I'm not a robot



Utah test and training range

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Utah Test and Training Range Expansion Sparks Concern Over Public Lands Preservation The Utah Test and Training Range, spanning over 1.7 million acres in Utah's West Desert, is the largest training ground in the US. The Air Force, Army, and Marine Corps conduct training here. Recently, a proposal to expand this range has been proposed, but it
includes provisions that would harm unique public lands. This expansion would not only overlap with federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management but also trade away public lands to mining interests. The proposed expansion poses significant risks to these areas, which are popular among hunters, hikers, and historic preservationists due
to their natural beauty and cultural value. It is crucial to note that the current version of the legislation would not protect wilderness values in certain areas, including the Newfoundland Mountains, and Fish Springs Range. A similar win-win solution was achieved in 2006 with the Cedar Mountains Wilderness designation, which
was part of a larger military bill. This experience demonstrated that it is possible to accommodate military needs without compromising public land. It is essential to oppose any expansion of the UTTR that contains harmful provisions related to public land preservation. By doing so, we can ensure that National Security and Natural Resources coexist
and protect our beautiful public lands for future generations. Rātā Trees Decline in Wild Populations Rātā trees generally begin life on another plant before growing in lowland forests and near wet areas. A 2018 study noted a decline of adult rātā trees from 31 to 13 in the wild between 2000 and 2018, attributed mainly to land use changes and the
introduction of common brushtail possums. Rātā trees are considered critically endangered with a decreasing population trend, as documented by the IUCN Red List in 2013. Edo State has had numerous leaders, both military and civilian, since Nigeria's independence in 1960. Initially, the area was part of the Western Region, but with the creation of
the Mid-Western Region in August 1963, it became a separate entity under Dennis Osadebay as its first premier. The modern Edo State came into existence on August 27, 1991, when Bendel State was divided into Edo and Delta States. John Odigie-Oyegun served as the first civilian governor from January 1992 to November 1993, followed by military
governors. In the democratic era, Lucky Igbinedion governed from 1999 to 2007 and was succeeded by Monday Okpebholo (pictured), who has been the incumbent governor since 2024. The Allies of World War
II were an international military coalition formed to counter the Axis powers, officially known as the United Nations on January 1,
1942, signed by 26 countries worldwide. This marked the groundwork for the present-day United Nations, established after World War II. This propaganda poster from 1943 features the flags of many Allied members waving amidst smoke, with tanks, battleships, and aircraft in the foreground. The caption reads "The United Nations Fight for
 Freedom." This Wikipedia article is written in English, but many other languages are available on the platform. The site features over 1 million articles across various languages, including Arabic, French, Italian, and Spanish. The article also provides information about the year 1945, which was a significant year in world history. It marked the end of
 World War II, the fall of Nazi Germany, and the Empire of Japan. Additionally, it is notable for being the year that concentration camps were liberated. In terms of calendars, including the Gregorian calendar, Armenian calendar, and Chinese calendar. The article also mentions the
start date of this year as Monday, and notes its significance in terms of the millennium, century, and decade it marks. The article lists several categories related to 1945, including topics such as animation, archaeology, architecture, art, aviation, awards, comics, film, literature, poetry, meteorology, music, country jazz, rail transport, radio science,
spaceflight, sports, football, television, birth and death records, and more. Atomic weapons used in combat are a grim reminder of the devastating power of war. World War II, which will be abbreviated as "WWII," was a global conflict that lasted from 1939 to 1945 and involved many countries. In January 1945, significant events took place on various
fronts. On January 1, WWII saw Germany launch Operation Bodenplatte, an attempt to weaken Allied air forces in the Low Countries. Meanwhile, Chenogne massacre took place, where German prisoners were allegedly killed by American forces near the village of Chenogne, Belgium. These events highlighted the brutal nature of war and its impact on
soldiers. In the following days, WWII saw significant battles taking place across different regions. On January 12 as the Soviet Union fought against the German Army in Eastern Europe. These offensives showcased the intensity of the
conflict. Adolf Hitler's presence at the Führerbunker in Berlin became a prominent feature of WWII in January. On January 17, the Soviet Union occupied Warsaw, Poland, and Raoul Wallenberg, who had saved thousands of Jews, was taken into custody by a Soviet patrol during the Siege of Budapest. The evacuation of Auschwitz concentration camp
began on January 18, with nearly 60,000 prisoners being forced to march to other locations in Germany. The months of January saw the liberation of several concentration camps on January 27. The war was also marked by tragic events such as the
MV Wilhelm Gustloff sinking on January 30, which resulted in the loss of over 10,000 mainly civilian Germans. - The sinking of S-13 in the Baltic Sea resulted in up to 9,400 deaths, with approximately 5,000 being children. - Over 800 Filipino guerrillas joined forces with American soldiers to rescue 813 American prisoners of war from a Japanese-held
camp in Cabanatuan, Philippines. - Adolf Hitler made his final public speech on radio, expressing confidence in Germany's victory. - The Battle of Hill 170 ended with the British defeating the Japanese, causing them to withdraw from the Arakan Peninsula. - In February 1945, the Allied forces continued their advances, including the liberation of Santon
Tomas Internment Camp and the entry into Manila to capture it from the Japanese. - At the Yalta Conference, world leaders Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Joseph Stalin discussed post-war arrangements. - General Douglas MacArthur returned to Manila, while the Soviet Union agreed to enter the Pacific War against Japan once
Germany was defeated. - The Alaska Anti-Discrimination Act of 1945 was passed by the territorial Senate, championed by Elizabeth Peratrovich. - A devastating tornado outbreak occurred in Mississippi and Alabama, killing 45 people and injuring 427 others. - Budapest fell to Soviet-Romanian forces after a prolonged siege, while the Bombing of
Dresden resulted in an estimated 25,000 to 35,000 deaths. - The Bombing of Wesel destroyed 97% of the town over three days, as American and Filipino forces recaptured the Bataan Peninsula. - Venezuela declared war on Germany, marking an escalation of the conflict. Fierce battles raged on as Allied forces clashed with German and Japanese
troops, resulting in significant losses for both sides.[11] On February 19, a massive invasion force of around 30,000 United States Marines stormed the island of Iwo Jima. The final V-2 rocket was launched from Peenemünde on February 21. As the war effort continued to unfold, key victories were secured on various fronts. On February 22, the
Brazilian Expeditionary Force successfully expelled German forces from a strategic location in the North Apennines, paving the way for the British Eighth Army's advance towards Bologna. Uruguay declared war on Germany and Japan, further bolstering the Allied coalition. On February 23, United States Marines raised the American flag atop Mount
Suribachi on Iwo Jima, an iconic moment that would be immortalized in a Pulitzer Prize-winning photograph.[12] The Philippines was also making strides towards liberate Manila from Japanese control. The city's historic Intramuros suburb was devastated by the fighting. German resistance
continued to crumble as Red Army and Polish troops stormed Poznań, prompting its garrison to surrender. Allied aircraft unleashed a series of bombing raids on Pforzheim, Germany, resulting in catastrophic losses for civilians - approximately 17,600 people were killed, and 83% of the town's buildings were destroyed. Turkey joined the war effort on
the side of the Allies, adding momentum to their advances. However, not all was smooth sailing as Egyptian Premier Ahmad Mahir Pasha was assassinated in Parliament after declaring war on Germany and Japan. The Bombing of Mainz claimed over 1,200 lives, with 80% of the city reduced to rubble. In Bucharest, a violent demonstration turned
deadly as Bolşevic group opened fire on protesters and the army. USSR vice commissioner Andrei Y. Vishinsky arrived in the city to quell the unrest and demand Nicolae Rădescu's resignation as premier. As March 1945 began, President Franklin D. Roosevelt addressed Congress for the final time, discussing the outcomes of the Yalta Conference.[15]
Henry A. Wallace took office as United States Secretary of Commerce under President Roosevelt. The Bachem Ba 349 Natter rocket-propelled aircraft was test-launched but failed, resulting in the pilot's trajectory. Manila fell to United States and
Filipino troops as they fought their way through Japanese-held territories. A massacre of Ukrainian civilians by Polish Home Army unit in Pawłokoma left between 150 and 500 people dead. The British Royal Air Force accidentally bombed the Bezuidenhout neighbourhood in The Hague, Netherlands, killing over 500 civilians. In a separate incident,
Princess Elizabeth joined the Auxiliary Territorial Service as a truck driver/mechanic in London. Romania forms government under Petru Groza following Soviet intervention. A notable resistance fighter accidentally sets out to kill top Dutch persecutor Hanns Albin Rauter, sparking further retaliations. On March 7, Allied forces secure a crucial bridge
over the Rhine River in Germany and begin crossing within ten days with approximately 25,000 troops and equipment. In Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito establishes a provisional government amidst WWII turmoil. Following an attempted assassination of Rauter, Nazi authorities execute 117 Dutch men in retaliation. Meanwhile, Operation Sunrise unfolds
as German General Karl Wolff negotiates surrender terms with American Allen Dulles in Switzerland. A pivotal air raid on March 9 and 10 by USAAF B-29 bombers marks the single most destructive conventional attack during WWII, claiming over 100,000 lives in Tokyo's firebombing. On the same day, Japan establishes a puppet state in Vietnam
under Bảo Đại's rule. San Marino holds its first democratic communist government election on March 11 and becomes the world's first democratically elected communist government. In related news, Swinemunde is utterly destroyed by USAAF forces between March 12-13, killing an estimated 8,000 to 23,000 civilians mostly saved through Operation
Hannibal. The Upper Silesian Offensive commences on March 15 and concludes on the last day of the month amidst ongoing WWII chaos. The Academy Awards ceremony unfolds on March 15 for the first time in the US via radio, with Going My Way winning Best Picture. Of the city, March 24 WWII: Operation Varsity - Two airborne divisions seize
bridges across the river Rhine to support the Allied push forward. Sylvester the cat debuts in Life with Feathers on this day. On March 26, WWII: The Battle of Iwo Jima officially concludes, with the destruction of Japanese resistance areas, although holdouts remain until 1949. March 27 - WWII: The United States Army Air Forces launches Operation
Starvation, laying naval mines in many Japanese seaways. Argentina declares war on Germany and Japan. On March 29, WWII: The Red Army nearly annihilates the German 4th Army in the Heiligenbeil Pocket of East Prussia. A legendary basketball duel between George Mikan and Bob Kurland takes place at Madison Square Garden in New York, as
Oklahoma State University defeats DePaul 52-44. March 30 - WWII: The Red Army pushes Axis forces out of Hungary into Austria. American official Alger Hiss is praised in Moscow for his role in bringing Western powers and the Soviet Union closer together during the Yalta Conference. April 7 - Japanese battleship Yamato explodes after persistent
U.S. aircraft attacks during the Battle of Okinawa. On April 30, Adolf Hitler commits suicide with his wife Eva Braun. April 1 - WWII: The Tenth United States Army lands on Okinawa. April 4 - WWII: American troops liberate their first Nazi concentration camp, Ohrdruf extermination camp in Germany. The Soviet Red Army enters Bratislava and
pushes towards Vienna, taking it on April 13 after intense fighting. On April 6, WWII: Sarajevo is liberated from Nazi Germany and the Independent State of Croatia by Yugoslav Partisans. The Battle of Slater's Knoll on Bougainville Island concludes with an Australian Army victory. Allied forces reach Merkers Salt Mines in Thuringia where gold
 reserves and art treasures are stored. April 7 - WWII: The only flight of German ramming unit Sonderkommando Elbe takes place, resulting in the loss of 2,055 crew members. Kantarō Suzuki becomes Prime Minister of Japan. April 8
The SS begins evacuating Buchenwald concentration camp; inmates overpower and kill remaining guards. April 9 WWII: The Battle of Königsberg ends with Soviet forces capturing the city. Conspirators Wilhelm Canaris, Hans Oster, and Hans von Dohnányi are hanged at Flossenberg concentration camp, along with pastor Dietrich Bonhoeffer. Johann
Georg Elser is executed at Dachau concentration camp. April 10 - WWII: Visoko is liberated by Yugoslav Partisan forces. April 11 - Buchenwald concentration camp is liberated by Yugoslav Partisan forces. April 11 - Buchenwald concentration camp is liberated by Yugoslav Partisan forces. April 12 - Buchenwald concentration camp. April 12 - Buchenwald concentration camp is liberated by Yugoslav Partisan forces. April 13 - Buchenwald concentration camp is liberated by Yugoslav Partisan forces. April 14 - Buchenwald concentration camp.
marks a somber start to the week. As news spreads, President Harry S. Truman is sworn in later that evening in the White House. Meanwhile, a devastating tornado outbreak sweeps across the United States, claiming 128 lives and injuring over 1,000 others. The tragedy overshadows the passing of Roosevelt. World War II rages on as US forces push
deeper into Germany. General William H. Simpson's Ninth Army crosses the Elbe River near Magdeburg and approaches Berlin from the east. Richard Strauss completes his Metamorphosen composition during this tumultuous period. Elsewhere, Canadian forces take control of the Netherlands, trapping German troops in the Atlantic Wall
fortifications along its coastline. The 4th Canadian Division deliberately destroys the town of Friesoythe as part of their military strategy. The Bergen-Belsen concentration camp is liberated by British and Canadian forces on April 15. Canadian forces also capture Arnhem and take Harlingen, occupying Leeuwarden and Groningen in the Netherlands
As the war escalates, a Soviet submarine sinks the German ship MV Goya while evacuating troops and civilians from Flossenbürg concentration camp, leading to mass death marches for prisoners. On April 17, Brazilian forces liberate Montese, Italy, from German control. In the Netherlands, occupying forces inundate the Wieringermeer region,
adding to the country's humanitarian crisis. US correspondent Ernie Pyle is killed in action on a Japanese-occupied island off Okinawa on April 18. Theatrical highlights include the premiere of Rodgers and Hammerstein's Carousel on Broadway, which becomes a long-running hit, featuring iconic song "You'll Never Walk Alone". On his 56th birthday
Adolf Hitler leaves his Führerbunker in Berlin for a final public appearance, before ultimately returning to his underground bunker. US forces occupy Nuremberg, previously the site of infamous rallies. In Australia, members of the First Tactical Air Force on Morotai Island tender their resignations due to concerns about mission assignments and
specialist roles. April 24-May 8, 1945: Key Events of WWII WWII: •Red Army troops encircle Berlin. •The British 3rd Infantry Division captures Bremen. •U.S. forces capture Dachau concentration segin in San Francisco. •WWII -
 Elbe Day: U.S. and Soviet troops link up at the river Elbe, dividing Germany. •April 26: The last "successful" German panzer-offensive in Bautzen ends with recapture. •April 27: Last German formations withdraw from Finland to Norway.
executed. •April 29: Italian General Rodolfo Graziani surrenders, followed by other Axis forces in Italy. •Operation Manna continues with food drops to the Netherlands. •The Raising the Flag on the Three-Country Cairn photograph is taken in Finland. •April 30 - Death of Adolf Hitler: The Red Army approaches the Führerbunker in Berlin. Interpol
effectively ceases to exist on May 1 due to its Berlin headquarters being shut down. However, it is recreated on June 3, 1946. On the same day, Reichssender Hamburg announces Hitler's death in battle against Bolshevism over Flensburg radio station. Joseph Goebbels carries out his last official act as Chancellor by dictating a letter to the Soviet
commander requesting a ceasefire after Hitler's supposed demise. Following the refusal of this request, both Goebbels and his wife Magda take their own lives along with their six children in the Flensburg Government, led by Karl Dönitz. Dönitz appoints Lutz Graf Schwerin von Krosigk as the new de facto Chancellor of Germany. The Yugoslav 4th
Army, accompanied by the Slovene 9th Corpus NOV, enters Trieste. Meanwhile, an estimated 700-2,500 people commit mass suicide in Demmin after 80% of the town is destroyed by the Soviets over three days. On May 2, the Soviets over three days.
liberated by the British Army, and Axis troops in Italy begin to surrender. A Holocaust death march from Dachau is halted by the U.S. Army near Waakirchen, saving several hundred prisoners. The New Zealand Army 2nd Division enters Trieste, following the Yugoslavs. After Hitler's death or resignation, the Schwerin von Krosigk cabinet convenes its
first meeting. The Neuengamme concentration camp is evacuated at this time. Ezra Pound, an American poet, is arrested by the Italian resistance but later released and turns himself in to the U.S. Army on May 5, who then imprisons him as a traitor. • May 1945 marked a pivotal moment in World War II history as Allied forces closed in on Germany
from multiple fronts. • The German Instrument of Surrender was signed at 02:41 on May 7 by General Alfred Jodl, bringing an end to the war in Europe, with Paris observing the event the following evening. • The signing of the surrender was a culmination of years of Allied
efforts and came after months of brutal fighting on all fronts. • As news spread of Germany's defeat, cities like Amsterdam were jubilant as German troops laid down their arms. • Other parts of Europe saw varying degrees of celebration, with the Soviet Union marking VE Day in Prague, while Norway marked the surrender of its collaborationist
regime. May 12-15, 1945 The occupation of Sark ends with British forces taking control. Meanwhile, José Peter declares the Meat Industry Workers Federation dissolved. On May 14-15, World War II came to an end in Europe during the Battle of Poljana in Slovenia. In Croatia, retreating troops attempted to surrender but were instead force-marched
through Serbia and massacred. The occupation of Alderney ends on May 16, with British forces taking control after the evacuation of civilians. On May 23, the Flensburg Government was dissolved by the Allies, and German President Karl Dönitz and Chancellor Lutz Graf Schwerin von Krosigk were arrested. Heinrich Himmler also took his own life in
British custody. William Joyce, also known as "Lord Haw-Haw," was captured on May 28 for treasonous broadcasts during the war. On May 29, German communists led by Walter Ulbricht arrived in Berlin, while Dutch painter Han van Meegeren was arrested for collaboration with the Nazis. Iran demanded that all Soviet and British troops leave its
territory. July 2 - Australian and Allied forces launch an invasion of Japanese-occupied Borneo near Balikpapan, while in British Somaliland, the Sheikh Bashir rebellion breaks out in Burao and Erigavo. July 4 - Brazilian cruiser Bahia is sunk by accident, killing over 300 and stranding survivors in shark-infested waters. In Australia, the 1945 general
election takes place, with counting and results delayed until July 26 for service personnel overseas. Prime Minister John Curtin dies from heart failure at age 60, replaced briefly by Deputy Frank Forde. July 8 - US President Harry S. Truman learns Japan
will talk peace if it can keep the Emperor. July 12 - Ben Chifley becomes Labor Party leader and Australia's 16th Prime Minister, defeating Frank Forde. July 14 - Italy declares war on Japan. The Trinity Test successfully detonates an atomic bomb, equivalent to 22 kilotons of TNT. A train collision in Munich, Germany kills 102 war prisoners. July 17-
August 2 - The Potsdam Conference takes place, where the three main Allied leaders discuss their final summit of the war. President Truman approves orders for atomic bombs to be used against Japan. July 23 - French marshal Philippe Pétain goes on trial for treason. July 26 -
Winston Churchill resigns as UK Prime Minister, replaced by Clement Attlee. The Potsdam Declaration demands Japan's unconditional surrender, with Article 12 deleted by President Truman. July 27 - Bombing of Aomori: USAAF B-29s drop 60,000 leaflets warning civilians to leave immediately. July 28 - Japan ambiguously rejects the Potsdam
Declaration. An NAA Mitchell crashes into The Empire State Building, killing 14 people. July 29 - The BBC Light Programme radio station is launched in the UK. July 30 - Aomori is firebombed by USAAF B-29s, killing over 1,700 civilians and destroying 18,045 homes. The USS Indianapolis was hit and sunk by torpedoes from a Japanese submarine in
the Philippine Sea, resulting in nearly 600 deaths before help arrived. Captain Charles B. McVay III faced court-martial and conviction for his role in the end of the Second Philippine Republic as President José P. Laurel issues an Executive Proclamation, handing over
power. Indonesian nationalists Sukarno and Mohammad Hatta declare the independence of Indonesia on August 17, sparking the Indonesian Nationalist leader Subhas Chandra Bose on August 18. A meeting between Mao Zedong and
Chiang Kai-shek takes place on August 19 to discuss an end to hostilities between the Communists and Nationalists in China. Joseph Stalin orders the detention of Japanese prisoners of war in the Soviet Union on August 23. The Emperor of Vietnam, Bảo Đại, abdicates on August 25, marking the end of a 2,000-year dynasty and 143 years of the
Nguyễn dynasty. Hanoi falls to the Viet Minh on August 30, bringing an end to French occupation in what becomes North Vietnam. Allied troops arrest German field marshal Walther von Brauchitsch on August 31. In September 1950, a
series of significant events unfolded worldwide. On the 9th, Chairman Chiang Kai-shek officially accepted Japan's capitulation at Nanking, marking the end of their control over China.[52] Simultaneously, Japanese troops in Keijō (present-day Seoul) handed over Southern Korea to the United States, ending a 35-year reign of Japan. Meanwhile, Vidkur
Quisling was sentenced to death for collaborating with the Nazis in Norway on the same day. On September 11, Hideki Tojo attempted to take his own life to avoid an Allied war crimes tribunal, while Radio Republik Indonesia began broadcasting. The Batu Lintang camp in Sarawak, Borneo, was liberated by Australian forces, and Operation Tiderace
saw the Japanese Army formally surrender to the British in Singapore. The following week brought more developments: on September 18, Typhoon Makurazaki ravaged Japan, killing over 3,700 people. The Japanese Army officially surrendered to the Chinese in Wuhan, marking the end of their control in Central China. On September 20, Mohandas
Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru called for British troops to leave India. Postwar anti-Jewish violence in Slovakia resulted in the Topolčany pogrom on September 24, while the Nuremberg trials began on October 18 after Buchenwald closed. Notably, Arthur C. Clarke proposed the concept of a geosynchronous communications satellite in an article
published that month. October saw several key events unfold: Operation Backfire involved the launch of three A4 rockets near Cuxhaven from October 1 to 15. George Albert Smith became president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints on October 2, and the Partizan Belgrade sports club was founded in Serbia on October 4. A strike by
the Set Decorator's Union led to a riot in Hollywood on October 5, known as the "Black Friday" incident. The Hadamar Trial took place from October 8 to 15, marking the first trial for systematic extermination in Nazi Germany. Pierre Laval was sentenced to death for collaborating with the Nazis in Vichy France on October 9. The following days saw
significant developments: the Nazi Party was dissolved by the Allied Powers on October 10, and a new provisional national assembly was elected in Czechoslovakia on October 15 to 21 in Manchester, while the Food and Agriculture Organization was established as a specialized agency of the
 United Nations on October 16. On October 17, thousands gathered in Buenos Aires' Plaza de Mayo demanding Juan Perón's release. This event is considered the founding day of Peronism. Isaías Medina Angarita was overthrown by a military coup in Venezuela on October 18, and Indonesian forces attacked Anglo-Dutch forces in Indonesia on October
19. Mongolians voted for independence from China on October 20, and women were granted suffrage in France's Legislative Election for the first time on October 21. Rómulo Betancourt was named provisional president of Venezuela on October 21. Rómulo Betancourt was named provisional president of Venezuela on October 22, marking a significant shift in power. On October 24, the United Nations came into existence as its
Charter was ratified by 29 countries, solidifying the organization's foundation and mission to promote peace and cooperation among nations. The establishment of the International Court of Justice, or "World Court", was mandated by the United Nations Charter. In a dramatic turn of events, Norwegian Nazi leader Vidkun Quisling was executed by
firing squad for his treasonous activities against Norway.[52] On October 25, Japanese forces in Taiwan surrendered to the Allied powers, marking a significant milestone in WWII. Meanwhile, Getúlio Vargas was ousted as president of Brazil, with José Linhares taking over temporarily. The Indonesian National Revolution gained momentum, with pro-
independence fighters engaging British and Indian troops in Surabaya from October 27 to November 20. On October 29, Vargas resigned as Brazilian president, while the first ballpoint pens went on sale at Gimbels Department Store in New York City for a whopping $12.50 each. The undivided country of India officially joined the United Nations on
October 30. The International Labour Organization's new constitution came into effect on November 1, and Telechron introduced the world's first clock radio, the model 8H59 Musalarm. Colombia became the newest member of the United Nations on November 1.
point, with the former rejecting an offer of autonomy on November 6. Martial arts legends Soo Bahk Do and Moo Duk Kwan were founded in Korea on November 9. The Battle of Surabaya continued, with British forces retaking most of the city after three days of intense fighting. The Yugoslavian parliamentary election saw Marshal Josip Broz Tito's
People's Front securing a decisive majority (90%) in the Assembly.[52] The United States, Britain, and Canada shared nuclear information with the U.N. on November 15, calling for a United Nations Atomic Energy Commission to be established. The Kuomintang launched an offensive against Chinese Communist Party infiltration in Manchuria.
November 16 marked Charles de Gaulle's unanimous election as president of France by the provisional government. [52] Controversy surrounded the United States' decision to import 88 German scientists to aid in rocket technology production. The foundation of UNESCO was agreed upon at a meeting in London, and the Nuremberg trials
commenced on November 20. The U.S. Ambassador to China, Patrick J. Hurley, resigned on November 26 due to his inability to broker a deal between Chiang Kai-shek and Mao Tse-tung.[52] The 1945 Balochistan earthquake triggered a tsunami, claiming the lives of over 4,000 people. British fascist John Amery was condemned to death for treason
on November 28. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia declared its independence on November 29, with Marshal Tito named as president. The assembly of the world's first general Eurico Gaspar Dutra is elected president, while French
banks are nationalized. December 3 sees Communist demonstrations in Athens ahead of the Greek Civil War. The US Senate approves UN entry by a vote of 65-7 on December 4. Meanwhile, Flight 19 disappears during a training exercise on December 5. General George S. Patton is involved in a car accident in Germany on December 9, resulting in
his death on December 21. On December 27, twenty-one nations ratify the World Bank articles, while promethium (element 61) is discovered at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. The Australian government introduces an Assisted Passage Migration Scheme to encourage British subject immigration, and geothermal milk pasteurization is done in
Klamath Falls, Oregon. Notable birthdays include Stephen Stills on January 24, Leigh Taylor-Young on January 25, Jacqueline du Pré on January 26, Harold Cardinal on January 27, Karen Lynn Gorney on January 28, Chuck Pyle
on January 28, Jim Nicholson on January 29, Tom Selleck on January 29, and many others. The list of notable individuals born in various months features a diverse range of artists, musicians, athletes, politicians, and other prominent figures. February sees the births of renowned reggae singer Bob Marley, Swedish actress Maud Adams, American
cognitive scientist Douglas Hofstadter, and English historian Simon Schama. Also born in February are Lebanese-Armenian pop singer Adiss Harmandian and Japanese cell biologist Yoshinori Ohsumi. In March, a notable number of individuals are born, including American actors Dirk Benedict and George Miller, Swiss singer Dieter Meier, German
painter Anselm Kiefer, and American country singer-songwriter Michael Martin Murphey. Other notable births in March include Russian mathematician Anatoly Fomenko and Malaysian footballer Othman Abdullah. As the months progress, additional famous individuals are born, including Rodrigo Duterte, the 16th President of the Philippines
 Estonian actress Raine Loo, English rock guitarist Eric Clapton, Ghanaian musician Mana Ampadu, American computer scientist Edwin Catmull, and other notable figures in different months. The individuals listed were born between
February 1, 1940, and April 2, 1941, showcasing a range of talents and contributions to their respective fields. On April 13, 2006, Lucha Corpi, a Mexican poet, passed away. Other notable individuals who died that day included Tony Dow, an American actor and producer, and Lowell George, an American rock musician. The following days also saw the
passing of prominent figures: Ritchie Blackmore on April 24, Tuila'epa Sa'ilele Malielegaoi, a Prime Minister of Samoa, on April 20; Naftali Temu, a Kenyan Olympic long-distance runner, on April 21; and Larry Tesler, an American soul singer, on
April 29; Lara Saint Paul, an Eritrean-born Italian singer, on April 30; Rita Coolidge, an American pop singer, on May 3; David Magson, a mathematician and businessman, on May 4. The list continues with the deaths of various individuals in May, including Bob Seger, an
American rock singer, on May 6; Robin Strasser, an American actress, on May 7; Keith Jarrett, an American musician, on May 8; Jupp Heynckes, a German footballer and manager, on May 9; Hilda Pérez Carvajal, a Venezuelan biologist, on May 13; Duarte
Pio, a Duke of Braganza, on May 15; Pete Townshend, an English rock guitarist and lyricist, on May 20. The list also includes the deaths of notable individuals in May who were not public figures, such as Lauren Chapin, a Canadian child actress, and Priscilla Presley
an American actress and businesswoman. Other notable deaths include those of Patch Adams, an American physician and comedian, on May 29; Andrea Bronfman, an American philanthropist, on May 30; Rainer Werner Fassbinder, a German film director, on May 31.
 Finally, the list includes notable deaths in June, including Frederica von Stade, an American mezzo-soprano, on June 1; Jon Peters, an American composer and musical instrumentalist, on June 4; John Carlos, an American athlete, on June 5.
The list also includes notable deaths in June who were not public figures, such as Nechama Rivlin, an Israeli socialite, on June 6. Maurice June 17 P. D. T. Acharya, Secretary General, Indian Lok Sabha Art Bell, American radio talk show host (Coast to Coast AM) (d. 2018) Ken Livingstone, British politician Eddy Merckx, Belgian cyclist June 19 Radovan
Karadžić, Serbian politician Aung San Suu Kyi, Myanmar politician and poet, Nobel Peace Prize recipient June 20 - Anne Murray, Canadian singer June 21 Roberto D'Angelo, Italian slalom canoeist Luis Castañeda Lossio, Peruvian politician Thiagarajan, Indian actor, director and producer Nirmalendu Goon, Bangladeshi poet Marijana Lubej, Slovenian
sprinter June 22 Juma Kapuya, Tanzanian politician Dieter Versen, German football defender (d. 2025) June 23 Ana Chumachenco, Italian violinist Kim Småge, Norwegian novelist, crime fiction writer of short stories and children's writer June 24 George Pataki, Governor of New York Betty Stöve, Dutch tennis player[71] Ali Akbar Velayati,
Iranian physician, politician June 25 Lali Armengol, Spanish playwright, professor and theater director[72] Mohammed Bakar, Malaysian footballer Carolyn Cheeks Kilpatrick, American politician Baba Gana Kingibe, Nigerian politician Guillermo Mendoza, Mexican cyclist Chaiyasit Shinawatra, commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Army June 26
Paul Chun, Hong Kong actor June 27 Jose Miguel Arroyo, First Gentleman of the Philippines Ami Ayalon, Israeli politician Norma Kamali, American fashion designer Catherine Lacoste, French amateur golfer Lu Sheng-yen, Taiwanese leader of the True Buddha School June 28 Ken Buchanan, Scottish undisputed world lightweight boxing champion (d.
2023) Raul Seixas, Brazilian rock singer (d. 1989) June 29 - Chandrika Kumaratunga, 5th President of Sri Lanka June 30 Kevin Jackman, Australian rules footballer Jerry Kenney, American author, attorney and politician July 1 Jane
Cederqvist, Swedish freestyle swimmer Visu, Indian writer, director, stage, actor and talk-show host (d. 2020) Billy Rohr, American author July 3 - Thomas Mapfumo, Zimbabwean musician July 4 Tiong Thai King, Malaysian politician Steinar
Amundsen, Norwegian sprint canoeist July 5 Nurul Islam Nahid, Bangladeshi politician Miroslav Mišković, Serbian business magnate, investor July 6 - Burt Ward, American actor (Batman) July 7 Heloísa Pinheiro, Brazilian model, business magnate, investor July 6 - Burt Ward, American actor (Batman) July 7 Heloísa Pinheiro, Brazilian model, business magnate, investor July 6 - Burt Ward, American actor (Batman) July 7 Heloísa Pinheiro, Brazilian model, business magnate, investor July 6 - Burt Ward, American actor (Batman) July 7 Heloísa Pinheiro, Brazilian model, business magnate, investor July 6 - Burt Ward, American actor (Batman) July 7 Heloísa Pinheiro, Brazilian model, business magnate, investor July 6 - Burt Ward, American actor (Batman) July 7 Heloísa Pinheiro, Brazilian model, business magnate, investor July 6 - Burt Ward, American actor (Batman) July 7 Heloísa Pinheiro, Brazilian model, business magnate, investor July 6 - Burt Ward, American actor (Batman) July 7 Heloísa Pinheiro, Brazilian model, business magnate, investor July 6 - Burt Ward, American actor (Batman) July 7 Heloísa Pinheiro, Brazilian model, business magnate, investor July 6 - Burt Ward, American actor (Batman) July 7 Heloísa Pinheiro, Brazilian model, business magnate, investor July 6 - Burt Ward, American actor (Batman) July 7 Heloísa Pinheiro, Brazilian model, business magnate, investor pinheiro, Brazilian model, business magnate, actor pinheiro, act
Matti Salminen, Finnish bass singer July 8 - Micheline Calmy-Rey, Swiss Federal Councilor July 9 Dean Koontz, American writer Mohammad Reza Nematzadeh, Iranian politician Virginia Wade, English professional tennis player Ron Glass, African-American
actor (d. 2016) July 11 - Richard Wesley, American playwright, screenwriter July 12 Leopoldo Mastelloni, Italian actor, comedian and singer Thor Martinsen, Norwegian ice hockey player July 14 - Antun Vujić, Croatian politician, philosopher, political analyst, lexicographer and author July 15 Hong Ra-hee, South Korean billionaire businesswoman
philanthropist Jürgen Möllemann, German politician (d. 2003) Jan-Michael Vincent, American actor (d. 2019) July 16 Victor Sloan, Irish July's birthdays of notable deaths in August were American saxophonist David Sanborn and Rwandan Prime
Minister Faustin Twagiramungu. Notable July birthdays: - Roy Ho Ten Soeng, Dutch politician - Kim Won-hong, North Korean politician and military leader - Oleg Fotin, Russian swimmer - Uri Rosenthal, Dutch politician - Kim Won-hong, North Korean politician and military leader - Oleg Fotin, Russian swimmer - Uri Rosenthal, Dutch politician - Kim Won-hong, North Korean politician and military leader - Oleg Fotin, Russian swimmer - Uri Rosenthal, Dutch politician - Kim Won-hong, North Korean politician and military leader - Oleg Fotin, Russian swimmer - Uri Rosenthal, Dutch politician - Kim Won-hong, North Korean politician - Kim Won-hong, No
American cartoonist Jim Davis. Notable August birthdays: - Patrick Modiano, French novelist and Nobel Prize laureate - David Sanborn, American saxophonist (d. 2024) - Douglas Osheroff, American physicist and Nobel Prize laureate - David Sanborn, American saxophonist (d. 2024) - Douglas Osheroff, American physicist and Nobel Prize laureate - David Sanborn, American physicist and Nobel Prize laureate - Julie Anne Robinson, British theatre, television, film director, and producer Notable August deaths include American physicist and Nobel Prize laureate - Julie Anne Robinson, British theatre, television, film director, and producer Notable August deaths include American physicist and Nobel Prize laureate - David Sanborn, American physicist and Nobel Prize laureate - David Sanborn, American physicist and Nobel Prize laureate - David Sanborn, American physicist and Nobel Prize laureate - David Sanborn, American physicist and Nobel Prize laureate - David Sanborn, American physicist and Nobel Prize laureate - David Sanborn, American physicist and Nobel Prize laureate - David Sanborn, American physicist and Nobel Prize laureate - David Sanborn, American physicist and Nobel Prize laureate - David Sanborn, American physicist and Nobel Prize laureate - David Sanborn, American physicist and Nobel Prize laureate - David Sanborn, American physicist and Nobel Prize laureate - David Sanborn, American physicist and Nobel Prize laureate - David Sanborn, American physicist and Nobel Prize laureate - David Sanborn, American physicist and Nobel Prize laureate - David Sanborn, American physicist and Nobel Prize laureate - David Sanborn, American physicist and Nobel Prize laureate - David Sanborn, American physicist and Nobel Prize laureate - David Sanborn, American physicist and Nobel Prize laureate - David Sanborn, American physicist and Nobel Prize laureate - David Sanborn, American physicist and Nobel Prize laureate - David Sanborn, American physicist and Nobel Prize laureate - David Sanborn, American physicist and Nobel Prize lau
musician Ron Mael and Rwandan Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu. August birthdays of note: - Steve Martin, American actor and comedian - Valeriy Shmarov, Ukrainian politician (d. 2018) - Eliana Pittman, Brazilian singer and actress - Wim Wenders, German film director Notable August deaths include Mexican baseball player Bobby Treviño
and Italian violinist Itzhak Perlman. August notable birthdays: - Ian Gillan, English rock singer (Deep Purple) - David Chase, American writer, director, and television producer Notable August deaths include South African batsman Barry Richards and Scottish molecular biologist Richard Henderson. George Harrison, musician Birthdays in History
(November-December & January) On November 25, Farah, a Somali novelist, was born. On November 26, Mary Jo Deschanel, an American actress, and John McVie, an English rock musician (Fleetwood Mac), were both born. Other notable birthdays on this day include Barbara Anderson, James Avery, Roger Glover, Radu Lupu, Lyle Bien, Bette
Midler, Tex Watson, Bozhidar Dimitrov, Geoff Emerick, Clive Russell, Julie Heldman, John Ankerberg, Sharafuddin of Selangor, and many others. In December, notable birthdays included Patti Deutsch, Ernie Hudson, Elaine Joyce, Peter Criss, Sivakant Tiwari, Mari Lill, Diane Sawyer, Donald A. Ritchie, Lemmy, Nicholas Meyer, Steve Smith, Noel
Redding, Birendra of Nepal, Davy Jones, Barbara Carrera, Vernon Wells, Connie Willis, and Ricardo Jiménez Oreamuno. Other notable birthdays in January included Sir Bertram Ramsay, Edgar Cayce, Ricardo Jiménez Oreamuno. Other notable birthdays in January included Sir Bertram Ramsay, Edgar Cayce, Ricardo Jiménez Oreamuno. Other notable birthdays in January included Sir Bertram Ramsay, Edgar Cayce, Ricardo Jiménez Oreamuno.
Prince Rainer of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Jüri Uluots, Pēteris Juraševskis, Teresio Olivelli, Pedro Abad Santos, and many others. January 16-31: Various notable individuals lost their lives in the first month of the year, including José Fabella, Petar Bojović, Gustave Mesny, Federico Pedrocchi, Sir Archibald Murray, and others. February 1-26: More
notable figures fell victim to war, persecution, or other circumstances. This included Ivan Bagryanov, Dobri Bozhilov, Bogdan Filov, Petar Gabrovski, Johan Huizinga, Prince Kiril of Bulgaria, Adolf Brand, Alfred Delp, Carl Friedrich Goerdeler, Gustav Heistermann von Ziehlberg, Joe Hunt, Roland Freisler, Denise Bloch, Lilian Rolfe, Violette Szabo
Robert Brasillach, Al Dubin, Maria Orosa, Ivan Chernyakhovsky, John Basilone, Eric Liddell, Sara Josephine Baker, José María Moncada, Aleksei Nikolaevich Tolstoy, Josef Mayr-Nusser, Mário de Andrade, Millard Harmon, and David Lloyd George. March 1-4: The month concluded with the loss of Emily Carr, Gheorghe Avramescu, Aleksandra
Samusenko, and Harry Chauvel. March 1865 and onwards, notable deaths occurred, including American actress Lucille La Verne, film director Mark Sandrich, Australian general George Alan Vasey, and German Nazi official Friedrich Fromm. Other notable figures who died on this day include Brazilian composer Antônio Francisco Braga, Romanian
general Sava Caracas, British racing driver William Grover-Williams, French Roman Catholic layman Marcel Callo, Italian marshal Enrico Caviglia, Austrian priest Heinrich Maier, Japanese equestrian Takeichi Nishi, and French Roman Catholic layman Marcel Callo, Italian marshal Enrico Caviglia, Austrian priest Heinrich Maier, Japanese equestrian Takeichi Nishi, and French WWII heroine Élisabeth de Rothschild. March 26 marked the death of David Lloyd George, the 51st Prime Minister of the
United Kingdom, and Tadamichi Kuribayashi, an Imperial Japanese Army general who commanded the battle of Iwo Jima. Other notable figures who died on this day include Turkish author Halid Ziya Uşaklıgil, Hungarian swimmer Ferenc Csik, American general Maurice Rose, German chemist Hans Fischer, Swedish newspaper editor Torgny
 Segerstedt, and Soviet Orthodox nun Maria Skobtsova. April 3 saw the death of Raoul Dutheil, a French footballer. Other notable figures who died on this day include Japanese admiral Wilhelm Canaris, and Hungarian-born lawyer Hans von Dohnanyi
April 10 marked the death of Gloria Dickson, an American actress. Other notable figures who died on this day include German philosopher Ernst Cassirer and British
electrical engineer Sir Ambrose Fleming. April 21 marked the death of Walter Model, a German field marshal. Other notable figures who died on this day include German artist Käthe Kollwitz and German resistance fighter Klaus Bonhoeffer. This list continues with other notable deaths throughout April 1865 to 1932, including Adolf Hitler and
Hermann. In April and May 1945, several notable historical figures died as World War II drew to a close. The list includes Italian fascist leaders such as Benito Mussolini's mistress Clara Petacci and politicians Alessandro Pavolini, Roberto Farinacci, and Achille Starace. The execution of Luisa Ferida, an Italian actress, was also recorded on April 30.
In Germany, Adolf Hitler and his wife Eva Braun took their own lives in the Führer bunker on April 30. Other notable Germans who died around this time include Joseph Goebbels, Martin Bormann, and Wilhelm Burgdorf, all of whom were associated with the Nazi Party or military. The deaths continued into May, with several high-ranking Nazi
officials committing suicide, including Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler and Field Marshal Robert Ritter von Greim. Other notable individuals in dividuals figures who died during this period include German general Hans Krebs, Italian physician Mario Blasich, and Soviet army officer Vladimir Boyarsky. In addition to the fascist leaders, several other notable individuals figures who died during this period include German general Hans Krebs, Italian physician Mario Blasich, and Soviet army officer Vladimir Boyarsky. In addition to the fascist leaders, several other notable individuals figures who died during this period include German general Hans Krebs, Italian physician Mario Blasich, and Soviet army officer Vladimir Boyarsky. In addition to the fascist leaders, several other notable individuals figures who died during this period include German general Hans Krebs, Italian physician Mario Blasich, and Soviet army officer Vladimir Boyarsky.
died in May 1945, including American photographer Francis Bruguière, German footballer Julius Hirsch, and Norwegian Reichskommissar Josef Terboven. June: - Swedish Prime Minister Carl Gustaf Ekman was born. - Author Amélie Rives Troubetzkoy was born. July: - Russian general Nikolai Berzarin and German field marshal Wolfram von
Richthofen died. - American General Simon Bolivar Buckner Jr. was killed in action during the Battle of Okinawa. - Prince Friedrich of Wied, a German prince, was born. - Italian composer Pietro Mascagni died. - Polish painter Roman
Kochanowski was born. - Gerhard Gentzen, a German mathematician and logician, starved to death in prison camp. - American pianist Nat Jaffe was born. Other notable deaths include: - Isamu Chō, Japanese general; Mitsuru Ushijima, Japanese general; José Gutiérrez Solana, Spanish painter; Emil Hácha, Czech President; Germogen, Russian
Orthodox Metropolitan; Gabriel El-Registan, Soviet poet. - Félix Evaristo Mejía, Dominican diplomat and educator; Óscar R. Benavides, Peruvian field marshal; John Curtin, Australian Prime Minister; Peter To Rot, Papuan Catholic layman and martyr; Luigi Aldrovandi Marescotti, Italian politician; Boris Galerkin, Russian mathematician. - Ernst Busch
German field marshal; Paul Valéry, French poet; Arnold von Winckler, German general; Malin Craig, US Army general; Malin Craig
Roman Kochanowski, Polish painter; Gerhard Gentzen, German mathematician and logician. - Joseph Pujol, French flatulist; Jacques Vaillant de Guélis, British/French WWII hero; Harry Hillman, American track athlete; Jun Tosaka, Japanese philosopher. - Korechika Anami, Japanese general; Matome Ugaki, Japanese admiral; Takijirō Ōnishi, Japanese
admiral; Subhas Chandra Bose, Indian National Army leader; Sarala Devi Chaudhurani, Indian educationist. - Shizuichi Tanaka, Japanese general; Willis August 27: Blessed María Pilar Izquierdo Albero (Spanish Roman Catholic religious
professed) August 29: Fritz Pfleumer (German engineer, inventor), Florencio Harmodio Arosemena (6th President of Panama) August 31: Béla Bartók September 6: Witold Leon Czartoryski (Polish mobleman), John S. McCain Sr. (American
 admiral) September 9: Aage Bertelsen (Danish painter) September 12: Hajime Suqiyama (Japanese general, suicide) September 15: Richard Friedrich Johannes Pfeiffer (German physician, bacteriologist), André Tardieu (3-time prime minister of France), Anton Webern (Austrian composer), Zhang Minggi (Qing dynasty politician) September 16: Johannes Pfeiffer (German physician, bacteriologist), André Tardieu (3-time prime minister of France), Anton Webern (Austrian composer), Zhang Minggi (Qing dynasty politician) September 16: Johannes Pfeiffer (German physician, bacteriologist), André Tardieu (3-time prime minister of France), Anton Webern (Austrian composer), Zhang Minggi (Qing dynasty politician) September 16: Johannes Pfeiffer (German physician, bacteriologist), André Tardieu (3-time prime minister of France), Anton Webern (Austrian composer), Zhang Minggi (Qing dynasty politician) September 16: Johannes Pfeiffer (German physician, bacteriologist), André Tardieu (3-time prime minister of France), Anton Webern (Austrian composer), Zhang Minggi (Qing dynasty politician) September 16: Johannes Pfeiffer (German physician physic
McCormack (Irish tenor) September 18: José Agripino Barnet (Cuban politician, diplomat, acting President of Cuba), Blind Willie Johnson (American gospel blues singer) September 18: José Agripino Barnet (Cuban politician, diplomat, acting President of Cuba), Blind Willie Johnson (American gospel blues singer) September 18: José Agripino Barnet (Cuban politician, diplomat, acting President of Cuba), Blind Willie Johnson (American gospel blues singer) September 18: José Agripino Barnet (Cuban politician, diplomat, acting President of Cuba), Blind Willie Johnson (American gospel blues singer) September 18: José Agripino Barnet (Cuban politician, diplomat, acting President of Cuban politician, dipl
Darnand (Vichy French politician, executed) October 12: Dmytro Antonovych (Soviet politician, October 13: Milton S. Hershey (American chocolate tycoon) October 18: Frederick Hovey (American tennis player) October 19: Plutarco Elías Calles (Mexican general,
politician, and 40th President of Mexico), N. C. Wyeth (American illustrator) October 21: Henry Armetta (Italian actor), Felicija Bortkevičienė (Lithuanian politician, and publisher) October 23: Robert Ley (German Nazi politician, suicide) October 26: Adolf von
Brudermann (Austro-Hungarian general), Paul Pelliot (French explorer) October 30: Xian Xinghai (Chinese composer) October 31: Henry Ainley (British actor), Ignacio Zuloaga (Basque Spanish painter) November 13: Sir Edwyn Alexander-
Sinclair (British admiral) November 16: Sigurður Eggerz (Minister for Iceland during World War I and 2nd Prime Minister of Iceland) November 21: Robert Benchley In November and December and December 17: Frederick Francis IV, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin November 20: Francis William Aston (British chemist, Nobel Prize laureate) November 21: Robert Benchley In November and December 18: Sigurður Eggerz (Minister for Iceland) November 21: Robert Benchley In November 20: Francis IV, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin November 20: Francis I
1944, several notable figures passed away. Ellen Glasgow, an American novelist, was born in 1873 and died at age 55. Jimmy Quinn, a Scottish footballer, was born in 1878 and died at age 66. In December, notable figures included Charles Coborn, a
British singer born in 1852, who died at age 92. Other deaths included Josep Maria Sert, a Spanish muralist born in 1874, Dwight F. Davis, an American tennis player born in 1879, and Shigeru Honjō, a Japanese general born in 1879, and Shigeru Honjō, a Japanese general born in 1876. Several high-ranking military officials also passed away, including Anton Dostler, a German general born in 1891,
Henri Dentz, a French general born in 1881, and Leonard F. Wing, an American general mazi concentration camp guards and supervisors, including Juana Bormann, Irma Grese, Josef Kramer, and Elisabeth Volkenrath. The year also saw the death of notable civilians,
such as Giovanni Agnelli, an Italian entrepreneur and founder of Fiat, Fumimaro Konoe, a Japanese general and politician, and George S. Patton, an American general other notable deaths included Forrester Harvey, an Irish actor, Otto Neurath, an Austrian philosopher and political economist, and Roger Keyes, a British admiral. The text also
mentions the awarding of several Nobel Prizes in 1944, including Physics to Wolfgang Pauli, Chemistry to Artturi Ilmari Virtanen, Physiology or Medicine to Sir Alexander Fleming, Ernst Chain, and Howard Florey, Literature to Gabriela Mistral, and Peace to Cordell Hull. References: Retrieved May 27, 2023. ^ Ernest F. Fisher Jr., The Mediterranean
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INCLUDING THE CITIES OF ILOILO AND ROXAS". Official Gazette of the Philippines. Retrieved March 18, 2024. ^ "Bombing Berlin: The Biggest Wartime Raid on Hitler's Capital". The National WWII Museum - New Orleans. March 14, 2020. Retrieved March 18, 2024. ^ "Festung Kolberg 1945" (in Polish). Archived from the original
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Oklahoma Tornadoes (1882-Present)". National Weather Service in Norman, Oklahoma. Archived from the original on August Bleiburg Incident The text appears to be a list of citations from various sources, including newspapers, magazines, books, and online archives. The dates range from 1979 to 2024. Some of the notable individuals mentioned
include: * Noel Redding, a musician * Vernon Wells, an actor * Edith Frank, a person associated with Anne Frank's story * Robert Brasillach, a writer * Count Tolstoy, a Soviet writer * Lieutenant General Millard F. Harmon, a military officer * Henry George Chauvel, an Australian general * Georg Elser, a German resistance fighter * Hendrik Nicolaas
Werkman, an artist and designer Some of the events mentioned in relation to several individuals) * The Holocaust (mentioned in relation to Julius Hirsch and others) Overall, the text seems to be a collection of citations from various sources, with no clear narrative or
theme. Jimmy Quinn and Celtic FC are mentioned, but the text primarily focuses on historical events and dates. The passage discusses the 19th century, beginning in 1801 and ending in 1
the collapse of empires, and the growth of new powers like Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Japan, and the United States. The 19th century saw massive territorial expansions from the British and Russian empires, becoming two of the dominant powers globally. Russia expanded its influence to the Caucasus and Central Asia,
while the Ottoman Empire underwent Westernization and reform, but remained in decline. In contrast, the Maratha and Sikh empires suffered significant declines, leading to the Indian Rebellion of 1857. The British East India Company's rule ended, replaced by direct British Crown control through the establishment of the British Raj. During this
period, Britain enforced the Pax Britannica, promoting unprecedented globalization on a massive scale. Its overseas possessions grew rapidly, especially in Canada, Australia, India, and Africa. By the end century, Britain controlled a quarter of the world's land and population. Meanwhile, China under the Qing dynasty endured its century-long
humiliation by foreign powers until the mid-20th century. The first electronics emerged, including electric relays, telegraphs, and functional light bulbs. The 19th century saw rapid scientific discovery and invention, laying the groundwork for technological advancements in the 20th century. Industrialization began in Great Britain and spread to
Europe, North America, and Japan, but also brought child labor and strict social norms regarding modernized after the Meiji Restoration and defeated China in the First Sino-Japanese War. Advances in medicine and human anatomy contributed to rapid population growth in the Western world. The introduction
of railroads revolutionized land transportation, fuelling major urbanization movements globally. Many cities worldwide surpassed populations of a million or more during the sentury, with London becoming the world's largest city. Empire during the 19th century experienced significant growth, with its population increasing from 1 million in 1800 to
6.7 million by the end of the century. The last remaining unexplored landmasses were mapped, and accurate globes became available by the 1890s. Liberalism emerged as a dominant reform movement in Europe during this period. The slavery
Abolition Act of 1833 marked a crucial step towards abolition, followed by similar laws in other countries such as America's Thirteenth Amendment in 1865 and Brazil's in 1888. Serfdom was abolished in Russia in 1861, and the 19th century saw rapid settlement growth across North America and Australia. Major cities like Chicago and Melbourne
emerged as prominent centers during this period. Approximately 70 million people left Europe for other parts of the world, with most settling in the United States. The 19th century witnessed significant developments in sports, particularly in Britain and the US, including the creation of association football, rugby union, baseball, and cricket. Women's
fashion was a sensitive topic during this time, with excessive ankle showing viewed as scandalous. The Congress of Vienna's boundaries led to the emergence of new nations, such as Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania. The British Empire dominated global politics during the 19th century, while European imperialism continued unabated. The one of new nations, such as Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania. The British Empire dominated global politics during the 19th century, while European imperialism continued unabated.
Industrial Revolution transformed economies, and major events like the Napoleonic Wars shaped the world stage. The Napoleonic Wars were a complex series of conflicts that began after Napoleonic Wars were a complex series of conflicts that began after Napoleonic Wars were sparked by a range of disputes, including those left over from the French Revolution and its
aftermath. Napoleon's military victories, such as the Battle of Austerlitz in 1805, helped to secure French dominance in Europe, but he eventually faced a series of defeats that led to his exile to Elba in 1814. However, he escaped and regained power for a brief period before being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled again. The wars had far-
reaching consequences, including the redrawing of European borders after Napoleon's defeat at the Congress of Vienna in 1815. This led to the establishment of new national borders, including the independence of many Latin American countries from colonial rule. The Concert of Europe was established to preserve these borders and maintain
stability in the region. In the aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars, a wave of revolutions swept across Europe, driven by demands for democracy, liberalism, and nationalism. These revolutions were marked by widespread participation and a sense of urgency, but ultimately failed to achieve their goals due to a lack of coordination among the various
revolutionaries. William Wilberforce was a key figure in the fight against the slave trade, which ultimately led to its abolition in many countries. The movement achieved significant milestones throughout the 19th century, including the end of the Atlantic slave trade in the US and the ban on slavery across most governments. In the US, Frederick
Douglass and Harriet Tubman played crucial roles in leading the fight against slavery until the American Civil War. The war took place from 1861 to 1865 and was sparked by southern states' secession over concerns related to slavery. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, declaring freedom for all slaves in states
still in rebellion. Following the war's end in 1865, the Thirteenth Amendment officially abolished slavery nationwide. The same year, President Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth. The Ottoman Empire experienced significant changes during this period. Serbia gained independence from the empire in 1817 and passed a constitution
defining its autonomy in 1867. Greece became the first country to break away from Ottoman rule after the Greek War of Independence in 1830. The First Egyptian control over Greater Syria. In China, the Taiping Rebellion was a major conflict that led to the deaths of
millions. Led by Hong Xiuquan, who declared himself Jesus Christ's younger brother, the rebellion began in 1851 and ended with the recapture of Nanjing in 1864. Meanwhile, Japan underwent significant changes during this period. The Meiji Restoration marked a shift from an isolationist foreign policy to increased engagement with other nations.
Commodore Matthew C. Perry forced Iapan to open up to foreign trade by threatening Edo with gunships in 1854, leading to the end of the Sakoku policy. • By 1872, the Meiji government, followed by rapid industrialization and samurai class abolition. • The US
expanded its territory through the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and Annexation Treaty with Britain and Mexico, while France gained control over Cambodia in 1863. • European powers including Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, and Portugal established colonies in Africa, Asia, and the Americas. • The Scramble for Africa was driven by national
pride, raw materials, and Christian missionary activity, but conflicts continued due to colonial disputes and resistance from native populations. • Diamonds were discovered in South Africa's Kimberley region in 1867, leading to British colonization and Cecil Rhodes' business interests. • Other significant events included the US acquisition of Alaska
from Russia in 1867, Italy's defeat by Ethiopia in the First Italo-Ethiopia in the Fir
Native American power. In Asia, the Afghan-Sikh Wars (1813-1837) and the Anglo-Nepalese War (1814-1816) saw Nepal's Gurkha Empire clash with the British Empire. Meanwhile, Russia expanded its influence in the Caucasus region, starting from 1817, while the First Seminole War began in Florida during the same year. The Revolutions of 1820
swept across Southern Europe, and the Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire lasted from 1821 to 1830. The Java War (1825-1830) led to a Dutch victory, with the Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara regions being absorbed into the Dutch victory, with the Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara regions being absorbed into the Dutch victory, with the Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara regions being absorbed into the Dutch victory, with the Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara regions being absorbed into the Dutch victory, with the Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara regions being absorbed into the Dutch victory, with the Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara regions being absorbed into the Dutch victory, with the Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara regions being absorbed into the Dutch victory, with the Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara regions being absorbed into the Dutch victory, with the Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara regions being absorbed into the Dutch victory, with the Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara regions being absorbed into the Dutch victory, with the Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara regions being absorbed into the Dutch victory, with the Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara regions being absorbed into the Dutch victory, with the Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara regions being absorbed into the Dutch victory and the Yogyakarta and Surakarta Nagara regions and the Yogyakarta and Surakarta Nagara regions and the Yogyakarta and Surakarta Nagara regions and the Yogyakarta nagara regions and t
November Uprising against Russia also took place that year. In Africa, France invaded Algeria in 1831, and the Egyptian-Ottoman War occurred between 1831 and 1833. The Texas Revolution (1835-1836) resulted in Texas's independence from Mexico, leading to its eventual annexation by the United States. The First Opium War began in 1839 and
lasted until 1842, while the Mexican-American War (1853-1856), the Second Opium War (1856-1860), and the Indian Rebellion against the Company Raj in 1857 all had significant impacts on global politics. The
American Civil War (1861-1865) pitted the Union against the Confederacy, resulting in a devastating loss of life for both sides. The French intervention in Mexico led to the creation of the Second Mexican Empire, while the Paraguayan War (1864-1870) had a profound impact on Paraguay's population. The Austro-Prussian War (1866) dissolved the
German Confederation and led to the emergence of the North German Confederation. The Boshin War (1868-1869) marked the end of Japan's shogunate and the beginning of its imperial era, while the Ten Years' War between Cuba and Spain (1868-1878) had far-reaching consequences for both nations. The Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871) led to the
unification of Germany and Italy, as well as the emergence of a New Imperialism. The April Uprising in Bulgaria against the Ottoman Empire took place in 1879, while the Anglo-Zulu War resulted in British victory and the annexation of the Zulu Kingdom in 1879. The Little War against Spanish rule in Cuba (1879-1880) saw rebel defeat, while Chile
battled with Peru and Bolivia over Andean territories from 1879 to 1883. 1880-1881: First Boer War starts, while Mahdist War takes place in Sudan, Winston Churchill participates in a cavalry charge during the Battle of Omdurman in 1898. The Anglo-Egyptian War sees British invasion and occupation of Egypt in 1882.
France engages with the Wassoulou Empire's Mandingo people, led by Samory Touré, from 1883 to 1898. China cedes Taiwan to Japan after the First Italo-Ethiopian War at Adwa in 1895. The Cuban War for Independence leads to independence from Spain in 1895-1896.
followed by the Philippine Revolution and Spanish-American War, resulting in Cuban independence in 1898. Meanwhile, the Boxer Rebellion is suppressed by the Eight-Nation Alliance in China from 1899 to 1901. As for science, the 19th century saw significant breakthroughs. The term "scientist" was coined in 1833, replacing "natural philosopher.
Charles Darwin's 1859 book, The Origin of Species, introduced evolution through natural selection. Important milestones include Louis Pasteur's vaccine against rabies and discoveries in chemistry, as well as Dmitri Mendeleev's creation of the first periodic table of elements. In physics, Michael Faraday, André-Marie Ampère, James Clerk Maxwell
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