





Brazil (June 12-July 13). Milestones such as the 450th birth anniversary of William Shakespeare; the 200th anniversary of "The Star-Spangled Banner"; the 100th anniversaries of the beginning of World War I and the opening of the Panama Canal; the 75th anniversary of the beginning of World War II; the 50th anniversaries of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Beatlemania and much more. New birthday entries for sports stars such as Mo'Nique (Mar 23), Ryan Lochte (Aug 3) and Gabrielle Douglas (Dec 31); actors such as Kerry Washington (Jan 31), Lena Dunham (May 13) and Mads Mikkelsen (Nov 22); musical artists such as Carly Rae Jepsen (Nov 21) and Psy (Dec 31); and authors such as Téa Obreht (Sept 30) and Ann Patchett (Dec 2) and many others. Special days such as National Ferret Day (Apr 2), World Lindy Hop Day (May 26), Extra Mile Day (Nov 1), Lost and Found Day (Dec 12) and more. Search Chase's Any Way You Want! Whether you want to target a specific date, location or subject, our fully searchable CD-ROM (PC and MAC-compatible) makes your research quick and easy. Also included is a free installer, so you can load Chase's directly to your hard drive.

Himmler's Diary 1945: A Calendar of Events Leading to Suicide is an exceptional work with unpublished diary entries made by Himmler that shows in detail how The Third Reich fell to ruin in its final bloody year. Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler was instigator of the largest programme of racial mass murder in history. 1 January 1945 saw Heinrich Himmler at his peak in Nazi Germany, controlling the entire German police force (including the Gestapo), all SS organisations and Nazi Minister of the Interior. His powers extended into the German Army and included Commander of the Replacement Army and two Army Groups. Two field commands revealed his limitations and failure as army commander. Between January and May 1945, Heinrich Himmler vacillated, showing a lack of vision, action and decision. At least he was able to gain control of V-2 rocket production and their launch against Britain. He ordered all concentration camp inmates be shot, before rescinding the order. When his SS generals asked for instructions, Himmler ordered them to show backbone as their commands had few bounds. The Swedes and Swiss negotiated with Himmler who allowed over 10,000 concentration camp prisoners taken to safety before Hitler intervened. Himmler conducted peace feelers via the Swedes before the German surrender in May 1945, while trying to make contact with British Field Marshal Montgomery. These contacts went unanswered. Himmler was captured by the British and then committed suicide on 23 May 1945.

This extensively illustrated and comprehensive book introduces both novice and professional photographers to the new and fascinating field of digital media. The history of computers from calculators to today's multimedia is followed carefully. The book shows the transition from analog imaging to digital imaging, with major improvements in clarity. The techniques used in today's multimedia exercises are fully described with focus on what can be created. The authors are proficient in bridging the gap between the new media and the world of arts and design. Basic concepts and associated techniques of image editing, digital illustration painting, 2D and 3D animation, digital layout, and web page design work. Hundreds of illustrations visually explain the more complex issues such as, reproducing photos and their histograms, and remapping values using the Levels control for correcting problems in image density and contrast. Information on vector illustration is available for Adobe, Illustrator, Macromedia, Freehand, and Corel Draw programs. For novice and professional photographers, artists, illustrators, 2D and 3D animators, and Website designers.

His Royal Highness Prince Edward The Duke of Kent KG GCMG GCVO ADC(P), first cousin to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, has devoted his life to the service of his country. Even before he served twenty-one years as a regular soldier in the British Army, he was introduced to this life of service by his widowed mother, HRH Princess Marina, The Duchess of Kent, during an extensive tour of the Far East at the time of his seventeenth birthday. His interest in modern technology, especially computing and engineering, in issues of health, fitness and social welfare, and in the development of the intellect, has seen him become the patron, president or active member of more than one hundred charities and social organisations. His military service, and deep interest in military history, sees him making a particularly important contribution to many military-related organisations - the chief of which must be the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. At the time of his eightieth birthday on October 9, 2015, Prince Edward remains one of the busiest members of the royal family. This book is offered as a tribute to his life of service, and to the myriad organisations, large and small, local, national and international, that make up the fabric of the United Kingdom in the twenty-first century.

A history of the elaborate and brilliantly sustained World War II intelligence operation by which Hitler's generals were tricked into giving away vital Nazi secrets. At the outbreak of World War II, MI6 spymaster Thomas Kendrick arrived at the Tower of London to set up a top secret operation: German prisoners' cells were to be bugged and listeners installed behind the walls to record and transcribe their private conversations. This mission proved so effective that it would go on to be set up at three further sites--and provide the Allies with crucial insight into new technology being developed by the Nazis. In this astonishing history, Helen Fry uncovers the inner workings of the bugging operation. On arrival at stately-homes-turned-prisons like Trent Park, high-ranking German generals and commanders were given a "phony" interrogation, then treated as "guests," wined and dined at exclusive clubs, and encouraged to talk. And so it was that the Allies got access to some of Hitler's most closely guarded secrets--and from those most entrusted to protect them.

The museum today faces complex questions of definition, representation, ethics, aspiration and economic survival. Alongside this we see burgeoning use of an array of new media including increasingly dynamic web portals and content, digital archives, social networks, blogs and online games. At the heart of this are changes to the idea of 'visitor' and 'audience' and their participation and representation in the new cultural sphere. This insightful book unpacks a number of contradictions that help to frame and articulate digital media work in the museum and questions what constitutes authentic participation. Based on original empirical research and a range of case studies the author explores questions about the museum as media from a number of different disciplines and shows that across museums and the study of them, the cultural logic is changing.

Most people have heard of Thomas Edison, Steve Jobs, and Mark Zuckerberg, but how about Daniel Hale Williams, Mae Jemison, and Mary Anderson? The world owes a lot to the unsung heroes of innovation, names that many people don't know, though we use their inventions and improvements on a daily basis. These are people who turned their ideas into ways to make the world a better place through advances in health, technology, food science, and discovery! In

Innovators: The Stories Behind the People Who Shaped the World with 25 Projects, readers ages 9 to 12 learn about the products, processes, and improvements people have made to create the reality in which we live. For example, in 1938, Ruth Wakefield got the idea to add bits of chocolate to her cookies and invented Toll House chocolate chip cookies. Innovators also tackle many serious problems, such as Virginia Apgar who designed a test for newborns to determine how healthy they were. The Apgar test is still being used in hospitals today. And in 2012, at the age of just 15, Jack Andraka developed a speedy and cheap method to detect pancreatic cancer early, which has the potential to save thousands of people from several deadly cancers. Being innovative means thinking creatively and critically to solve problems and find improvements. People of any age can be innovators—all it takes is an open mind, curiosity, and a desire to come up with ideas! Hands-on activities provide practical applications for learning the engineering design process and include learning how to send messages in Morse Code, creating a homemade version of Silly Putty, and figuring out how to make a solar-powered oven. Innovators incorporates a digital learning experience by providing links to primary sources, videos, and relevant websites for deeper, independent learning and inspiration.

A global examination of what influences women's participation in computing and what can be done to fix the gender gap. Imagine a Britain where the most important sites of historical significance are replaced with housing estates and supermarkets... Imagine a Britain without Bletchley Park, where Alan Turing and a team of code breakers changed the course of World War II and where thousands of women inspired future generations with their work in the fields of computing and technology... Now imagine a group of extraordinary people, who – seventy years after the birth of the modern computer at Bletchley Park – used technology to spark a social media campaign that helped secure its future and transform it into the world-class heritage and education centre it deserves to be. This is a story about saving Bletchley Park. But it is also the story of the hundreds of people who dedicated twenty years of hard work and determination to the campaign that saved it. It is a testament to the remarkable and mysterious work during World War II that made it a place worth saving. It is a book about campaigners, veterans, enthusiasts, computer geeks, technology, Twitter, trees and Stephen Fry stuck in a lift. And finally, it is a story about preserving the past for the generations of tomorrow.

Comprised of 395 essays arranged alphabetically, most on individual objects, artifacts, techniques, and products, this is an up-to-date reference work for all those involved in teaching or researching the history of twentieth-century technology, as well as the serious general reader. The core of each of the main entries is a technical description, within a historical narrative, of about 1,000 words plus illustrations and further reading. There are also about 30 longer survey entries that address broad questions of technological systems, such as the context in which the various technologies were developed, discussions of any controversies and schools of thought, comparisons between different political and economics systems, and the various ways in which different nations have attempted to make and apply science and technology policies.

The computer unlike other inventions is universal; you can use a computer for many tasks: writing, composing music, designing buildings, creating movies, inhabiting virtual worlds, communicating... This popular science history isn't just about technology but introduces the pioneers: Babbage, Turing, Apple's Wozniak and Jobs, Bill Gates, Tim Berners-Lee, Mark Zuckerberg. This story is about people and the changes computers have caused. In the future ubiquitous computing, AI, quantum and molecular computing could even make us immortal. The computer has been a radical invention. In less than a single human life computers are transforming economies and societies like no human invention before.

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