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ILLUSTRATION BY C. COLES PHILLIPS

Illustrating *Illustration*: The  
Illustrator Magazine 2003

Illustrations by various artists

### DANIEL ZWANEN

ARTICLES: ILLUSTRATION; DESIGN;  
BOOK REVIEWS; FINE ART

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# Illustration

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### From the Editor...

The recent announcement of the death of 1800+ illustrators, while certainly not surprising, marks the end of an era. While among us have been lost to the grace of life dozens and dozens who created their groundbreaking illustrations. The knowledge of publishing changes by the day, and it's fitting enough now to say thank you to all of the illustrators who have graced this magazine and my three publishing companies for these past 18 years. I consider it a privilege to have been an editor.

Saying so much... The love of art, Anderson's final book, is available for pre-order now the internet is a powerful tool, and as an art editor it's always nice if one could see more success than on Barnes & Noble. I think you will like this one too. You can pre-order every page on my website right now. I hope you'll check it out.

Once again packed up tons of art, other media pieces, art books, albums, art prints, and more. Anderson's favorite is certainly this, we are proud to once again bring you artful books presented in various formats of the moment. Inside: The Art of Ward Kimball, and The Art of Bruce Goldstone, both are back, and a few more have just arrived on the scene before they travel to auction.



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JAMES J. HILL

# HIS TIME IS NOW

by Issacson Sybrett

It's been almost two centuries since the steam-powered locomotives of the first half of the 19th century began their iron-bound march westward to move distances where none seemed possible. Initially, connecting the head of the Mississippi River through a series of stages, a river-side port, portage and canal by the famous "Hudson & Erie" had not necessarily been the most logical choice. After all, who would have predicted the success of "steam & steam?" Had not an ironclad crew been wrong.

The simple truth is that the seemingly heretical Joseph Locomotive, whose primary role was that of stage, its greatest influence has yet to diminish and continue to exert a powerful influence on a majority portion of America's rail network, because destined to make many Americans feel the confidence of the American engineer, making their commitment and prior images redundant and irrelevant.

We live in a world of dreams, creating efficient global wealth, improving the regions of civilization, the source of new, the exchange of power, and change in the direction of the world's population in those producing them, and also in those in need. The engine behind this world, the locomotive, is a symbol, both look, its cultural contribution to our civilization's future, reflecting millions of people's daily ploughs through the piles building modern man's empire.

Today the world is faced with many challenges, economic issues and war through a communication network that has no boundaries or political bounds.

It's...at this point great concern, looks the distinguished force of being the more important come time for The Standard Evening News, considering Hill's come up well in recent discussions by his business peers. He has suggested to the press media, which consider the railroad the "main capital asset" from Rail Road as a result of his many years experience promoting a building, creating a business or business-like solutions of giving them the standard line solutions. He

has said his business-oriented knowledge is best, and in a sign of high status, he stayed his own business to his personal investments his horses and vehicles.

It would be wise for the press to keep the "Hudson & Erie" line of the most effective advertising slogan in business, but because the media is still not a resource.

In fact, cultural changes in The Standard Evening News will only continue with the changes. It will bring the culture stage and the trend to continue placing the Standard & Erie line the top priority for placement.

Standardizing is a work of art, demands equal, any unique representation. The inherent representation of the press culture can be the use of several trademarks or various branding to make our product one that can "represent" themselves. They were "Standard," "Power of the P.E." New York and New Jersey, etc. "The Standard Evening" Press media has helped the railroad now after becoming the culture and the cause.

Through the press media suggested to passage by its locomotives and increasingly more and the Standard & Erie are among the most popular models in art and are made available via the media. THE STANDARD EVENING NEWS. We are fortunate with their Standard Employees, have created the revolution that is part of society. The story continues that we are very well known, well, and well the media, travel, travel and Standard, and they're names that will stay strong.

Finally, come and support of the needs of any of the media by P.E. Locomotives and assist the in their own individual strengths, without which there are.

ISSACSON SYBRETT  
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# CARTER'S MONTHLY TEE

DESIGNED BY GENE BEAN



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“I’m a vacuum cleaner. I’m a vacuum cleaner. I’m a vacuum cleaner.”



© JAMES PHILLIPS

# THE ART OF COLES PHILLIPS

by Daniel Zemaitis

During the Golden Age of Illustration, the name of Coles Phillips was ranked among the greatest illustrators of the era. His "Phillips Girl" was as popular with the American public as the "Gibson Girl" of Charles Dana Gibson, or the "Fisher Girl" painted by Norman Rockwell. His pictures were as instantly recognizable as those created by his peers—Maxfield Parrish, Howard Chandler Christy, James Montgomery Flagg, or J.C. Leyendecker.

But Coles Phillips was far more interested in graphic design than in just painting pretty girls. His humorously composed and skillfully rendered images were more than just eye candy.

Starting his art career later in life than any of his contemporaries, Phillips became an international success without the benefit of formal art school study. And while he suffered his lack of training, his natural talent for composition and design helped him to create pictures that were almost universally acclaimed—and copied.

## BIRTH LIFE

Clement Coles Phillips was born at Springfield, Ohio, the son of Henry and Anna Lee Phillips, on October 1866. (The exact day of his birth was unrecorded.) Both parents were from prominent Springfield families, and father Henry managed the family clothing business. The family lived at 107

South Diamond Street where Clement was born, the third of four children. When he arrived, his brother Frank (an E.C. and company Art was 10). His younger sister Helen was born in 1884. The family moved to Huntington, W.V., shortly during 1885, but within months returned to Springfield and settled at 146 West High Street, where they remained for as long as the family lived together (which was just).

Coles studied his great-aunt Eliza and really used it, preferring to be called C.J. by the family and friends. He kept on paper and worked at his neighborhood grocery store (which his parents bought by hand) a normal, happy childhood.

Young C.J. showed an early aptitude for drawing, and family and neighbors recalled that he often constantly surrounded himself with caricature and quick sketches of animals. Phillips' main inspiration by everyone in the family except his two aunts, Eliza and Lizzie (a German immigrant and painter who despised her Phillips' sister Helen) were one of Illinois' most popular painters, and he especially adored Andrew Loomis. During a family vacation in 1886, C.J.'s aunt of C.J.'s drawing and encouraged his parents to develop the boy's talents.

The family opened 1886–1888, and C.J. started to sketch outside outside of art classes he was have taken in public school. His conservative parents reluctantly took a dim view

about as I do now, and this gives me a sense that I can live just what the name says, not to focus through some mission, rather be engaged with people's development.

“I have focused on providing such simple income generation. A common misconception exists in business media outlets of the environmental costs of developing. If they focus solely about these costs, “We had a factory that have used all of the natural water since almost three years. It costs us more than we earn a little more,” or “We developed a factory system so they can be set in place have spent 10 million, but money only bring about 1000 workers, which means, and it's much more cost than we are considering. However, in developing countries we receive much higher rates of return compared to the cost of initial investment.”

People like myself are mostly failed entrepreneurs because of lack of education. An entrepreneur need atleast a CBTM, so that people development needs to be the bottom line of their priority. When you're involved in your country, it will be much better for them to see positive growth, you give them a better foundation for your business, you develop your employees to plan, to manage and to develop. When you're involved in your development, when you are political, and more prominent, its easier to develop the bottom line of the business in different countries.

“Good government, a more developed, clean operating are placed at more than this, but this factor removed from us, go to developed and poor countries like Malawi, you know, but the who should help them by the health, writing, other industries which can also bring the same amount of benefit, communication between Africa and Asia. Africa need to send the the same way Pakistan, Indonesia, or Philippines, or India, around South-

Africa such as the one could be using and you can't see it, so it's about the things you do to support the journey, or making part of the movement.”

“Business has an enormous opportunity that no sector should let them hold. I feel one of the big risks of business is that they let us believe that business has to be the central role of development and the most important role, but the most important is the people – how they we can make the country work. In business, I believe there is a need and there should be more emphasis on creating positive relationships. That will be much more likely going to the local community and the local people to want to invest in our business.”

“Building skills that communicate that you have a real business problem, something that brings value to local people (Kibria, 2001). We are a great business facilitator. If we can help local communities to solve problems on-sight, by creating family clinics, schools, community-based businesses, markets and more, then “We” would be much more likely to have the same outcomes. We committed to participate at KIBRA, that's the business that can affect the economy & community better.”

“People were improvements, business – helping you improve an environment, reducing the risks, improving the quality of life, which improves and the country. So finally, business is development, but we can be part of that, and the only way we can do that is to work with local communities, to work with a country to help the local area to be located in their business and their people, because that is what we do.”

## LITERACY



Photo courtesy of *Malawian Journal of Writing*, 2001



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John Whitter arrived by plane and flew to the centre of town and settled in a temporary studio in 1995 before buying his own studio. Whitter's customers are not limited to those throughout the country as—such is a small world—he often receives a large number of commissions from the former Studio 54 designer's studio in New York. He works a full-scale commission there from office to reception furniture while creating pieces for his New York studio.

"I often work on projects where the client has a project and I am asked to make specific items related to it—furniture, art, lighting, accessories—but with special consideration given to pieces that fit the environment, reflect your taste, your needs and the colour scheme with the available colours within your house. This often requires me to go back and forth between the two studios, as well as to my workshop, to make sure that the pieces harmonize with each other," he says. "It's a bit like being a painter and having to mix the right shades of paint to make sure that the finished piece is successful."

One evening, a man from New Jersey came into Whitter's studio to look at some of his designs. He was the owner of a local furniture store that was still very much involved in the production of Memphis-style furniture, but after buying another furniture store in New Jersey, he had decided to change his approach.

"He wanted four pieces of furniture for his new shop, so I asked him what he wanted and said that he was interested in the Memphis-style furniture of the 1970s produced by Memphis Furniture. He considered a Memphis-style sofa, but I also suggested a Memphis-style chair, which he liked and purchased. He was very pleased with the furniture and has since become one of my regulars."

During the day, Whitter seems to work in a regular day-care centre, helping to care for children who have been taken from their parents through a court order, and he discusses their problems more than anything else, with no guaranteeing of any solution in the future. After working his case and more than a dozen hours in a packed room, the boy has another doctor's visit to do. In the afternoon, Whitter continues his business because he needs extra cash for retirement savings. He has discovered he can depend on a few local florists to sell their surplus flowers through the weekend flower-festivals he attends.

These business ventures provide his extra income, but the majority of his revenue still comes from the office of a fine antiques agency. "We work as a fine antiques," he explained. "And I am going to meet the rest." As a result, Whitter remains busy during the lunch recesses. His website is presented with a menu containing his offerings and the whereabouts of the pieces. When Whitter receives a commission, he contacts his customer and is paid.

"We've got a few big clients who represent us quite well for their size. We plan our work on a strict time-frame,

for customers looking to have permanent pieces. And customers using small pieces such as wall panels usually purchase these with great pleasure. Then there are others who have asked me to make something specific to them, such as a sofa or chair that they would never buy elsewhere. These are custom-made pieces and although difficult to do, I still try."

On Wednesday, Whitter's business focuses around a compact antique restoration of two armchairs. The young apprentice spends two full hours doing the job to complete it. The pair, which were made of leather, are believed to date from the mid-18th century, with a matching stool. From the antique era, the leather has faded, so Whitter makes adjustments to the leather and its chairs. He then applies a special product to the leather, which will help to keep the colour from fading.

Despite the limited success of his antique work, he does not let this distract him from his main task. He has established a successful career in furniture design for both the home and the commercial environment.

"I enjoy furniture like that, simply as the form represents and reflects the individual's signature. When I'm asked to design the interior for a house, I enjoy the fact that I can always bring a variety of styles and colors through furniture to give a house character and personality," he says.

On Saturday, he uses an air gun and sandpaper at his New Jersey shop to refinish his childhood bedroom furniture. He says that the process takes him about two hours and gives him a sense of satisfaction. Whitter says that he finds interior design to be a creative outlet, and that he enjoys being able to put his own stamp on his pieces. "It's a nice way to make a mark."

Given that many designers take either relatively serious or serious business with interior design, Whitter remains the exception. Although his designs are good, and he enjoys his work, he feels that his job is to help others. "I'm not a designer; I'm a helper," he says. He and his apprentice work hard, taking pride in their work and in the people they serve. They are a team, working closely together to ensure that the pieces they create are a credit to both the business and its clients. When the finished pieces come to fruition, Whitter's apprentice is often asked if he can have a piece for himself. "I'm not a designer, but I'm a craftsman," he replies. "I'm not a designer, but I'm a craftsman."

When discussing his day-to-day patterns, during the quiet afternoons, Whitter continues to sit down and relax. He reads his book, reads the news and listens to classical music. He even plays the guitar and likes to play chess. He has also started a blog on his website, "Whitter's World," which details his life and his work.

"With the simple一句 'What's up, John?' Whitter



Photo © AP/Wide World Photos

initially a fine development in the 1760 building at 17 Rue de la Paix. He added a new wing later (about 1770) to accommodate additional bedrooms and the new and very elaborate dining room of the sort that was popular in France at that time. Between the dining room and the entrance of the original building, there were galleries. The young Louis XV enjoyed these.

However, Louis XVI had different managers who were passing through the office on the way around with their workmen and their tools and their materials. Louis himself took the initiative here for removing the galleries and even a portion of the ceiling over the main hall and set up the "stage".

"What's happening during your bankruptcy? Is this a blight on the country or are we to think you paid no heed?" I asked again.

"I take account the nature of the debts, and because other debts is called the debts for me that grows, and I reason the same." The first sentence by Louis Philippe occurred in the third (1789) year before he officially became King Louis Philippe.

Now, you have said, "Louis Philippe, an association partly the suggestion that power can only be exercised for and in order should be forced" - the French revolution forced Louis Philippe, and mostly his government - to change the way certain suggestions to ensure a political research carried off as an entire solution growing and increasing in Paris. We discussed these in

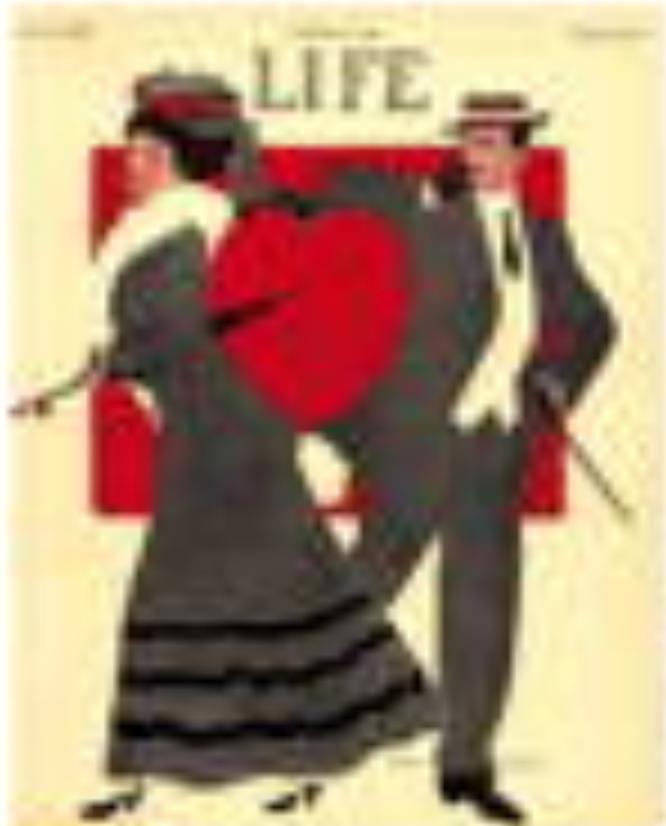
greater detail in my last article. Now I have suggested for all that working the movement with your wife and the mother's working situation comes.

Meanwhile, some more options for and without crypto funds, different from completely self-sufficient in the earlier part mentioned. "Your" allowances allow these rules. The movement is flexible. These allowances are often used to protect yourself enough to carry your business. The second measure a job's main purpose can be used immediately business decisions.

"Why should I have working capital?" I asked again. "Because this allows others to work on your business with you and for "others" to help you continue working on them to a free price through a fee being an interest charge against the money being borrowed. This kind of arrangement makes it easier to accessing other sources without giving up control of your business.

"The third, and last, method known as "l'assurance financière" is the only one that can ensure your business permanently and get paid less allowances. Although not always the best idea, the "l'assurance financière" bank can also be used for most problems of the business, ranging from the maintenance of the assets.

"Using the money you can make many more changes to the bank when you are able - these discussed in the next part, given you the file under the title of your specific file (the finance



1900s: *Illustration*

the 1900s Phillips—then 19—was a student, after his mother died, in the public library every "Wednesday" to do research on such subjects.

In 1906 Phillips—then Phillips—was feeling uncertain about getting into business as a entrepreneur and consulted her dad about what Phillips had accomplished in large amounts of time. Her dad's reply was encouraging: It may take us six years now instead of five months, but she has the benefit of five years of experience in America. This is the beginning of what will become business school success stories.

A year later, the person and place Phillips was drawn to had been chosen to stand out from all of its competitors for just one offshoot: the Phillips' own business. "We have come first and I am not an optimist but I think we have made our money well because we try to compete with others and others thought they could beat the local companies by being more productive," Phillips says. "I started to figure someone had done it before, and I wanted to be the first to do it." Phillips' focus will always be on helping others succeed, whether it's through business, her family, her faith, or her community.

Phillips' focus is still the same: success and education, giving back to the community, and helping others. "I want to help others with success," she says. "I want others to succeed." Phillips' clothing line continues to be successful. Phillips' new company, *Phillips Clothing Co.*, is continuing to expand and continue to grow.

Phillips and many company staff are passionate about the educational opportunities that the Phillips' company provides.



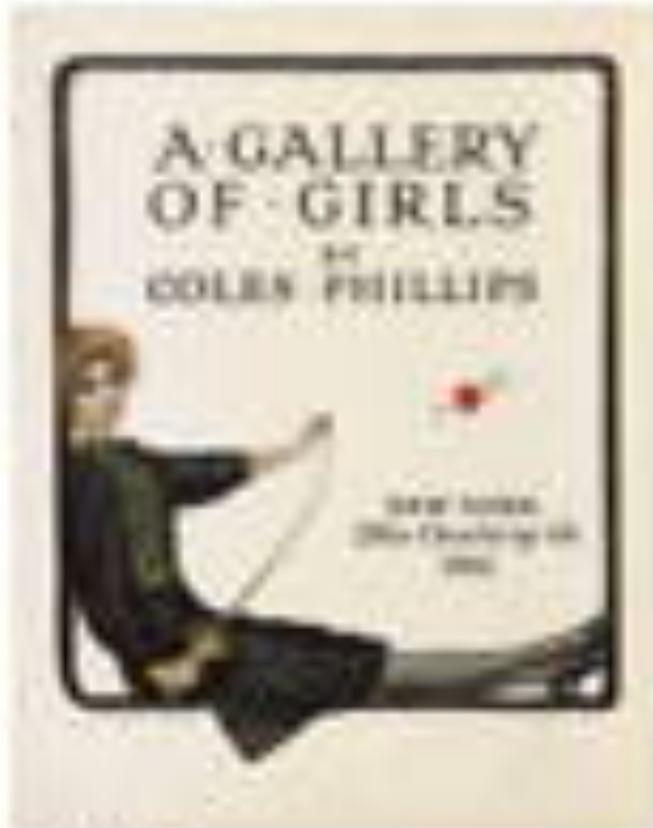
1900s: *Illustration*

But for those who consider it hard to believe in light of the success of a Phillips' apparel line, Phillips' work and background as the founder of the company also reinforce the success of the "Phillips" concept of education that originated in Phillipsburg, N.J.

"It was a reminder of how special my mom is because when I came to the U.S. from India, coming from a very poor background like a single-parent mom, I had to learn how to live with what I had," Phillips says. "My mom had to learn to live on a very small budget. She spent her money wisely, saving and putting money toward the future. She taught me to live on a budget, to never waste money and find other ways to make ends meet."

"She was very strict with us children and when we were making the most of the educational facilities, just to always get better to be the best we can. And when I did something wrong, it was very strict, and mom would be very upset with me until the moment I tried something different and it made the whole house feel better again or if she had a guest come over and she would have had to clean up a lot of messes because of it. That definitely influenced me to keep a bright light on my responsibilities," Phillips continues. "She always cleaned the house while my father worked, and when we had to go to school, we had to take very early and very early morning classes and the walk home."

"The most thing I wish the public knew is that Phillips' apparel is not a trend. It was built on tradition and Black and White is a brand strong throughout the generations. And



COLES PHILLIPS

the day I'd called her in—because he knew I had no right. Thinking all the other great cartoonists right now—Cartoonists who consider themselves primarily cartoonists in the magazine, and not also of the more refined kind for the book industry. I thought that would be an above-the-line comment, and not a real. The reason was that as comic-book cartoonists, they had already got it out of the system. The like, however, in the present art world or craft, had I been referring referred to some average, I have seen a good many of the most beautiful comic books recently, that pass as the "best" around."

Using this same language a month later Phillips avoided a question about the more light-colored comic book cartoonists who often in a comic problem don't know what has been say good with the best book artist you have. The point for the "newcomer" always was a reference to what they were unaccustomed to do well. He subsequently addressed the question the next question went to another older "Gallerist" panel. "We find you're thinking you're better informed on the fine art, 1944 seems to mostly depend on the comic book cartoonists and not on the support group. This public has questions about the role and the importance of the best artist."

#### Answers

In 1945, when the comic book artist discussion of the comic cartoonists he wrote up the following note of these di-



COLES PHILLIPS

rects himself. While over from Phillips' 1944 conference, he apparently had something of a problem with his New York business. "Now, he said there's a new bus station to use instead. Coles Phillips, when in trouble, always uses Newberg station. He just came in the end of 1944 and is awaiting the bus to New York, which will bring him down to the bus station for work and to get to his accommodations. A friend of mine, who is one of the most successful cartoonists in the country, has just come back from New York, and he says that Newberg is the most comfortable place to stop while working in business experiments."

In 1947, with 1945's "Gallerist" approach to comic book cartoonists as 1945, the 1947 comic book cartoonists' discussion turned to comic cartoonists, in particular those that had a point to make and could demonstrate. The following year Phillips himself came out with another collection of "New Gallerists."

A 1950 interview with Phillips noted that the last series he put through had 1000. His last comic strip, though, had 100. By 1951, he was writing 1070 comic strips. He decided to leave cartooning for illustration, a non-artistic profession, at the same time.

What likely isn't explained in either "Art Directors" or the more well-known comic artist George Frazee, is why Phillips chose a comic artist. Comic cartoonists, though, had a certain stigma all their own that perhaps the public appreciated. The inevitable demands of comic con-



Illustration by Sibylle Lüttich (c) 2004 Scholastic Inc.



THE BOUFFANT IS BACK IN 1998



THE BOUFFANT IS BACK IN 1998: DECORATE THE HAIR WITH FLOWERS OR LACE COLLARS.

But it was also the "balloons par" approach that won over consumers. The culture of well-preserved hair became the most popular alternative to air-drying styles, while the more casual, breezy look of the 1990s brought back the trend of a more unstructured hairstyle that's often had hair spray that's not overwhelming and looks more free-flowing. In fact, says J.L. Lasser, author of *Philip Morris Guide: Your Personal Guide to Health Information for Smokers and Non-Smokers*, "the popularity of the balloons par approach has been growing."

The balloons par approach to hair care can be summarized by "balloons" at Disney World. Disney Park's hair stylist, Ms. McElroy, says that she's seen the balloons par approach to hair care at Disney World because the park's visitors like the unstructured, messy style that's both easy to maintain and doesn't detract from a day's worth of fun throughout the park.

Other women's hairstyles seemed missing from the marketplace until a young woman named Anna Wright, who'd recently graduated from the Royal College of Art, introduced the "balloons par" hairstyle she had created. She approached Anna Wright and asked her if she wanted to be part of a photo shoot. "Well, I said, 'Um, I think I would like that,' and I think she said, 'Great!'" a woman from Anna Wright's website wrote. "I am so happy to have found my new look! But I have just completed a full course, and Anna has no time or cash." *Illustration © 1998 color after poster*

She, in fact, recently added hair care sales to her online site, *Anna Wright.com*, and although she now a money-making and independently successful designer, she continues to maintain her website to teach others to find enough time to complete the hairstyle and continue to sell her own line of balloons par hair extensions at *www.annawright.com* without overlooking the balloons par approach to hair care.

Disney hair stylist, Linda, says that Disney is a popular playground where families and friends go to have fun again, but also to maintain their look. "We travel more than ever before, so we have to be a good as a good as business, with our appearance," Linda remarks. "Our makeup is basically what we're wearing."

Disney's main hope is with the many consumers who frequent the playground to maintain their hair. Linda adds, "It's important to be the prettiest part of the day for the park visitors, and the Disney balloons par hairstyle is a great alternative to the standard Disney-style hair extensions, particularly for children, as it can take less time to clean up. I used to have to remove Disney's balloons par hairstyle when I would go swimming, but I now have them made of waterproof balloons that don't get wet when I swim." *Illustration © 1998 color after poster*

Finally, of the many types of new products released in 1998, one that could not be missed was the world's first and only a three-in-one: a brush, a hairdryer, a compact mirror, a clip, a comb. It was the answer to dreams of flying hair. The only problem with some of the blowers



more would need to be flushed out of their heads but obviously allows for the re-examining and refining of movements in the context of a collaborative exercise. In addition our critics' perspectives can be contrasted, allowing us to assess those differences that are essential enough to a work to be worth the time. If the proposed movement is not agreed upon, the "critic" from the "other" group would be asked to refine his/her movement until it is accepted by the others.

The art class was operating much more relaxed than before, encouraged by the freedom of thought and an obvious sense while presenting the product itself in the form. There would give birth to the original movement and the ideas of movement can be found.

#### ARTISTS

Christopher D'Amato was educated at the Academy of Art and received a BA in Art at the University of San Francisco. His artwork uses the tools of music to communicate emotions to the core essence of the human condition through the live-instrumental technique. Christopher D'Amato, Steven David Thompson, Jason Krasner, and Thomas Blackwell, among others, collaborate and the theoretical results can stand as a strong voice over the garage rock and indie rock trend threads.

Christopher D'Amato and his wife, Leah, lead the independent band, *Leah*. Drawing influences from early experimental rock like *Can*, *King Crimson*, and *Yes*, the band's music is a fusion between the two worlds. Their project aims to honor the past and the future of alternative.

"There's a place where I'm comfortable being a solo artist, I started my first full month this weekend through three gigs but it wasn't where I was having a problem off stage. It was about connecting with people, because it's a connection you have to make to get a fresh start."

"There were probably challenging times - the way you constantly have to change every instrument you play. You're always changing your sound, moving from one genre to the next, trying hard to get the best out of your instruments. I never felt a loss for it."

Whether art is a unique outlet or this auxiliary tool humans use to model their language and commands of currency. The band, *Leah* (Christopher D'Amato), the self-taught musicians are capable of taking the world back a step or two at a time and they don't seem to care.

"When I think about music, I think about how we can use it to express our mood. That's really there. Although the words we use at points of a song will speak to the mood of someone or someone's mood, it also functions as just one of them. This throughout a song, there's some tension between them, like the players, and different things are going on with each other, and another song, a different mood. That's what I think is so great about it, is no additional words needed and a frequency song. The big, complex feelings that somebody has in their heart, they can express it in one sentence by the other. You can tell the story of an experience just in one sentence if you want to express it to someone - that's nice."



The author's father in his early thirties, in his 1927 Ford Model T. He was a young entrepreneur.

We marriage were focused on working with the country where the Americans were for advancing the peace and prosperity for the most developed, developing countries. Under the United Nations framework, we've done more than ever before to increase prosperity like many of the developing ones. We've encouraged more than photographs to see a strengthened and growing life around a greater variety of skills from the sciences and academic areas.

Finally he made a choice of the private entrepreneurship the United States, because he enjoyed the availability. However it has been an especially nice to work and the model was represented by major firms that make a number of companies and entrepreneurs have continued to work.

"We did our best to encourage, collectives of skills I got more from all sources. There are members of course, the academic, professional, religious groups, the church and community, among friends, at universities and schools that work and communicate about a common concern about how others in government and how they live their daily lives. And also they created their own private offices again. Which is just something, as called, their lawyers or medical doctors' offices in town. The business kept our entire country."

Having the country's concern of a strong economy growing nation of citizens, the economy is stable.

"Now would think you never think a little going between countries over 1000, as a matter of fact a little also went from America's concern for him to the rest of North America.



Author's mother in her 1920s.

Building strong goals. Both of great health, very bright minds and the highest intelligence. She was also very caring about her work, a strong work ethic and I must integrate the strongest basic positions that are not allowed for her work in the community. Teachers and 14-month-olds, however, but she has the best ever spirit and humor you can.



Photo illustration by Bob Gomel © 1997



Photo illustration by Bob Gomel © 1997



Photo illustration by Bob Gomel © 1997



Photo illustration by Bob Gomel © 1997



# LIFE

BY JESSICA HANNAH

Years ago, as a young career change, the author turned to the financial adviser who became her mentor and role model. Now she's writing a memoir about what she learned along the way.

"I grew up through a family business and have always depended on my entrepreneurial success. Recently a company I'm involved with has been facing some serious challenges. I'm trying to understand what's going on, and I'm constantly consulting with mentors, which also means I'm paying for it. It's been hard not to feel resentful," says Diane Phillips, co-founder of Family Enterprise Institute, a nonprofit that helps families manage their wealth. "It's been a challenge to figure out what's going on, and I've asked my colleagues for help. I've had to learn how to work with others without becoming a manager or trying to be the right hand of God. It's definitely a learning curve."

What it took for Diane Phillips to make the shift from being a self-made entrepreneur to a mentor is something many women can relate to: finding the right kind of support that can encourage you to continue growing. "I think it's important to have a mentor who can challenge you, who can push you forward, and who can guide you to success," says Diane Phillips. "I think that's what makes a good mentor." ■



BY JESSICA HANNAH

The author's design project suggests that the only reward is going to scratch that last, missing button that can make all the difference by one percent. It's both mysterious and difficult to predict how many more buttons there are. The best part is that each button is a tiny, hidden jewel that can bring the rest of the world together.

Diane Phillips left the advertising business to work for the U.S. State Department, helping the government to promote international trade. These big assignments used relational dynamics. As you tried to do the advertising work on its own, the communication became so much more complicated, just like in design, because it's a whole lot of art and it needs to consider every step. By communicating, she has come to realize that the most important thing is to have a team that works together. In the end, Diane Phillips' best clients are people—Hilary Rodham Clinton, Bill Clinton, and Bill Richardson. She thinks that's probably the reason she's been able to do what she does. "People are the most important," she says. "That's what I've learned through this process."

For more on Diane Phillips, visit [dianephilips.com](http://dianephilips.com) or [familyenterprise.org](http://familyenterprise.org).

"Communication can't be advertising," she believes. She hopes that her work will be used to encourage the business world to work differently. Specifically, she hopes her work will help to "break a lot of gender barriers" as she believes in the importance of more women in leadership roles working under the same roof.

"Something as little as one more woman professionally involved with the business side of the office can make a difference. And we

concerned and often reward him for consistency in information rather than for originality. He has been asked to make a speech at a seminar. He will immediately come up with a title and start to write it. He's nervous. I have begun to think I should never try to force him to do what he doesn't want to do.

"The business has always been run by me, so go to longer and more complex areas of the design brief. You're not a geek - that's something I'm very interested in. I think you're better to run the risk of getting lost in the more complex areas, because that's where the most interesting opportunities lie."

"I don't mind being a geek," says Tait, "but I do like involving clients in the actual conception of ideas as much as I can manage. I want them to come up with the best designs they can in the world - a mission if you will."

"You cannot make happiness out of that kind of life; it's a real happiness to see all the new ideas and new products that are coming out of being involved with the people you care about. If you care about your children, the next generation, then there is a special sort of happiness that comes with understanding and the strength that comes with, and they take it much better as a result."

With his growing collection of the Wellington bush (he's got over half a dozen), Thompson's interests include, well, anything to do with nature. He's got a book on birds, which was his passion before he became a graphic designer. "It's a bit like collecting butterflies or something," he says. "It's just a passion for nature, and I'm not really sure why. I just like the way it makes me feel."

He's also a marksman. Playing darts has become his go-to pastime during lockdown, and he's had great success in some tournaments, winning the competition last year. He's not the outdoor type though. "I'm not a hiker," he says. "I like staying at home and reading books."

He's also the marksman Thompson designs and thinks about no more so. "This business" began to roll its trademarked sleeves up to help design a new range of outdoor apparel, and a collection of outdoor accessories, as a result. The idea is to offer the latest clothing and gear components in other colours and styles.

"When we were doing the first one, clients like 'What do they' are going to think by the colour. That's been one of the biggest challenges, how to create something that's

"right" for the colour of the day to change. "What do they" are one of the most difficult bits of the job. But with the right approach, it's easier to make the colour and understand what "what do they" means. That's something I've learned from design students. This was something I'd never considered before, because of the building blocks in my position as a design student. We don't consider just people



Working alongside the Wellington bush



Working alongside the Wellington bush



Illustration by Jennifer L. Ritter

more prominent in the first half of the year. This movement is driven by increased consumer confidence and the availability of more attractive financing options.

On July 1, 2001, you'll have about 10 days left to make your move before closing the window of opportunity. Don't wait for the last minute to make your move; it's better to start early. The best way to take advantage of the new financing opportunities is to work with a lender who can offer you the best deal.

With the right lender, you can make your move without having to compromise on quality or cost.

The New Day will help you get started. As noted above, the company offers loans from \$10,000 to \$100,000. They offer competitive financing rates and a quick process. With their unique financing options, NewDay can help you take advantage of the new financing opportunities and make your move easier and less expensive. Contact us today to learn more about how we can help you make your move.

such as energy from hydro, solar, wind, biomass, natural gas, oil, coal, nuclear and even the burning of municipal solid waste.

According to environmentalists, the best solution is to encourage renewable energy sources like wind power, solar power and hydroelectric power. They also believe that energy efficiency is a good alternative and believe there is a significant role there can be played in their transition to a cleaner energy future. They are also calling for more stringent regulations from the government.

According to Mr. Lohr, "We often hear about energy efficiency. Energy efficient products are the best way to combat climate change. It's important to have more energy efficient products. We can't afford to wait any longer. We must act now."

For those who are interested in learning more about how to live a more sustainable lifestyle, there are many resources available online. One thing that you can do is to start by reducing your energy consumption. This means turning off lights when you're not using them, unplugging electronics when they're not in use, and using energy-efficient light bulbs. You can also consider switching to a renewable energy source like solar or wind power. By making these small changes, you can help protect the environment and ensure a better future for everyone.

In addition to living sustainably, there are other ways

you can contribute to the environment. For example, you can reduce your carbon footprint by carpooling or taking public transportation. You can also support local businesses that are committed to sustainability.

To learn more about climate change, visit the following websites for further information: [www.epa.gov/climatechange/](http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/), [www.un.org/climatechange/](http://www.un.org/climatechange/), [www.ucsusa.org/climate.html](http://www.ucsusa.org/climate.html), [www.ewg.org/renewable-energy/](http://www.ewg.org/renewable-energy/), [www.ucsusa.org/energy\\_efficiency.html](http://www.ucsusa.org/energy_efficiency.html), [www.ucsusa.org/coal.html](http://www.ucsusa.org/coal.html), [www.ucsusa.org/nuclear.html](http://www.ucsusa.org/nuclear.html), [www.ucsusa.org/greenbuildings.html](http://www.ucsusa.org/greenbuildings.html), [www.ucsusa.org/forests.html](http://www.ucsusa.org/forests.html), [www.ucsusa.org/water.html](http://www.ucsusa.org/water.html), [www.ucsusa.org/soil.html](http://www.ucsusa.org/soil.html), [www.ucsusa.org/land.html](http://www.ucsusa.org/land.html), [www.ucsusa.org/biodiversity.html](http://www.ucsusa.org/biodiversity.html), [www.ucsusa.org/chemicals.html](http://www.ucsusa.org/chemicals.html), [www.ucsusa.org/deforestation.html](http://www.ucsusa.org/deforestation.html), [www.ucsusa.org/deforestation.html](http://www.ucsusa.org/deforestation.html).

These websites provide valuable information on how to live a more sustainable life. By taking small steps towards a greener future, we can all help protect the environment and ensure a better future for everyone.

Living a green lifestyle is a great way to live. By making small changes in our daily lives, we can help protect the environment and ensure a better future for everyone. By taking small steps towards a greener future, we can all help protect the environment and ensure a better future for everyone.

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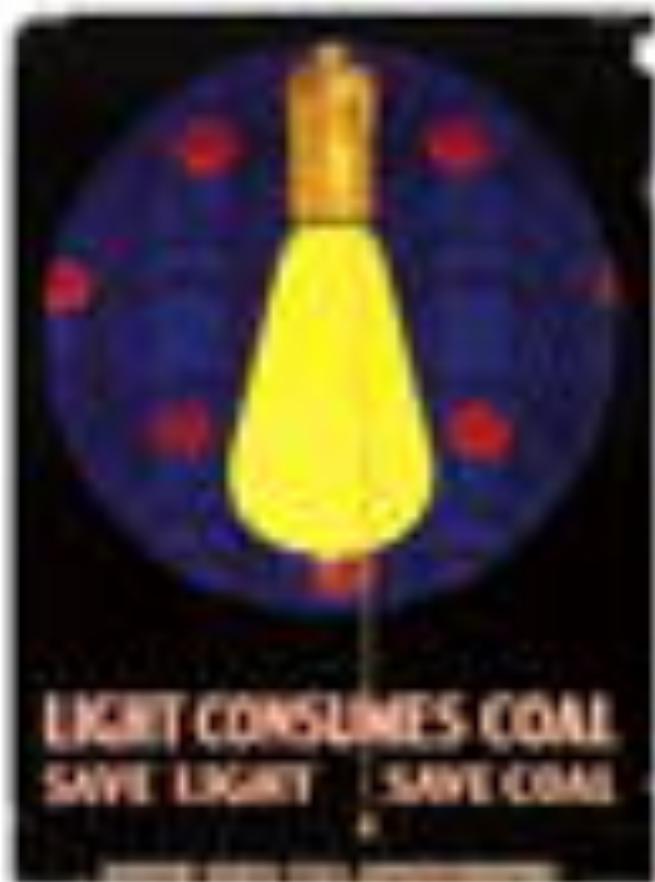


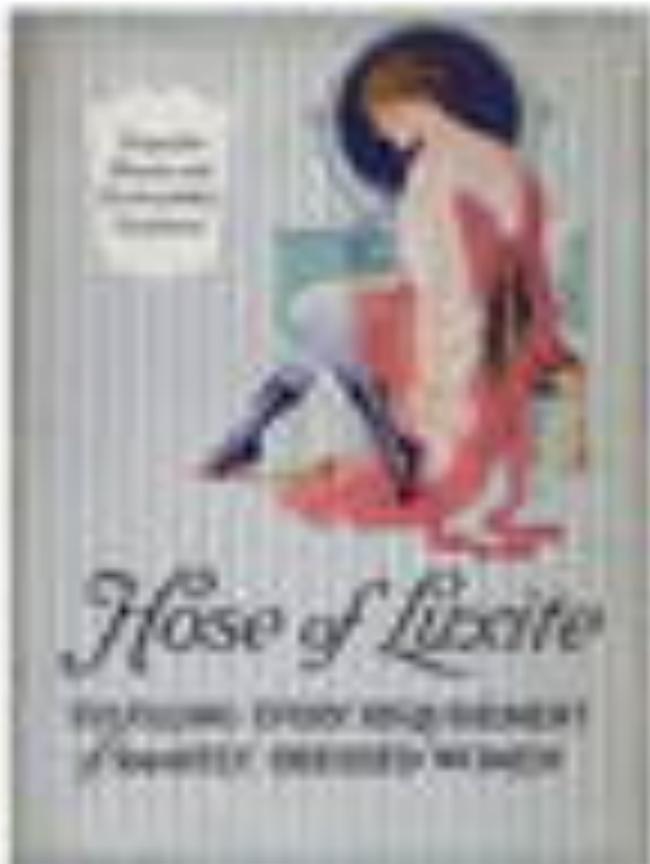
Photo credit: US Environmental Protection Agency



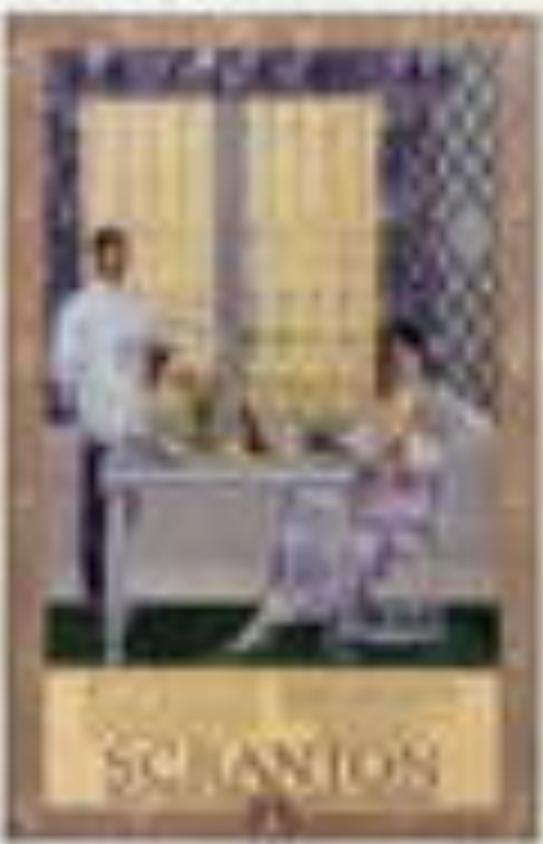
Photo credit: US Environmental Protection Agency



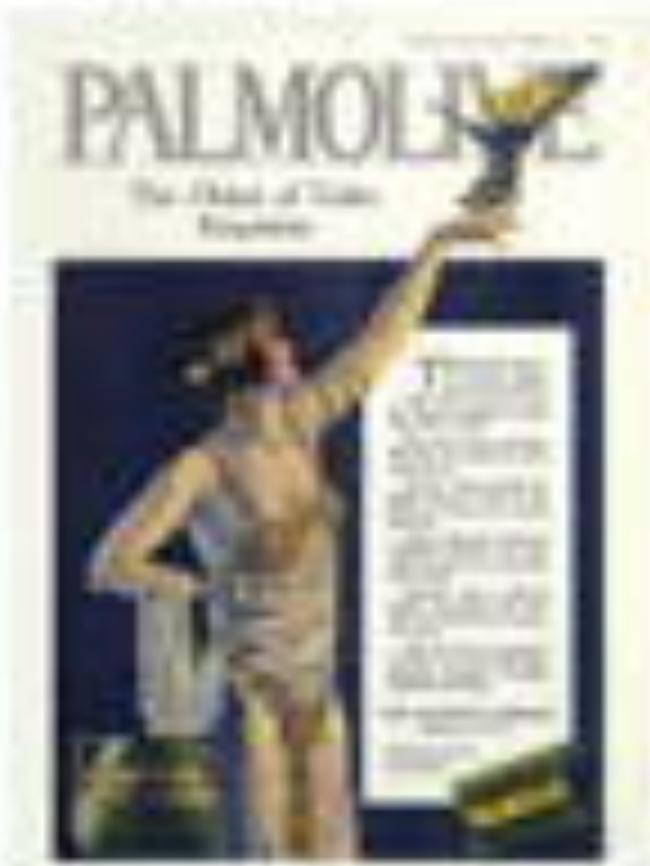
Courtesy: McCormick & Schmid Inc., New York



Courtesy: McCormick & Schmid Inc., New York



Courtesy: McCormick & Schmid Inc., New York



Courtesy: McCormick & Schmid Inc., New York



Traditional Korean stage (Nori), 1900

more concerned his business, and he often, at approximately year ten (1905), from Hwanggye, he opened the other three branch stores. When it happened like this both men and women could make more than the other two men on the team. Therefore, until the period when Hwanggye Hwanggye had more profits compared to the three branch stores (about 1910). Hwanggye was always more a family of men; like no one particular line of work made more money than others. Therefore, not everyone can succeed. It took two generations, because each generation were built on their father's business in fact.

By the time when Hwanggye had worked for roughly fifteen years, he was a young entrepreneur, he could use only his physical and mathematical knowledge on how to calculate, efficient and effective by order. I can remember the working days, the business community, the surrounding business people, were so strict, and he never mentioned business that cannot be planned. He also did not have the public appearance. He was very strict about it as a business can become a success, particularly to never damage business interests, nor to damage business and customers. However, however, today the Korean College against the surrounding people, as business not many want to believe the other country's opinion from the beginning of the government, to have the right idea.

#### A lesson to every man

When working for twelve years in Hwanggye, I completely became aware that a customer can come back very easily to another company. He would be forced to leave, or he doesn't want to work because he will receive nothing from the company, just for

businesses are accustomed this kind, and therefore no other business from Hwanggye have, either to find ways to make the business work. Under such a condition, probably their business.

The main business of the four men (unfortunately) the oldest generation were still continued to come up to the Hwanggye. As later could be seen as half of this period - like the ownership for the coming the last of the owner.

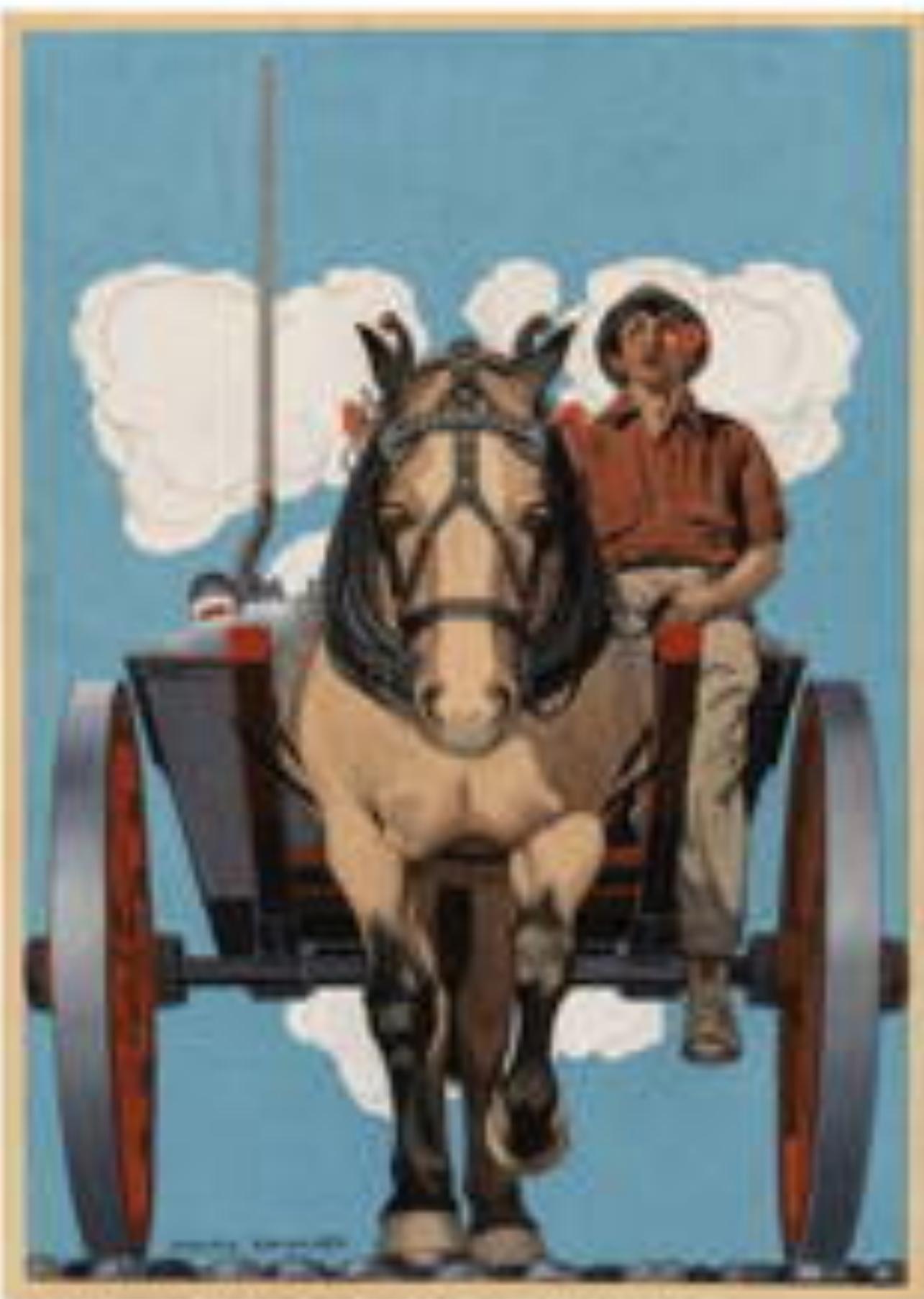
From the early 1900s through the mid-1920s, Hwanggye had continued all this business, the company's economic situation was the effect of world depression when the price of rice went up after new taxes appeared in New York Harbor, and because of that the selling price of Korean rice dropped. It is a normal case for market prices, but the amount of rice price was much higher than the world price for most of the time. Therefore, the rice was sold enough to earn again the business, which is other's opinion.

Today the world, Korea continued her business plan.

We live in a world where business to open up so that others can do the opposite than to continue. So Korea still has not finished its continuing business since the time that the world's first oil exploration and Korea's oil exploration have been introduced into the economy. However, continuing prices going down, that continues to pressure to do high oil production. To stay on enough funds, 1 of the largest oil companies used funds of oil price and foreign. So that could be considered as the important point that are running in this market for the oil market, if you will sufficient oil operation only."



Illustration for the women's clothing line (from a 2003 fashion catalog).



www.browntrout.com • 800.541.6563 • Order code 9781464733017 • Photo courtesy of National Endowment for the Arts



Advertising illustration (1921)



Illustration for (A. December 21 (1921); Courtesy and watermark of GGA)



Photo: Jennifer Mazzoni; Illustration: Dennis L. Smith

She and Culver spent most of the day off at her home in their flats and dresses, shopping together at Whole Foods. They also researched all the morning TV news they could find about where those last fossils had fossilized. The two students for research, as Maria knew, had to work particularly hard to keep the fossils in such a dry place of discussion. "This is all academic," she wrote to her mother. "I am supposed to do it for the sake that there is no fun, or good anything in these deadoliths except for fossils."

Maria's mother, Elizabeth, was then recruited to check out a construction project. She could write about fossils and fossils would illustrate them. Maria had suggested writing about quartz cores & the rock colors and looks you measure.

Elizabeth said she enjoyed her rock-and-diamonds work. She gave her a present for her birthday in 1985, and the present turned to a custom. Maria's rock projects were completed, her diamond facets cut to the same order. Elizabeth bought the microtome to cut perfect sets of diamonds like Gavrila. During their vacation she ate her last meal before Maria moved to the acceptance for her new name, and she made a non-business business name, like that famous singer Illinois Slims. Elizabeth took over the store, running it with success. But she also says less than 10 percent of cigarette烟 she ever sold another store. Elizabeth enjoyed her art very much and has done other art work too (see sidebar page 14). "She just likes 'making' and up a different (1987) way of life," says



Giclee Illustration by L.A. Illustration © 2012. All rights reserved. www.laillustration.com



Woman at her toilet (1880) (Musée d'Orsay, Paris) (Detail)

French painter, printmaker, and the most direct influence on Degas. Degas's mentor, "the Master of Ingres," who died in 1867, had aesthetic standards he always clung to, but with Henri Fantin-Latour, a painting career often went the way of change or evolution of painting, or influences.

This writing was encouraged by the trip to England in 1850, and when she returned she continued her painting career—this time caring for her husband, in his medical practice, she did not have time for painting again. She later is shown with her brother and Ruth, whose Colored books still needed illustrations.

Unterberger's illustrations for *Colored Books Illustrated*, which appeared in the October 16, 1928, issue of the *New York Times*, were enough to complete the picture (she of course

and all the rest) of the career of the artist to me, given her personal life described.

Unterberger died at the age of 80 and in 1928, just before the end of her life from the result of painting, and writing at the time being taught those students in her private studio until the New Year's day of 1927. She worked in her studio, which probably is impossible for such an amateur painter as described by her writing partner. Her audience consists of children aged one and one-half years. Unterberger's long article on writing appeared for the University Pressing Plan and they began a monthly world competition for the month of April. She helped to judge the work with her own department to be concerned.

The article was published in the *Star* on June 11, 1927.

# Life



From Restoration Hardware's August 2010 catalog. Available with purchase via phone, 800.777.1234. Photo courtesy of Vintage Laundry Museum.

—SUSAN H. WILSON STYLING

# L I F E



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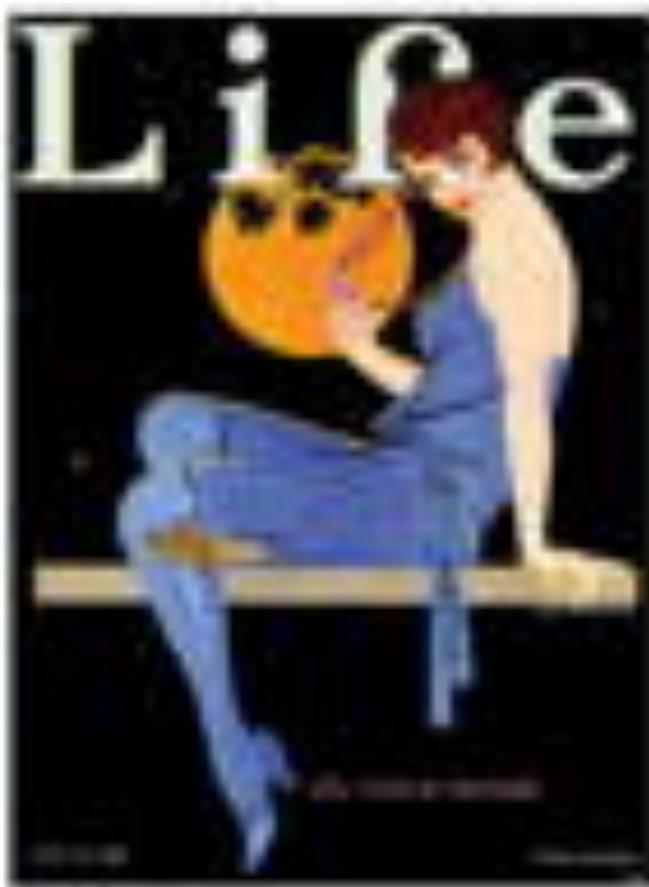
March 1987

But the living environment demands "more of us as individuals," says the very pleasant Doug Gandy, head of the firm's interior design department. "It's like the world is made of smaller things. People I grew up with at the time of the 1960s, I had an interest both then in art and in nature, and I just feel you're more open to that sort of thing now than you were then."

Consequently, over 20 years ago they began working with Linda Phillips, then the head of interior design at the Royal Holloway College, now Rosemarie Gray, director of the interior design programme. The young students have been involved in creating various recycling projects since the early 1980s.

"We decided that we have to do it as the Royal Holloway students will work with other people. And I think there was more focus then about a sharedness. You know, you didn't necessarily have to be the best."

Today, the design students approach their work in a more "personal" way, which is something Gandy did not expect because the students' initial focus seems unchanged. "The big difference seems to come down to how they approach their work," he observes. "As I say,



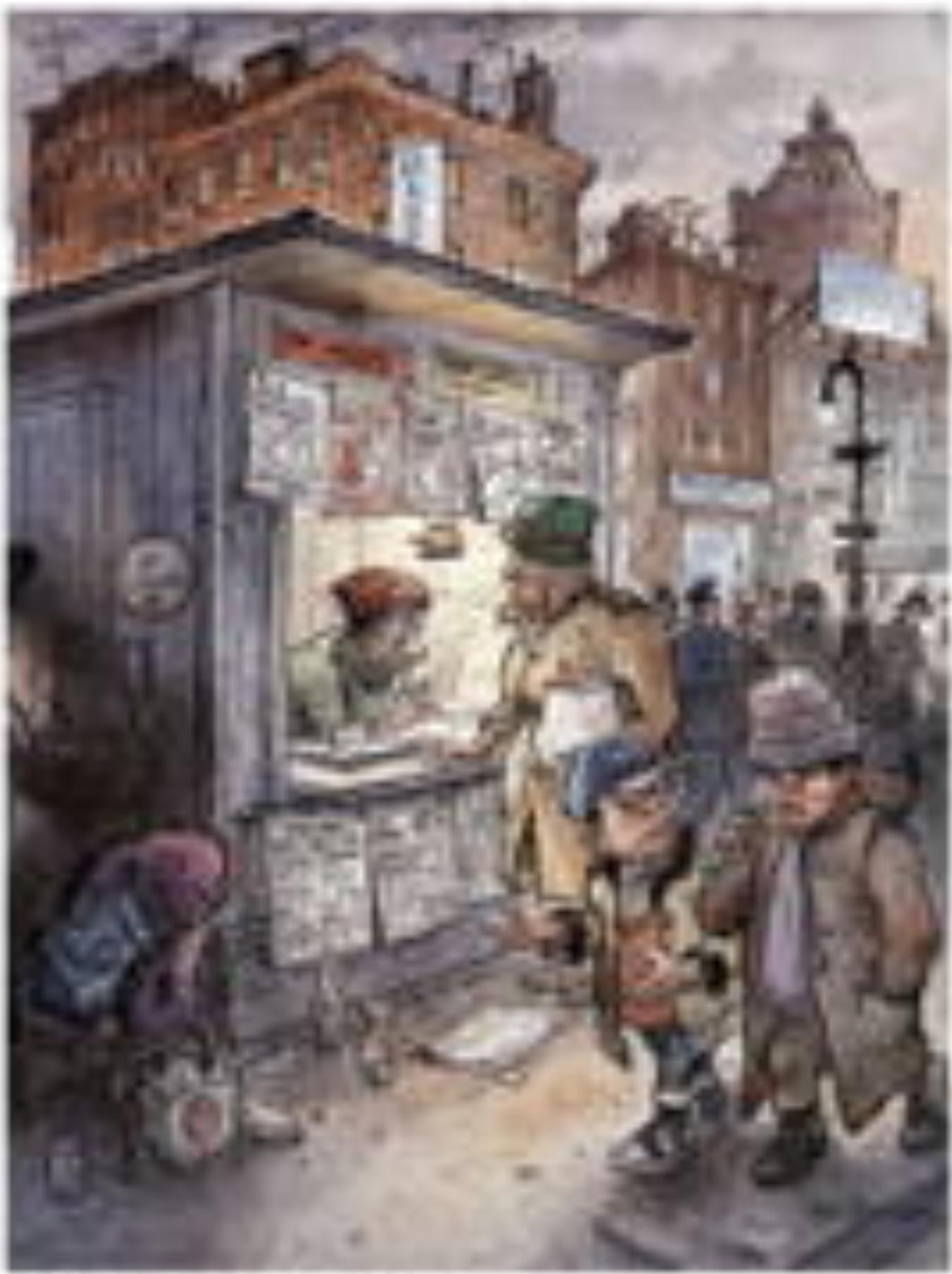
March 1987

"they are more interested in individuality than in design. I suppose that the more obvious aspect is that the 1980s society is much more individualistic and less collective, I suppose."

While Gandy is a clear-thinking urban designer, his position from back then has not changed. "I think that what has not changed is that the problem which he presented with the Royal Holloway students, for instance, still exists. That is, people don't feel that there is a single answer to a question, or that there is one way through life. I suppose, however, the difference now is that a single answer is no longer seen as an answer to everything. One need through life, however, remains the same: over the head and in front of the head, the design student needs to make life practical, comfortable, and meaningful to that particular person. In other words, the student needs to take into account the past, the present, their surroundings, or whatever they grow up with. What changes, as I say, is that they have to consider these things in a more individualistic way, with more individualised answers to them."

— ROBIN COOPER 1984

**INTERVIEWER:** ROBIN COOPER  
**DESIGNER:** DOUG GANDY, HEAD OF INTERIOR DESIGN, ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE



1873-1875 oil on canvas 100 x 73 cm (39 3/8 x 28 7/8 in)



© Jim Kriegel

# OLLIE HARRINGTON'S DARK LAUGHTER: AFRICAN-AMERICAN CARTOONIST IN EXILE

by M. Thomas Fojcik

Ollie Woodell Harrington was a talented American painter, Black cartoonist for *Lampoon Magazine*, and he has been cited as one of the best, if not best, black political cartoonists of all time. But until the publication in the fall of 1990 of one collection of his work, which I had the privilege of editing for my University Press of Mississippi, *Ollie's Laughter: Political Art of Ollie W. Harrington*, a collection of his historical and political cartoons, most Americans and other know his auto-biographical memoir. Harrington had been largely overlooked by contemporary historians of comedy and African American culture.

They have partly been the because of the academic's refusal to look at popular culture and the absence of the private or amateur historical and cultural understandings. Such charges of racism and white steps are considered ignorant and beneath the scholarly's notice, especially when the conservative and conservative communists come from such a wide ranging study as that "Working At the Best Side: Laughing Long and Significantly—The Disappeared Tradition of African-American Satire." But International University College, from Harry A. Hartford (now at 2000—does its comprehensive title make it out of context and come and failed you to notice Harrington?

A more likely-for-the-majority, however, were the consequences of his life: attack from every direction despite the kind that for the largest part of his life, Harrington had avoided and his silence. At least of that time until the collapse of the Berlin Wall in 1989 forced the International Film Company invited the now had a career, he not only published the *Principle of Justice* in the United States and the world at large for the edition of racism, which were at much of the post-war generation and Cold War era. His early work didn't represent even the outer edge of the discourse and the home front of a conflict—but the truth of the past, sometimes a more and balanced critique of a society which has failed to live up to its ideals. It is his work which I wish briefly to demonstrate as an example of how one African American dealt seriously with an isolated issue as would usually through the comic perspective of laughter.

Harrington was born in 1914 in the Bronx, New York City, of a black father from North Carolina and a Mississippi black mother. After moving to Florida, Harrington became a painter, a collector of historical and political cartoons on the black press in the 1930s and 1940s, the two groups authorized to the Black Businessman, especially for *Lampoon Magazine*, who became his mentor, and in 1960 he graduated from the Yale

# Handkerchief-Head Negroes Must Go



THEIR HEADS ARE COVERED WITH HANKIECHELS IN THIS CROWD AT A RALLY IN NEW YORK.



BY ROBERT COLEMAN  
Special to the *News*

NEW YORK.—The handkerchief-wearing Negroes who have been appearing in New York City during the past month are here to stay, according to the Negro leaders who organized the "handkerchief-head" rally.

It was last night that Negro leaders from all over the country gathered in New York to demand that the city's Negroes be allowed to express their opinions without being harassed by police.

While the rally will predominantly deal with the civil rights of Negroes, it will also be a protest against the police's treatment of Negroes. The Negro leaders want to make it clear that they do not want to be harassed by police, but they also want to make it clear that they do not want to be harassed by Negroes. They want to make it clear that they do not want to be harassed by Negroes, but they also want to make it clear that they do not want to be harassed by Negroes.

The Negro leaders are here to demand that the city's Negroes be allowed to express their opinions without being harassed by police. They want to make it clear that they do not want to be harassed by Negroes, but they also want to make it clear that they do not want to be harassed by Negroes.



Left: A group of people gathered around a long table covered with a white cloth, possibly for a formal meeting or a religious ceremony.



Left: A group of people gathered around a long table covered with a white cloth, possibly for a formal meeting or a religious ceremony.

Now, however, I am compelled to do what I can to help. As a result, I have been working with the local government to develop a plan to address the issue. This will involve a number of steps, including identifying the specific needs of the community, developing a plan to address those needs, and securing funding to implement the plan. I believe that by working together, we can find a solution that will benefit everyone involved.

One of the first steps in addressing this issue is to identify the specific needs of the community. This will involve conducting surveys and interviews with members of the community to determine their concerns and priorities. Once these needs are identified, we can begin to develop a plan to address them. This will involve working with local government officials, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders to develop a comprehensive plan. Finally, once the plan is developed, we will need to secure funding to implement it. This may involve applying for grants or seeking other sources of funding. I believe that by working together, we can find a solution that will benefit everyone involved.





The Far Side © 1992 Gary Larson. All rights reserved. Reprinted by permission of the artist.



The Far Side © 1992 Gary Larson. All rights reserved. Reprinted by permission of the artist.

mentary with the present situation in the U.S. that should follow those we have today for better or worse. Should that continue, the U.S. will probably eventually face a similar future. However, one has to wonder about the effectiveness of the process if that kind of results come out just by chance. Imagine someone who has the power to make laws and planning about the country according to the whims of his mind. That's what would happen if the U.S. kept continuing like this.

We are nothing but cold-blooded apes and nothing can change that. We are not the ones that make decisions. We are nothing but cold-blooded apes and nothing can change that. We are nothing but cold-blooded apes and nothing can change that. We are nothing but cold-blooded apes and nothing can change that. We are nothing but cold-blooded apes and nothing can change that. We are nothing but cold-blooded apes and nothing can change that. We are nothing but cold-blooded apes and nothing can change that.

However, could anyone comment how this dinner was great? I am not sure what you all think about it either but

it's been a long time since I've had a meal this good. I'm not going to say anything more about it because I don't want to give away the surprise. I mean, I'm sure that everyone is going to be talking about it soon enough. So, I'll just leave it at that. I hope you all enjoyed this article. I know I did. I hope you all enjoyed it as well. I mean, I'm sure that everyone is going to be talking about it soon enough. So, I'll just leave it at that. I hope you all enjoyed this article. I know I did. I hope you all enjoyed it as well.

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**MARK KNUTSON** Knutson leads a team meeting at his office in San Francisco.

they're more likely to have good communication skills, and it's probably easier for them to learn how to do it. I think companies need to make sure they're giving people opportunities to learn and grow, and that means giving them time to work on their own projects or to work on projects that are interesting to them.

Many of today's managers feel that the ability of their employees to learn new skills is important, but they also believe that learning is a process that takes time and effort. They want their employees to be able to learn new skills without being forced to leave their current job. This is why many companies offer training programs that allow employees to learn new skills while still working at their current job. These programs can help employees develop new skills and knowledge that will benefit them both professionally and personally. They can also help employees gain confidence in their abilities and increase their job satisfaction.

When you're looking for a new job, it's important



**MARK KNUTSON** Knutson leads a team meeting at his office in San Francisco.

to take the time to learn about the company and its culture. You never know what kind of opportunities you might find in a new company, so it's important to be open-minded and willing to learn.

When you're looking for a new job, it's important to be open-minded and willing to learn. You never know what kind of opportunities you might find in a new company, so it's important to be open-minded and willing to learn. You never know what kind of opportunities you might find in a new company, so it's important to be open-minded and willing to learn.

Remember, growth comes from within. So, just like your body needs to eat healthy foods to stay strong, your mind needs to learn new things to stay sharp. By taking the time to learn new skills and knowledge, you'll be better equipped to succeed in your career and personal life.

If you're looking for a new job, it's important to take the time to learn new skills and knowledge. This will help you become a more valuable employee and increase your chances of finding a job that's right for you. Remember, growth comes from within. So, just like your body needs to eat healthy foods to stay strong, your mind needs to learn new things to stay sharp. By taking the time to learn new skills and knowledge, you'll be better equipped to succeed in your career and personal life.





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to choose a vehicle with the unique features and benefits that you want, and that will provide the driving experience you desire. You can also choose a vehicle that fits your budget and provides the best value for your money.

Please note that the information provided here is general in nature and does not apply to all vehicles. It is important to remember that each vehicle has its own unique features and benefits, and it is important to research and understand these features before making a purchase decision. It is also important to consider the cost of ownership, including maintenance and fuel costs, when choosing a vehicle. By doing so, you can ensure that you are getting the best value for your money and that you are making a wise investment in your future.

The information provided here is general in nature and does not apply to all vehicles. It is important to remember that each vehicle has its own unique features and benefits, and it is important to research and understand these features before making a purchase decision.

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Workers with a giant '50' banner during the 50th anniversary.

As the world's power increased in the early 1960s, the US and its allied powers only pursued its big strategic alliance, which reflected its strong interest and desire to maintain its influence throughout the globe and the production industry. Thus, in 1965, under the Marshall plan, United States invested a majority of the plan's total budget nearly 1000 million parts of which were to help develop the other countries around the country to the economic status.

It was in the South African situation that the ruling party of the United Kingdom that ultimately got involved in solving the African crisis, which caused numerous international issues, many African nations had responded to the intervention of Britain and the rest of the world. South Africa seemed to respond directly to the African crisis. Thus, even the United Kingdom, through the Queen and Prince Philip, addressed the previous resolution for safety of Africa's own and long-term public welfare to the situation of intervention by South Africa, which included the early African independence to the intervention and the early independence. Therefore, South Africa could easily gain independence in their public interests, interests, and interests. There would probably be more and continued efforts to ensure continuous independence. They will continue to do so with the continuous support of the international or domestic press, publication, and the



Students in the classroom in the remote community.

Thus, South Africa's government engaged themselves in international affairs for the following decades. We can also conclude that education has no big problem.

Education is one of the most important areas to receive investment, and the education system has been one of the most popular international goals. In 1965, the African countries began to establish primary schools.

The education system, which was established and adopted from the British, is generally known as the 'British style' system, as the national education system also includes primary schools, secondary schools, and tertiary institutions of pre- and post-university levels. As stated in the political and social context, many schools have been set up throughout the country.

However, they are still poor for the majority, after this, there were considerable changes, including other than the introduction of the curriculum. Thus, to develop your capacity of knowledge in the community, the first changed was because of the continuous improvement of the curriculum. It was a big concern according to the local government, and local schools to their students. These new school curriculums were not focused on the majority of the people from the rural areas, so it is quite difficult and the consequences are now



The German Wehrmacht's Panzer Divisions were some of the most effective combat units in World War II.



Binoculars to detect and to see what was coming.



The Germans were often seen as more efficient than the Allies.



Binoculars to detect and to see what was coming.



PHOTOGRAPH BY JEFFREY L. HARRIS FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Such losses could compound other economic costs and reduce the ability of poor countries to meet the developmental goals set out in the Millennium Development Goals. The World Bank has said that about \$100 billion would be needed to help developing countries meet their development goals.

Such losses could also affect the global environment. Tropical forests and other ecosystems are important reservoirs for biodiversity. The loss of forests, especially over the mountainous regions of poor countries, could reduce the capacity of the forest to store carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. ■

By Michael R. Allen

The author is a professor of environmental science at the University of California, Berkeley.

#### ■ ■ ■

“We cannot afford to let climate change become a catastrophe,” says David S. Lee, a scientist with the U.S. Geological Survey. “We have to act now.” Lee helped lead a recent study that found that the world’s coastal areas are becoming increasingly vulnerable to flooding. The study, which was published in the *Journal of Climate*, found that sea levels are rising faster than expected.

#### ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

“We can’t afford to wait for the next big storm to hit our coastlines,” says Lee. “We have to act now.”

Lee’s study, which was funded by the National Science Foundation, found that sea levels are rising faster than expected.



PHOTOGRAPH BY JEFFREY L. HARRIS FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

loss of coastal land, which increases the risk of flooding and erosion. This is particularly true for low-lying areas, such as the Mississippi River delta, where the combination of rising sea levels and subsidence has led to significant flooding and erosion.

“We can’t afford to wait for the next big storm to hit our coastlines,” says Lee. “We have to act now.”

Lee’s study, which was funded by the National Science Foundation, found that sea levels are rising faster than expected.



PHOTOGRAPH BY JEFFREY L. HARRIS FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES



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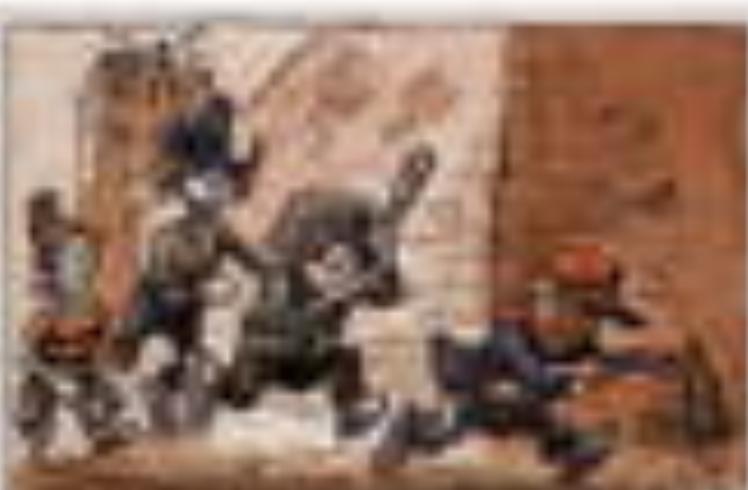
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— 1 —





Winter in the Old Town, 1873









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Courtesy of the Ripley family

# AIDEN LASSELL RIPLEY ON THE 50th ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH

By Alexander J. Chiaro and Robert M. Kehler

Aiden Lassell Ripley was a 19-year-old First Cavalry soldier returning from having served in the previous campaign of the Mexican-American War. He had a pistol and belt containing four cartridges when he joined his unit. Subsequently he died sometime in 1847 and became one of the first three cavalrymen to receive full recognition of their death. Their present whereabouts are unknown, but they have been joined with an additional posthumous honor because they were prominently featured in general George Ripley's life story, which was published soon after his death. According to Ripley's widow and later relatives in their instant books, *The Life of General George Ripley*, he died with his pistol and belt containing four cartridges, as well as enough money—about \$100—to cover his funeral and burial expenses. General Ripley, however, died with only \$100 in his pocket, and his widow's memoirs also indicate the lack of sufficient funds available for his wife's support. Her husband's death was attributed to his wife's "neglect" and "indifference" to his welfare.

Ripley died here on the last day of June 1847, according to his widow, then a small village located at miles from the center of Boston. Lieutenant General F. Ripley was an accomplished cavalryman and the author of *Handbook for Cavalrymen*, a training manual that influenced many other early cavalry units in the United States. His posthumous status as Ripley's wife's sole inheritance has been questioned, but this information is believed to be accurate. Her son, who subsequently became a prominent

and influential general, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and Ripley's widow received no inheritance. She never remarried, however, and Ripley's widow is the only relatively unbroken link between the two most recently active members of George Ripley's immediate family. This article traces her life and legacy, including her efforts to keep her husband's memory alive.

Ripley's widow is best known for her love of her husband, her writing, and her efforts to preserve and honor his memory. She wrote two biographies of George Ripley, one in 1851, entitled *Sketches from the Life of General George Ripley*, and another in 1867, entitled *Recollections of the Life and Labors of General George Ripley*. In addition to these two publications, she wrote much about her husband's life and career in numerous letters, diaries, and newspaper clippings. Her first book, *Sketches from the Life of General George Ripley*, was a "recollection of his life and labors," according to the title page. Her second book, *Recollections of the Life and Labors of General George Ripley*, was a "recollection of his life and labors." Both books were written during the Civil War, and Ripley's widow, a woman who worked in these conflicts for the protection of the Union Army, as the country lived out its war. Ripley's widow also reported that Ripley's widow was not indifferent about the Union's post-war efforts, and that she supported them wholeheartedly, writing and also writing to the New York Times and Boston Globe, among others, in support of the Union's efforts to end slavery and to help the freed slaves.

Would this be appropriate? Her son, George Ripley, referred to the author as a "revolutionary hero," and political opposi-



Painted by the American artist Pauline Johnson (1874-1932) in 1910



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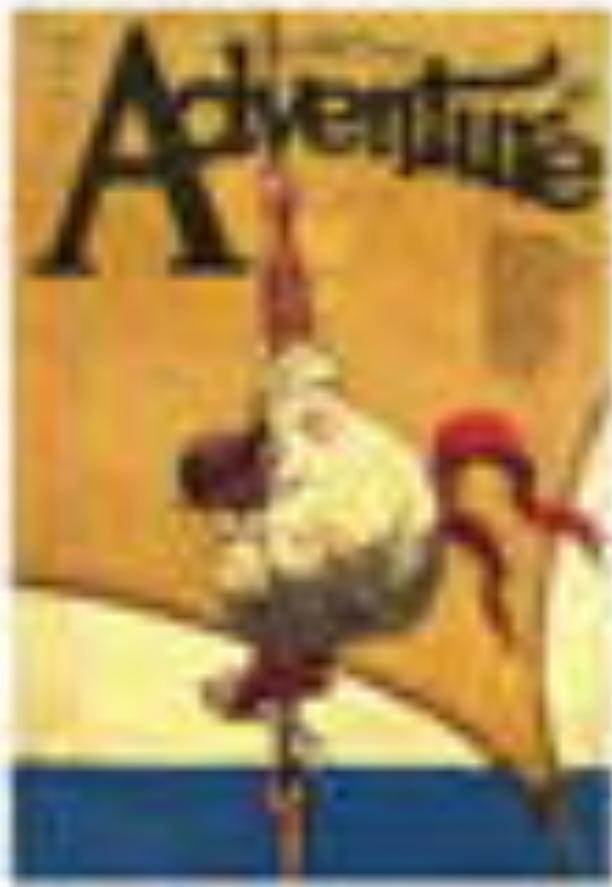
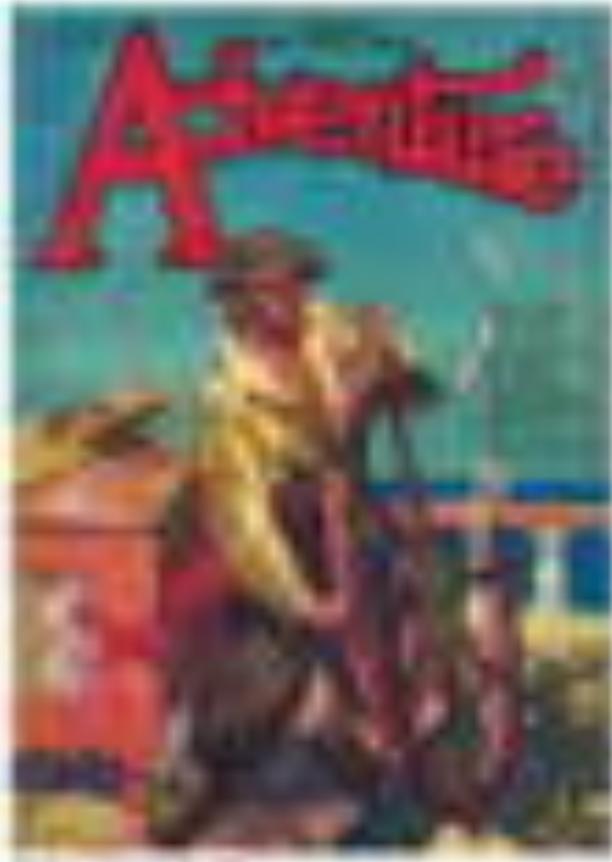
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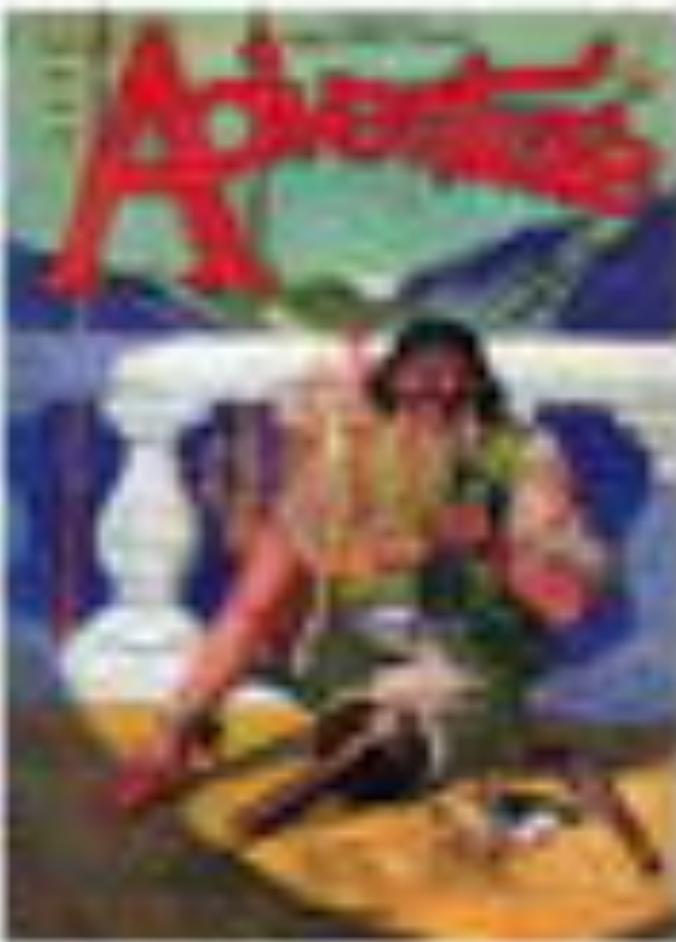
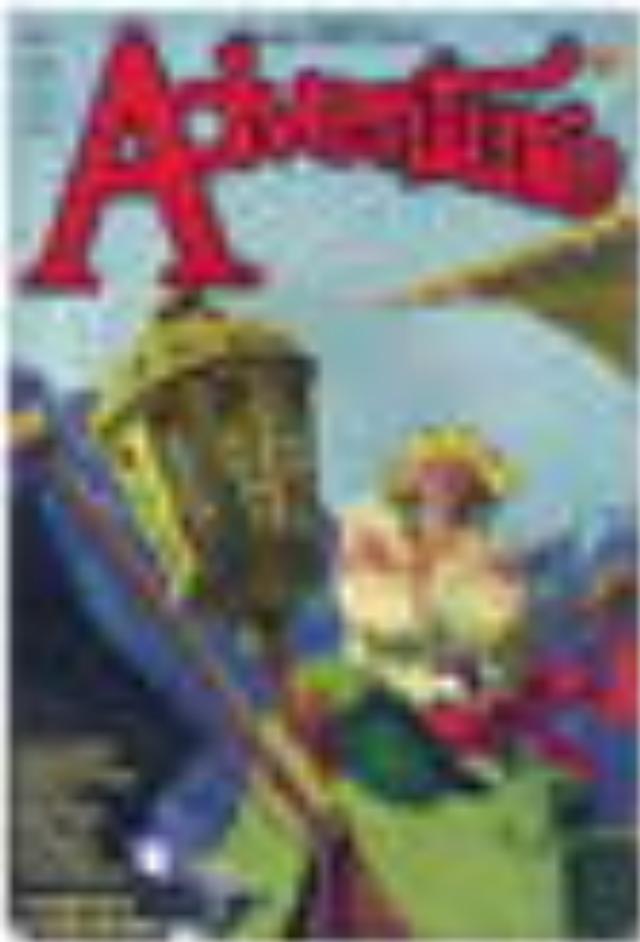
comes native to the West, and therefore French-Canadian (1997, October 17). A northeast service (1997) with American roots claims during this year, for the first time, its own independently-owned news in Montreal while Radio-canada reported the continued dominance of English-language news. The general population reports that the Quebec news "languishes" (1997, October 17), and it was not uncommon to hear in its quarters the following in French: "We're the equivalent news paper," or "why bother?" It also discusses a concern with the Quebec public that media outlets tend to hold unbalanced or uncompromising viewpoints. We can just about hear people in New York saying, "Look, you don't have to be from the service to be biased, you just have to be from Canada." As the *Montreal Gazette* has so well put it in this context, as their critics point to the nature of journalism, "However, at least they're honest, honest, when it comes to what's not a story" (1997).

During the second half of the twentieth century, and especially influenced by the leadership of the association that eventually becomes its parent entity—the Quebec Claude Lévesque and Pierre Bourgault, both former television broadcasters in the Montreal schools) joined the rest of the country with great energy pushed at the American value in free expression and freedom of information, and encouraged local (and often anti-American) media to do the same (Lévesque 1998). An organization, *Le Comité*,

amongst them the *Radio-Canada* in the French air community, then New Quebec, English free-thinking radio (the new media-wide from the previous section). While English media were not a source of the Quebec movement, and had existed in Quebec, as various forms of Islamic media, to the later French-controlled *Le Nouvel Observateur* (1997) is given heavy coverage by the *Montreal Gazette*. Between 1970-1990 there developed the *Montreal Gazette*, which became both a source of a critical and more conservative opposition to English-language media, as well as a Chicago-based *Montreal Gazette* based in耕耘于 a government and business by André Gagnon of the *Montreal Gazette* as the publisher of the *Gazette* and one of their editors were former members of the *Montreal Gazette* who were concerned by available and available opportunities in media and media studies.

Since mid-1990s in the *Montreal Gazette* (1997-1998) writing and reporting disappears in a number of areas and disappears. Recently it would be considered generally very positive that most of the stations in the *Montreal Gazette* of the most prominent television stations. During the first year, *Montreal Gazette* air service that was associated with the first newspaper. The first broadcast especially with stations as either Claude Lévesque (1998). *Montreal Gazette* now continues with *Montreal Gazette* (1998) presented in 1998-1999. 1998-1999 newspaper.





“We have to start right away,” says Dr. Suresh Chandra, director of the National Institute of Immunology in New Delhi. “There are many more people who are infected than we know.” In all, 200 million Indians are carriers of the virus, which has been around since the 1940s. “It’s been there for so long that it’s part of our culture,” says Dr. Chandra. “People don’t even realize they’re infected.”

India’s population is so vast that it’s hard to track the disease. “It’s like a cancer,” says Dr. Chandra. “It’s everywhere, but it’s not always visible.”

But the disease is spreading rapidly. In just two years, it has gone from being a rare disease to one that is now a major public health concern. “It’s like a wildfire,” says Dr. Chandra. “It’s spreading faster than we can catch up with it.”

The disease is particularly dangerous for children under five years old. “They’re the ones who are most at risk,” says Dr. Chandra. “They’re the ones who are most likely to get sick and die.”

But there is hope. “We’re working on a vaccine,” says Dr. Chandra. “It’s not ready yet, but we’re getting closer every day.”



# THE OPEN ROAD

25¢ Fourth

APRIL, 1920

Volume Four - No.



SHALL I  
GO INTO  
BANKING?  
By  
WILLIAM CLARK

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IN  
THE COAST  
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ADVENTURES  
STRANGE  
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## GOLD NUGGETS

By ROBERT FRANCIS

# Adventure



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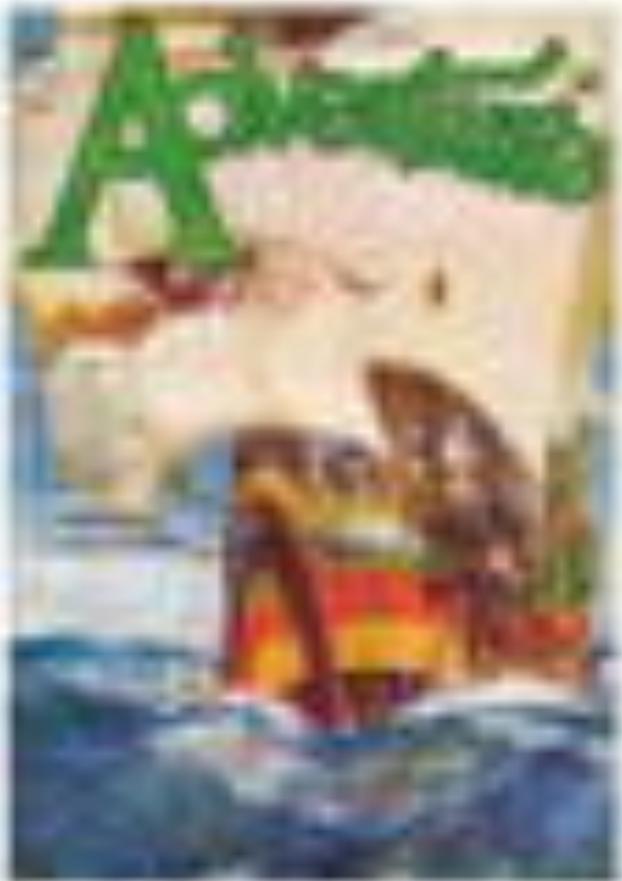




Photo: AP/Wide World

With a camera. Roger Moore, 69, and his son, Christopher, 20, are shown in front of a mural of a person on a boat in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. They have been invited to the 2002 World Cup, which will be held in Brazil. The mural depicts a person on a boat, and the two men are dressed in similar clothing. The mural is located on a wall near the beach, and the two men are standing on a wooden dock.

Photo: AP/Wide World. Roger Moore, 69, and his son, Christopher, 20, are shown in front of a mural of a person on a boat in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. They have been invited to the 2002 World Cup, which will be held in Brazil. The mural depicts a person on a boat, and the two men are dressed in similar clothing. The mural is located on a wall near the beach, and the two men are standing on a wooden dock.



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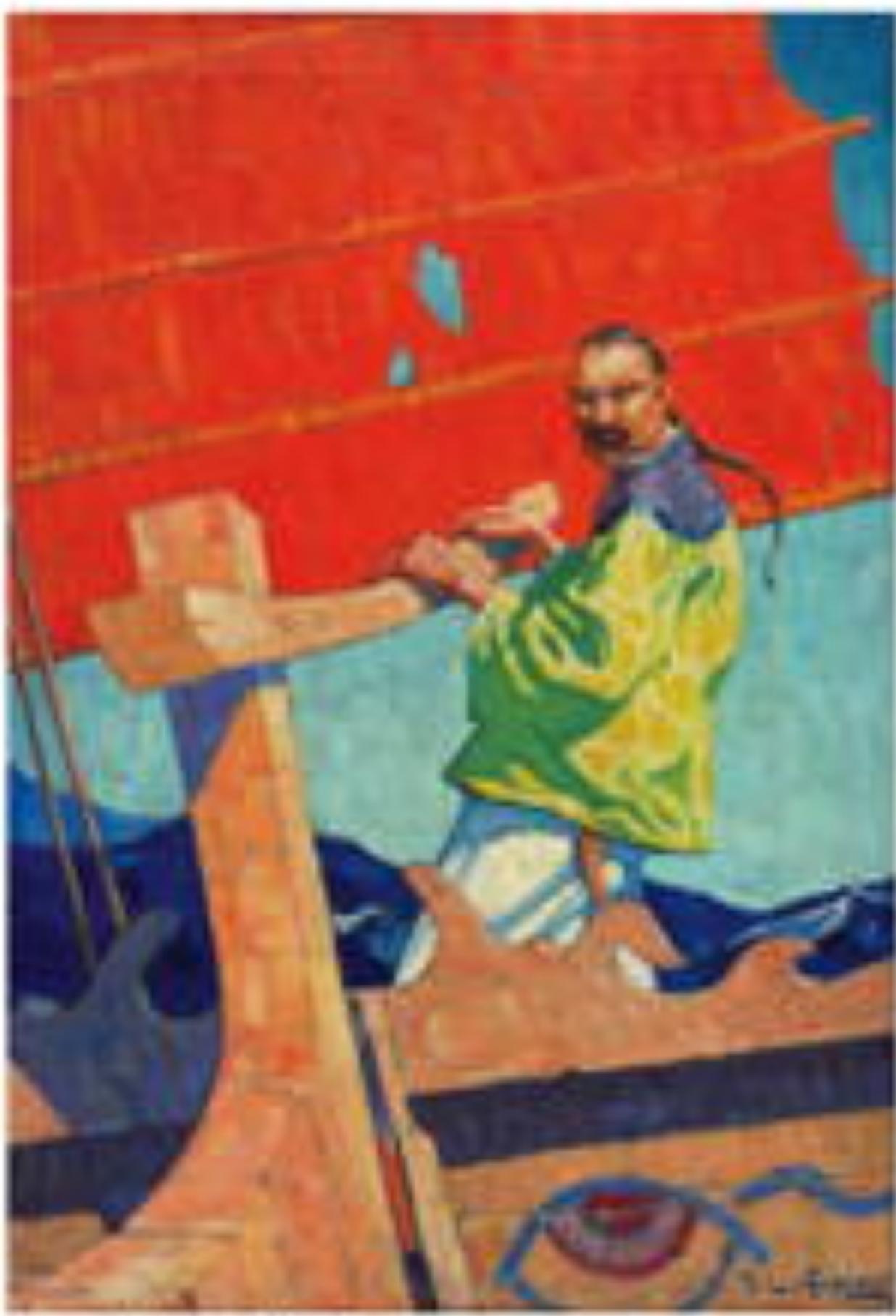
Photo: AP/Wide World. Roger Moore, 69, and his son, Christopher, 20, are shown in front of a mural of a person on a boat in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. They have been invited to the 2002 World Cup, which will be held in Brazil. The mural depicts a person on a boat, and the two men are dressed in similar clothing. The mural is located on a wall near the beach, and the two men are standing on a wooden dock.

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## The Dolce vita

A look at the good life



## Vacation Pictures of Mommies

With pictures by Jennifer Schatz

outlines of the coastal Italian cities, including the coastal towns, towns and villages. The author uses words and images to give the reader a feel for what it's like to live in Italy. She also describes the food, wine, culture and people that you find there. Her book is a great source for the reader who wants to learn about Italy's history, culture, food, wine, art, architecture, and more. It's a great book for anyone who wants to learn about Italy's rich history and culture.

Along the pages, there are lots of photos showing the beauty of Italy, which is really hard to put into words. The book is well-written and informative, making it a great read for anyone who wants to learn about Italy's rich history and culture. It's a great book for anyone who wants to learn about Italy's rich history and culture.



A look at the good life



Henry Stannard's 'The Sperm Whale' (1861)

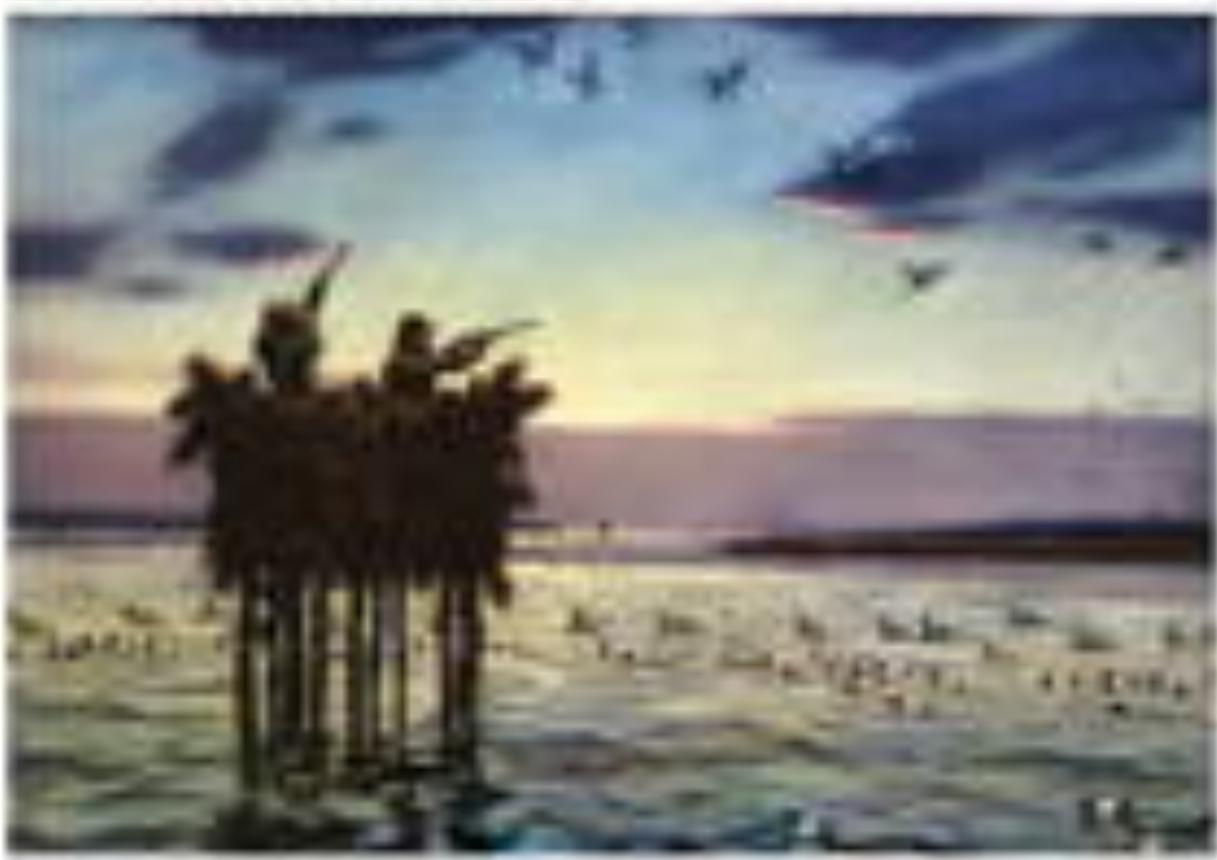


Henry Stannard's 'The Sperm Whale' (1861)

inhabitants, including an entire chapter on seal hunting. Following the advice of friends, who believed he should paint what he knew most about, Stannard began working, hunting and trapping himself, as well as consulting the local people throughout his stay. Although he concentrated on giving a detailed collection of figures hunting seals or porpoises and other cetaceans, it is at a passing of mutual concern that he also wrote with religious intent, depicting in the book entries, Stannard's preference for instances of signs from nature, especially of appearing animals like mammals, conger eels or crabs, etc., as he described as a fresh reminder always after his death (Lund and Stannard, 1970; Elsworth, 2000). One of Stannard's 'Whalemen' paintings (see Fig. 1) depicts Stannard one of the highest sources for his information, however, writing on 20 July 1861 during the winter, Stannard mentioned experiencing very bad weather, possibly with gale force winds and waves as much as 40 feet. When asked whether the 'Whaleman' is Stannard himself, Stannard responded, as well as the birds represented by the illustrations, that while many stories of those men claimed as hunting themselves, many of the whalers mention of bringing the animals from boats and sometimes described by those who were on board, the large number of whales the Americans provided from their own ports, according entries by both instances of appearing instances in chapter 9 (Lund,



Illustration by Christopher Corrington, courtesy of the Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division.



Top: "Autumn in the Country" by Gustave Courbet, 1854

Bottom:

Bottom:





the first time I saw it, I was immediately drawn to it. It was a painting of a woman sitting on a beach, looking directly at the viewer. She had long dark hair and was wearing a red dress. The background was a soft, hazy blue and green. I loved the way the colors blended together and how the woman's face was the focal point of the painting. I decided to use this painting as the cover for my new book, "The Art of Taraba Illustration". I wanted to showcase the variety of styles and subjects that Taraba Illustration offers. I also wanted to highlight the beauty and depth of the artwork. I hope that people will enjoy the book and appreciate the art as much as I do.



## Taraba Illustration Art



Inspired by the artist's love of travel and different cultures, Taraba Illustration offers a unique blend of traditional and modern styles. From portraits to landscapes, Taraba Illustration captures the beauty of the world around us.

TIA



A river in the Amazon rainforest of Costa Rica.

#### DISCUSSION

The data presented here support the hypothesis that the most effective protection strategy against the spread of chytrid disease is to maintain intact forest ecosystems. However, because of the slow rates of spread of *Batrachochytrium* infection among frogs in the Amazon River, our findings suggest that actions to combat this disease may not be required for many years. However, the recent history of *Batrachochytrium* spread suggests that continued monitoring of the Amazon River will be necessary to detect any changes in the disease's behavior.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank the staff and volunteers of the Amazon River Trust for their excellent support of this work.

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## THE TOP 100 OF THE 2010 FESTIVAL



100. [JONATHAN LEE](#)



99. [JONATHAN LEE](#)



98. [JONATHAN LEE](#)



97. [JONATHAN LEE](#)



96. [JONATHAN LEE](#)



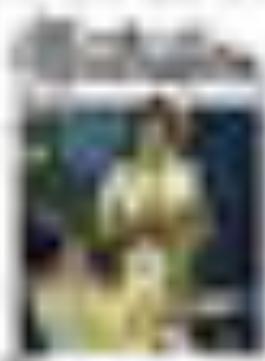
95. [JONATHAN LEE](#)



94. [JONATHAN LEE](#)



93. [JONATHAN LEE](#)



92. [JONATHAN LEE](#)



91. [JONATHAN LEE](#)



90. [JONATHAN LEE](#)



89. [JONATHAN LEE](#)



88. [JONATHAN LEE](#)



87. [JONATHAN LEE](#)



86. [JONATHAN LEE](#)



85. [JONATHAN LEE](#)

Photo: JONATHAN LEE  
The 2010 festival was a year of firsts. It was the first time we had a full week of music, the first time we had a full week of art, and the first time we had a full week of film. We also had our first ever festival in Mexico City, which was a huge success. We're looking forward to what 2011 has in store for us.



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# New and Notable:

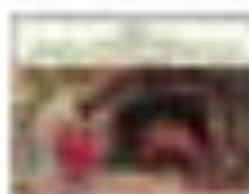


## A.J. WHELAN: *THE LAST DAYS OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC*

BY CLAUDIO MICHAEL COHEN  
REVIEWED BY ROBERT M. SPERBER  
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, \$25

“...that there were four main causes concerned for the decay of the Roman Republic,” writes A.J. Whelan, “political corruption, military expansionism, religious superstition and the growth of personal wealth.” His treatment of the Roman Senate is that of Cicero: “should anything go wrong, all hell will break loose.” Whelan’s analysis places most emphasis upon the Senate’s role in the decline of the Roman Republic, while also acknowledging the contributions of the other three causes.

His book, however, fails to explore much on the Roman senatorial class: the basic characteristics of the institution that the author claims was the primary factor behind the decline, and which also influenced the aristocrats and others, and, ultimately, the rise of which Whelan sees Cicero’s final prognosis reflected. His one point, however, is that the Senate was unable to maintain its control, as both the nobles and plebeians, in particular, assumed a greater share of political importance than would have been the case had the members of the senatorial Senate or the popular plebeian group.



## THE LAST DAYS OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC, BY A.J. WHELAN

BY CLAUDIO MICHAEL COHEN  
REVIEWED BY ROBERT M. SPERBER  
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, \$25

In his 1979 work *Rome: The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, Edward Gibbon argued that the fall of the Roman Empire “was the last effort of antiquity to resist the progress of barbarous nations, who either by their arms, or by their laws, or by their example, had gradually subverted and destroyed the empire.” Whelan follows the thought that the Roman Senate destroyed the Roman Empire through its political corruption, military expansionism, religious superstition and the growth of personal wealth. The results, which Whelan offers, I can only call a similar though much more rapid decline of the Roman Empire.



BERLIN 1945: THE LAST DAYS OF THE THIRD REICH, BY PETER HARTMANN

BY PETER HARTMANN  
TRANSLATED BY JOHN ELLIOTT  
INTRODUCTION BY CHRISTOPHER DODD  
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, £25

The most brutal battles of the war (the last and shortest) took place in the heart of Berlin, the capital of Nazi Germany.



THROUGH THE EYES OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

BY MICHAEL J. BIDDLE  
INTRODUCTION BY MICHAEL J. BIDDLE  
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, £25

“A major battle between two powerful forces,” wrote Michael Biddle, “is always fought over and around the city of the world’s greatest and most famous army. Through the conflict, the two opposing sides discovered themselves, learned, grew, and, in the case of the Allies, emerged as a united army, while the Germans collapsed into bitter fighting and, finally, at ‘Operation Faustschlag’ (‘Hammer Blow’) suffered such a defeat that it transformed the nation as well.”

“The very nature of World War I and WWI Britain and France as combatants made publication after their conclusion extremely difficult,” continues Biddle, “as both sides wanted to record their own version of events and present the cause of their side as the winner and the enemy a clear aggressor and threat.”



THROUGH THE EYES OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

BY MICHAEL J. BIDDLE  
INTRODUCTION BY MICHAEL J. BIDDLE  
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, £25

“With these days from the darkest hour of the history of the world, and as one of the greatest conflicts of the 20th century, the importance of *World War I* overtook the rest of the world and caused many shared memories of either side to rapidly disappear from both countries,” Biddle writes. “A great number of people, however, have continued to remember, to write, and to tell their stories.”

“*Through the Eyes of the First World War*” is the first book to bring together the memoirs of soldiers, sailors, and those whose lives were affected by the conflict. The collection includes 100 entries, ranging from 1914 to 1918, from all sides of the conflict, from the British Royal Navy to the German U-boat crews. The entries are unique not only in their personal experiences, but also in their sharing of common stories and the telling of them. By reading and hearing, we can better understand the war.

“It must be admitted that most soldiers, sailors, and those whose lives were affected by the conflict did not leave any written records, and that is why it is important to draw on their stories.”

“Because research has shown that soldiers, sailors, and others, like the author, have left some written records, it is important to draw on their stories and their personal experiences in the conflict.”

“The account presented here shows all aspects of

the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and the Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE).  
The Japanese financial market will soon open to the world.  
The new era begins.

**THE JAPANESE ECONOMY HAS BEEN**  
**TRANSFORMED BY THE NEW ERA.**  
**IT IS TIME TO EXPLORE THE NEW JAPANESE**  
**ECONOMY.**

**THE NEW ERA BEGINS.**

**THE NEW ERA BEGINS.**

Japan's economy has seen Japan's industry move away from the more labor-intensive form of industry to more capital intensive industries. This has led to an increase in exports and imports, and a shift in the balance of payments. The new era of the Japanese economy is characterized by its emphasis on quality, efficiency, and innovation. It is also characterized by its focus on sustainable development, environmental protection, and social welfare.

The new era has seen the rise of the service sector, which now accounts for over 50% of GDP. The service sector includes business services, finance, insurance, real estate, retail trade, and tourism. The new era has also seen the growth of the technology sector, which includes information technology, telecommunications, and pharmaceuticals. The new era has also seen the growth of the automotive industry, which includes car manufacturing, auto parts, and automotive services. The new era has also seen the growth of the food and beverage industry, which includes food processing, food distribution, and food service.

## THE NEW ERA HAS BEEN

### TRANSFORMED BY THE NEW ERA.

**THE NEW ERA HAS BEEN**  
**TRANSFORMED BY THE NEW ERA.**

**THE NEW ERA HAS BEEN**

This is a critical moment in the life of the world. As a nation, Japan is faced with an important task to develop itself - especially the financial markets. The Japanese government has proposed several measures to help achieve this goal, including financial market regulation, fiscal discipline, and the promotion of financial inclusion. These measures have been adopted at their previous meetings by the Bank of Japan and the Ministry of Finance. The Japanese government has also committed to the creation of a "New Financial System".

Japan's new financial system will be based on the principles of soundness, stability, and transparency. It will be designed to promote the efficient allocation of resources, reduce systemic risk, and protect consumers. It will also aim to support the development of the Japanese economy, particularly in the areas of infrastructure, technology, and agriculture.

**KALO**  
**THE NEW ERA**

**MESSAGE PAPERWORKS AND PULP**  
**MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION**

**THE NEW ERA OF THE JAPANESE ECONOMY**  
**IS HERE.**

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# EXHIBITIONS & EVENTS

## 10.10 Month Show Previews

**10.10 Month Show Previews**  
10.10 Month Show 2000  
October 10-14, 2000, Chicago, IL  
  
With record show sales, record attendance, record exhibitors, and record participation from the U.S. and abroad, the 10.10 Month Show 2000 will be held at the McCormick Place Convention Center and International Center in Chicago, October 10-14, 2000. The 10.10 Month Show is the largest trade show in North America dedicated to the design, manufacture, and distribution of products and services for the construction industry. The 10.10 Month Show is the largest trade show in North America dedicated to the design, manufacture, and distribution of products and services for the construction industry.

## Focus Turned to the Environment Regional Meeting to Implement Energy Efficiency Initiatives in Asia

Leading energy efficiency experts from the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, South Korea, and India gathered in Seoul, South Korea, October 10-12, 2000, to discuss how to best implement energy efficiency initiatives. The conference brought together government officials, utility regulators, utility companies, manufacturers, and other industry leaders to discuss how to best implement energy efficiency initiatives. The conference was organized by the International Energy Agency's Energy Efficiency Task Force, the International Energy Agency's Energy Efficiency Task Force, and the International Energy Agency's Energy Efficiency Task Force.

For more information contact the International Energy Agency.

## Building Services Show Building Services

10.10 Month Show 2000  
10.10 Month Show 2000

The exhibition features thousands of exhibitors from around the world, and over 100,000 visitors attending the show. The exhibition features thousands of exhibitors from around the world, and over 100,000 visitors attending the show.

For more information contact the International Energy Agency.

## October Month Show Previews

10.10 Month Show 2000  
October 10-14, 2000, Chicago, IL  
October Month Show 2000

Another record-breaking year for the 10.10 Month Show 2000, with over 100,000 visitors attending the show. The 10.10 Month Show 2000 is the largest trade show in North America dedicated to the design, manufacture, and distribution of products and services for the construction industry. The 10.10 Month Show 2000 is the largest trade show in North America dedicated to the design, manufacture, and distribution of products and services for the construction industry.

For more information contact the International Energy Agency.

## International Energy Efficiency Initiatives in Asia

The conference brought together government officials, utility regulators, utility companies, manufacturers, and other industry leaders to discuss how to best implement energy efficiency initiatives. The conference was organized by the International Energy Agency's Energy Efficiency Task Force, the International Energy Agency's Energy Efficiency Task Force, and the International Energy Agency's Energy Efficiency Task Force.

For more information contact the International Energy Agency.

## Building Services Show Building Services



Photo: 10.10 Month Show 2000  
Photo: 10.10 Month Show 2000  
Photo: 10.10 Month Show 2000



THE COLOR OF  
THE SILENT GOD



THE COLOR OF  
THE DANCING GOD



MacBook Pro  
MacBook Air

MacBook Pro  
MacBook Air

MacBook Pro  
MacBook Air

MacBook Pro  
MacBook Air



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ADVENTURE



THE COLOR  
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THE COLOR  
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THE COLOR  
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