drugs.

Chapter 7 : History of the Jews in Russia - Wikipedia

Joe Manchin is going to want your vote come November. Look at his words and his deeds and ask yourself who he sides with. Does he support Barack Obama and hi.

What better time to start talking about this process for next year than immediately after another highly emotional Canton weekend? Dawkins spoke at length about the obstacles facing everyone in their lives. For a select few, that could mean going through the agonizing process of waiting to hear a rap on the hotel-room door from David Baker, president of the Pro Football Hall of Fame , indicating entry into the Hall. Imagine sitting in a room with all the closest people in your lives, waiting for hours, only to not get that knock on the door, or that phone call from the Hall. The announcement of the Class of , which will come the Saturday before Super Bowl LIII, will be seen as yet another road block for several deserving players. There is no stronger candidate than Ed Reed. Tony Gonzalez is considered a shoo-in, but Reed is in a different stratosphere from most players in league history, in terms of impact. At the height of his career, Reed forced quarterbacks and offensive coordinators to change their whole approach. He could make any play a safety can make, while also becoming instant offense whenever he got the ball in his hand. Reed excelled as the best player at his position in the NFL in He dominated for a mediocre Ravens team, picking off nine balls and returning them for yards -- yards!!! His career figure 1, return yards is the most all-time. He also scored two defensive touchdowns that year. Reed is the only safety to lead the NFL in interceptions three times -- and he should be a first-ballot Hall of Famer three times over. Tony Gonzalez owns the rare distinction of being considered the top player at his position for a decade. Really, who else can say that? Well, unless the sport evolves or devolves into flag football, as many have speculated. With the Class of boasting three first-ballot players, it would be odd if next year followed suit. Considering how many deserving players are in wait, inducting a player like Bailey on his first try might seem a tad unfair. Still, Bailey was certainly the equivalent of Bears linebacker Brian Urlacher a enshrinee , if not as dominant as Reed and Gonzalez over the course of his career. And what a long, productive career Bailey had. Bailey is, of course, known for his 12 Pro Bowl appearances, but more important is what that reputation was born out of: He picked off 18 balls, not including the postseason, returning three for touchdowns. Tony Boselli has waited long enough. While his catalogue is shorter than those of other all-timers, Boselli carries the same distinction as these other players: It asks the fundamental question: Who should the Hall of Fame reward more: There should be room for both, although the voters have traditionally awarded the guys who played forever. This could be the year for the former Jaguars All-Pro, who has come awfully close in the Hall process the last few years. I feel Law and James will vie for the final spot among the current-era candidates. Law, a two-time finalist, has over 50 career interceptions plus three high-profile picks off Peyton Manning in the AFC title game ; in other words, he carries the numbers. The other big number? As in, three Super Bowl rings. James is the best running back who is not in the Hall of Fame. That said, predicting what the voters will do means reading tea leaves -- and Super Bowl rings make for shiny tea leaves. Seniors Every other year, two Seniors finalists can be named, with only one being named in alternating years. The number of Contributor finalists flip-flops; when there are two Seniors, there is one Contributor, and vice-versa. In , two Seniors were nominated and inducted Jerry Kramer and Robert Brazile , meaning only one Seniors finalist will be on the ballot for At least, not in theory. Oh, and good luck finding a more clutch player in NFL history. Try asking the old Fulton County Falcons crowd, too.

"I'll never forget what happened on the sofa in the mirrored room when we kissed on the mouth for the first time and you made me go out while you removed your crinoline and I was surprised to.

Jewish Press It is said that the tefillah of Aleinu complained to Hashem: They mumble me, skip half my words, and are thinking about what they need to do! Really, though, the opposite is what happened. Only after many years did Rebbe Yochanan ben Zakkai institute our saying it every day at the end of each prayer. Advertisement Aleinu really deserves more respect. First, the Chida writes that there is no greater praise to Hashem than Aleinu. In addition, the Rama O. Finally, the Mishneh Berurah ad. Let us try to understand what this tefillah is all about and why it is the high point of Mussaf. Long before the event the entire country started getting ready. A massive area, several miles wide, was cordoned off with high security. From each city, several lucky people received a royal invitation and a special entrance ticket. They immediately began preparing and ordered custom-made suits, hats, and shoes. But even those people were only allowed to stand in the back section of the coronation grounds. If they were tall and able to push they would be able to see, from far away, the royal platform where the crowning would take place. The mayors of the big cities, high ranking generals, and visiting dignitaries were given seats closer to the platform. Only the ministers of the country were close enough to hope to shake hands with the Czar. The streets leading to the area were fenced off and festively decorated with stunning decorations. Thousands of magnificently uniformed soldiers who had gone through months of training lined the way. Woe to the soldier whose uniform was not pressed or had even one button not properly shined! Myriads of people lined the street several days before, hoping to catch a glimpse of the Czar. Hours before the awaited moment, the crowds pushed and shoved, and the soldiers struggled to control them. Suddenly trumpets were heard and the royal entourage appeared. The crowd surged forward and many were unfortunately trampled to death. They would never forget this moment for the rest of their lives. The Czar ascended the steps to the platform and the ceremony began. In the center of the platform was a table with the box containing the glorious gold crown. A highly decorated general picked up the box and passed it to an even higher-ranking general. As much as he tried to hide his feelings, you could see the emotion on his hard, stern face. The next general opened the box and passed it to an even higher-ranking general, who took the crown out of the box. Its precious stones glistened in a dazzling array of colors and sparkles as the rays of the sun struck it. He then passed it to the hands of the one who would actually place the crown on the head of the Czar. Everyone was so jealous of him " he is the one who crowned the Czar! Rav Chadash concludes that if this is how people felt regarding a human king, all the more so we must feel proud to be the ones who crown Hashem as the King of all Kings, the Master of the Universe, whose rule lasts forever! Each of us has this privilege " to show the world that Hashem, the G-d of Yisroel, is King, and His Kingship rules over everything! First, we blow shofar, since the custom is to blow trumpets during the coronation of the king. Therefore, it is apropos to begin the coronation process with Aleinu: Not only that, we thank Him for creating us with an entirely different and holier soul than the other nations and for giving us an uplifted and exalted task in this world. Then we describe in great detail how there is nothing else in the world besides Hashem " not in the spiritual worlds, nor in our physical world. After doing so, we continue with a heartfelt prayer: The Sifsei Chaim vol. I, page writes that the reason Yehoshua needed to circle around Yericho and blow shofaros in order to bring down its walls was that it was the stronghold of the powers of evil. When Yericho fell it became clear that Hashem is the only power in the universe and whatever seems to be a force is really nothing. That is why he authored Aleinu. Therefore, we say these words not only on Rosh Hashanah, but each day at the end of our prayers. Really, Hashem is the only reason for success and everything else is a facade. Let us put great effort into saying Aleinu with joy and concentration now on Rosh Hashanah, and during all of the aseres yemei teshuva. Hopefully, it will change the way we say it throughout the rest of the year!

Chapter 9 : NY Daily News - We are currently unavailable in your region

Corrections and Clarifications. In Chapter 7, "A Watchdog in the Corridors of Power," of Lies: The Future of Truth and the Decline of America's Moral Integrity, pp. and , I wrote about a 60 Minutes story called "The Czar of Clinton County," which investigated a notorious school superintendent in the second-poorest county in America.

Edit The Capital Kearny After the revoultion and the czars took power they had to decide on a capital city from wich to build up there goverment they chose a location and renamed it kearny here the czar lives in his Vladimir pallace and makes the desisions for his people the capital of the russian czar was recently voted 7 on best places in the world to live. Russian Etiquette Edit Men in Russia will always shake hands or at least offer a wrist if a hand is dirty, wet or otherwise unavailable when they greet for the first time during the day. However, it is taboo to shake hands with your gloves on. One glove must be removed, no matter how cold it may be. Russia is one of the many countries where this handshake tradition is rigorously upheld. Shaking hands and giving things across the threshold is taboo. Sometimes people will even avoid saying "hello" and "goodbye" across the threshold. It is traditional in Russia for men to give flowers to women on nearly every occasion, but only an odd number can be given. Giving an even number of flowers is taboo, because even numbers are brought to funerals. It is traditional to always propose some kind of toast when drinking. Refusing to drink vodka on certain occasions or to a certain toast honor may sometimes be considered rude. For instance refusing to drink vodka at a funeral banquet is considered unacceptable. However you never toast in honor of those who have passed away or on Easter for the same reason. Your glass cannot touch the table from the time a toast is proposed to the time you drink. Your glass should remain on the table when it is being refilled. Many Russians consider it bad form not to finish a bottle of vodka once it has been opened, no matter how few people there are left to finish it. When pouring wine, you should never pour back handed. It is impolite to point with your finger. It is impolite to put your feet up on furniture with your shoes on. Sometimes, simply showing the soles of your shoes is considered rude. Whistling indoors is taboo. Russians sometimes say superstitiously that you will "whistle away your money". The origins of this are in superstition, as it used to be considered a sin: In general it is considered rude. Traditional Russian cheek kissing is done using three kisses, but it is not widely upheld all the time. , which literally means "Be Healthy" in the formal form of address. It used to be believed that saying this would help the sneezer keep from getting sick. Russian speakers will say it just as freely as an English speaker will say, "Bless you", but the superstitious origins of the phrase have been widely lost in both languages. Ruler of the Czar State Edit Czar Greg I adresses his people in Liberation Speach The Emperor is the head of state and his main task is to preserve and protect the rights and liberties of the Russian people, which are granted under the Constitution of Tsar. The Emperor is tasked to determine the domestic and foreign policy of the Czar government. The Emperor is also charged in awarding of state decorations, resolves problems on issues in immigration and has the power to grant pardons. Laws and Rule in Czar State Edit In the Czar state it is against the law to Murder, Rape, Steal and many more, crimes for murder are very seroious u are charged with a public execution, For rape ur genitels get chopped off and then u are shot 8 times and left to bleed on the streets, stealing is a minor offesnse compared to these for this u are sent to prison for 1â€"30 years depending on what u stole for instence stealing candy could get u a dolar fine or sent to jail for 2 months where as stealing somthing valuble gems, or money can lead u to a 45 year sentence. All though scricst these terms crime rate has gone down since these laws were put into affect. But as all countrys there will always be law breackers wich is why the czar has a police force Police Force Edit Czar police Russian Czar also has a police force wich every country needs its a modern police force wich uses the latest technology from its mp-7 Imported from Germany and it also uses other weapons such as the moisen nagant for hostage situatons the yakif-4 for standerd patrol Origins behind the flag.