

The African Letter f
aka
long S (\$) or
The Integral symbol: f



by Re PLICC
2019/September/19

Power Associated With The African Letter f

- This presentation highlights the power brought to us by the African Letter f
- As seen on the front slide; this ancient African Letter f is also used in Mathematics as the integral symbol
- And it is used in ancient manuscript written as the long s.
- **Pronunciation:** is a combination of letters f and s producing a moving snake sound.
- We entered this letter (African Letter f) in September 2019 as our 25th letter.
- We have so far **27 letters** in total; having attained all 26 letters of the English Alphabet since August 2015 to date, from A-Z (not in the same order) as we just completed Letter Q, 19 November 2019.

The African Dot & Mandalas

- The African Letter stem from the African dot when developed are called Mandalas. Mandalas originate from Africa
- The word mandala is a Sanskrit term that means "circle" or "discoid object".
- Mandalas are objects of devotion in Africa
- to gain enlightenment, we use a wide range of disciplines and tools including mandalas.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE MANDALA LIES THE PALACE, WHICH HAS FOUR GATES ORIENTED TO THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD.

Sometimes mandalas are associated with a symbolic palace. In the centre of the mandala lies the palace, which has four gates oriented to the four quarters of the world and is located within several layers of circles that form a protective barrier around it. Each layer symbolizes a quality (e.g. recognition, distribution purity, devotion) that one must obtain before accessing the palace. Depending on the tradition it belongs to, inside the palace the mandala has symbols associated with different deities or cultural symbols such as a thunderbolt (symbol of the male), a bell (symbol of the female), a wheel (symbol of the Beacon Of Light (Eightfold Path) or a diamond (symbol of a clear mind) among others.



...The African dot



- The full point, full stop or period is a punctuation mark. It is used for several purposes, the most frequent of which is to mark the end of a declaratory sentence (as opposed to a question or exclamation); this sentence-terminal use is properly, or the precise meaning of, full stop.
- The full stop symbol derives from the Greek punctuation introduced by Aristophanes of Byzantium in the 3rd century bc. In his system, there were a series of dots whose placement determined their meaning. The full stop at the end of a completed thought or expression was marked by a high dot (·), called the *stigmè teleía* (στιγμή τελεία) or "terminal dot".
- The "middle dot" (·), the *stigmè mésē* (στιγμή μέση), marked a division in a thought occasioning a longer breath (essentially a semicolon)
- and the low dot (·), called the *hypostigmè* (ὑποστιγμή) or "underdot", marked a division in a thought occasioning a shorter breath (essentially a comma).
- In practice, scribes mostly employed the terminal dot; the others fell out of use and were later replaced by other symbols. From the 9th century, the full stop began appearing as a low mark instead of a high one; by the advent of printing in Western Europe, the low mark was regular and then universal.
- Facial makeup or makers:
- these cultural markers—white dots included—have immense historical value and are more than worth time spent researching their origins and stories, both past and present.

Comfort: Letter f

- Frog 🐸 is the symbol of this letter which represent fertility, transformation and abundance
- Queen 👑
- Colour Beige or transparent
- Fruit 🍌 bananas "smile of nature"
- Number 17 Sdudula the great snake is our comfort
- Mayotte 16:66 provide these power to France
- from Old French conforter, from Late Latin confortō ("to strengthen greatly"), itself from Latin con- ("together") + fortis ("strong").
- The noun is from Middle English confort, from Old French cunfort, confort, from the stem of Late Latin confortō. It replaced Old English frofor,
- Middle English frovre.
- A cause of relief or satisfaction.
- comfort, help, consolation,
- Sarge ge ne sohton, ne him swaestic word frofre ge spræcon. You did not seek out the sorrowful, or speak any comforting words to them.
- joy, refuge, compensation, help, benefit, solace", from Proto-Indo-European *trep-, *terp- ("to have good food, prosper, satiate, enjoy").
- frobra f or cobra
- A machine that generates froth



fervor (n.)

- mid-14c., "warmth or glow of feeling," from Old French fervor "heat; enthusiasm, ardor, passion" (12c., Modern French ferveur), from Latin fervor "a boiling, violent heat; passion, ardor, fury," from fervere "to boil; be hot" (from PIE root *bhreu- "to boil, bubble, effervesce, burn").
- A consolation; something relieving suffering or worry.
- Synonym
- From Middle English liss, lisse, lysse, from Old English liss, līs, līps ("grace, favor, love, kindness, mercy, joy, peace, rest, remission, forgiveness, alleviation, salvation"), from Proto-Germanic *linþisjō ("rest"), from Proto-Indo-European *lent- ("bendsome, resilient"). Cognate with Danish lise ("solace, relief"), Swedish lisa ("solace, relief"). Related to Old English līpe ("lithe, soft, gentle, meek, mild, serene, benign, gracious, pleasant, sweet"). See lithe.
- Liss
 - 1. (obsolete) Relief; ease; abatement; cessation; release.
 - 2. (obsolete) Comfort; happiness.
 - 3. (obsolete, Britain dialectal) A respite from pain.
- Show me a token fo(six lines) good, that they which hate me may see it, and bee ashamed: because thou, Lord, hast holpen me, and comfo(six lines)ted me.
- God's own testimony [...] doth not a little comfort and confirm the same.
- 1. To assist or help; to aid.
- God comfort her in this necessity!



The integral symbol: $\int$



- Kinshasa is the new New York of this Aquarius age
- An integer (from the Latin integer meaning "whole", is used to denote integrals and antiderivatives in mathematics.
- Kinshasa (/kɪnˈʃɑːsə/; French: [kɛ̃sasa]); formerly Léopoldville (French: Léopoldville or Dutch NL-Leopoldstad.ogg (help·info)) is the capital and the largest city of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The city is situated alongside the Congo River.
- A pop culture ideal type in Kinshasa is the mikiliste, a fashionable person with money who has traveled to Europe. Adrien Mombele, a.k.a. Stervos Niarcos, and musician Papa Wemba, were an early exemplar of the mikiliste style. La Sape, a linked cultural trend also described as dandyism, involves wearing of flamboyant clothing.
- The notation was introduced by the German mathematician Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz in 1675 in his private writings; it first appeared publicly in the article "De Geometria Recondita et analysi indivisibilium atque infinitorum" (On a hidden geometry and analysis of indivisibles and infinites), published in Acta Eruditorum in June 1686.



Numbers



- A number is a mathematical object used to count, measure, and label. The original examples are the natural numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and so forth. A written symbol like "5" that represents a number is called a numeral. A numeral system is an organized way to write and manipulate this type of symbol, for example the Hindu-Arabic numeral system allows combinations of numerical digits like "5" and "0" to represent larger numbers like 50. A numeral in linguistics can refer to a symbol like 5, the words or phrase that names a number, like "five hundred", or other words that mean a specific number, like "dozen". In addition to their use in counting and measuring, numerals are often used for labels (as with telephone numbers), for ordering (as with serial numbers), and for codes (as with ISBNs). In common usage, number may refer to a symbol, a word or phrase, or the mathematical object.
- The symbol was based on the l (long s) character and was chosen because Leibniz thought of the integral as an infinite sum of infinitesimal summands.



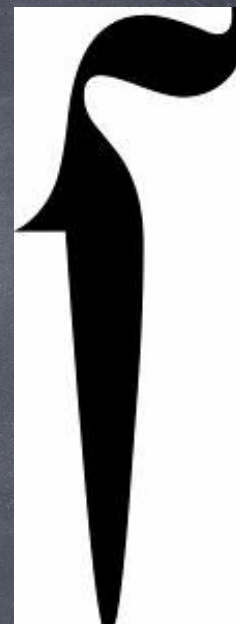
The number sign (#)



- The symbol hash or number sign # is most commonly known as the number sign, hash, or pound sign for Libra pondo ("pound weight").
- The world used US dollar as a international standard of weight. US \$ was an extension of long S being f - shilling but this will change in the Aquarius age beginning by making the Euro as the Libra-weight which will later transfer to the African letter f when all the 14 African countries are free from the French hold.
- "pound sign" refers to the symbol number sign (#). "The # is to be known as a 'square' or the most commonly used equivalent term in other languages."
- In the eighteenth-century Caslon metal fonts, the pound sign was identical to the italic capital "J" rotated 180 degrees. On Latin-alphabet a "£" symbol as an "f" over an "L".
- The pound sign was used as an uppercase letter (the lowercase being f) which in other cultures used to signify [3] Latin alphabet.
- f Magnet - magnetic or Attraction is also the number sign #



The long s (ſ)



- The Africa Alphabet (also International African Alphabet or IAI alphabet) was developed by the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures in 1928, with the help of some Africans led by Diedrich Hermann Westermann, who served as director of the organization from 1926 until 1939. Meanwhile, the aim of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, later known as International African Institute (IAI), was to enable people to write all the African languages for practical and scientific purposes without the need of diacritics. It is based on the International Phonetic Alphabet with a few differences, such as j and y, which instead have the same (consonant) sound values as in English.
- The long s (ſ) is an archaic form of the lower case letter s. It replaced a single s, or the first in a double s, at the beginning or in the middle of a word (e.g. "ſinfulneſs" for "sinfulness" and "ſucceſsful" for "successful"), and in ligature form (e.g. "Tiſſick" for "Tissick"). The modern letterform is known as the short, terminal, or round s.
- The long s is often confused with the minuscule f, sometimes even having an f-like nub at its middle, but on the left side only, in various Roman typefaces and in blackletter. There was no nub in its italic type form, which gave the stroke a descender that curled to the left and which is not possible without kerning in the other type forms mentioned. For this reason, the short s was also normally used in combination with f: for example, in "faſtiſfaction".



The long s (ſ) became The Shilling

- The shilling is a unit of currency formerly used in Austria, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, United States and other British Commonwealth countries. Currently the shilling is used as a currency in four east African countries: Kenya (Kenyan shilling), Tanzania (Tanzanian shilling), Uganda (Ugandan shilling) and Somalia (Somali shilling). It is also the proposed currency that the east African community plans to introduce (east African shilling).
- The East African shilling was in use in the British colonies and protectorates of British Somaliland, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar from 1920, when it replaced the rupee, until after those countries became independent, and in Tanzania after that country was formed by the merger of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964. Upon independence in 1960, the East African shilling in the State of Somaliland (former British Somaliland) and the Somali somalo in the Trust Territory of Somalia (former Italian Somaliland) were replaced by the Somali shilling.
- The word shilling comes from old English "Scilling", a monetary term meaning twentieth of a pound, and from the Proto-Germanic root *skiljaną* meaning 'to separate, split, divide.' The word "Scilling" is mentioned in the earliest recorded Germanic law codes, those of Æthelberht of Kent.
- Slang terms for the old shilling coins include "bob" and "hog". While the derivation of "bob" is uncertain, John Camden Hotten in his 1864 Slang Dictionary says the original version was "bobstick" and speculates that it may be connected with Sir Robert Walpole.
- One abbreviation for shilling is s (for solidus, see £sd). Often it was represented by a solidus symbol ("/"), which may have originally stood for a long s or ſ, thus 1/9 would be one shilling and ninepence (and equivalent to 21d; the shilling itself was equal to 12d). A price with no pence was sometimes written with a solidus and a dash: 11/-.
- The solidus symbol is still used for the Kenyan shilling (one of the successors to East African shilling), rather than sh.
- During the Great Recoinage of 1816, the mint was instructed to coin one troy pound (weighing 5760 grains or 373 g) of standard (0.925 fine) silver into 66 shillings, or its equivalent in other denominations. This set the weight of the shilling, and its subsequent decimal replacement 5 new pence coin, at 87.2727 grains or 5.655 grams from 1816 until 1990, when a new smaller 5p coin was introduced.

- The long s survives in elongated form, with an italic-styled curled descender, as the integral symbol $\int$ used in calculus. Gottfried Leibniz based the character on the Latin summa "sum", which he wrote summa. This use first appeared publicly in his paper De Geometria, published in Acta Eruditorum of June 1686, but he had been using it in private manuscripts at least since 29 October 1675. The integral of a function f over the interval $[a,b]$ is typeset as

- $\int_a^b f(x)dx$

- In linguistics, a similar character ($\ʃ$, called "esh"), is used in the International Phonetic Alphabet, in which it represents the voiceless postalveolar fricative, the first sound in the English word ship.

- In the 1993 Turkmen orthography, f represented /ʒ/, however it was replaced in 1995 by the letter ž . The capital form was £ which was replaced by Ž .

- Another survival of the long s was the abbreviation used in British English for shilling, as in 7/6 "seven shillings and sixpence," where the shilling mark "/" stands in for the long s, an abbreviation for the Latin solidus. In the same way, the "d" in "7s. 6d." abbreviates the Latin denarius.

- This alphabet has influenced development of orthographies of many African languages (serving "as the basis for the transcription" of about 60, by one count), but not all, and discussions of harmonization of systems of transcription that led to, among other things, adoption of the African reference alphabet.

- The African Alphabet was used, with the International Phonetic Alphabet, as a basis for the World Orthography.

- This version also listed eight accents (acute accent ($\acute{}$), grave accent ($\grave{}$), circumflex ($\hat{}$), caron ($\check{}$), macron ($\bar{}$), tilde ($\tilde{}$), trema ($\ddot{}$), and a superscript dot ($\overset{\cdot}{}$) and nine punctuation marks ($? ! () \ll \gg , ; .$).

- $f\mathbb{f}$



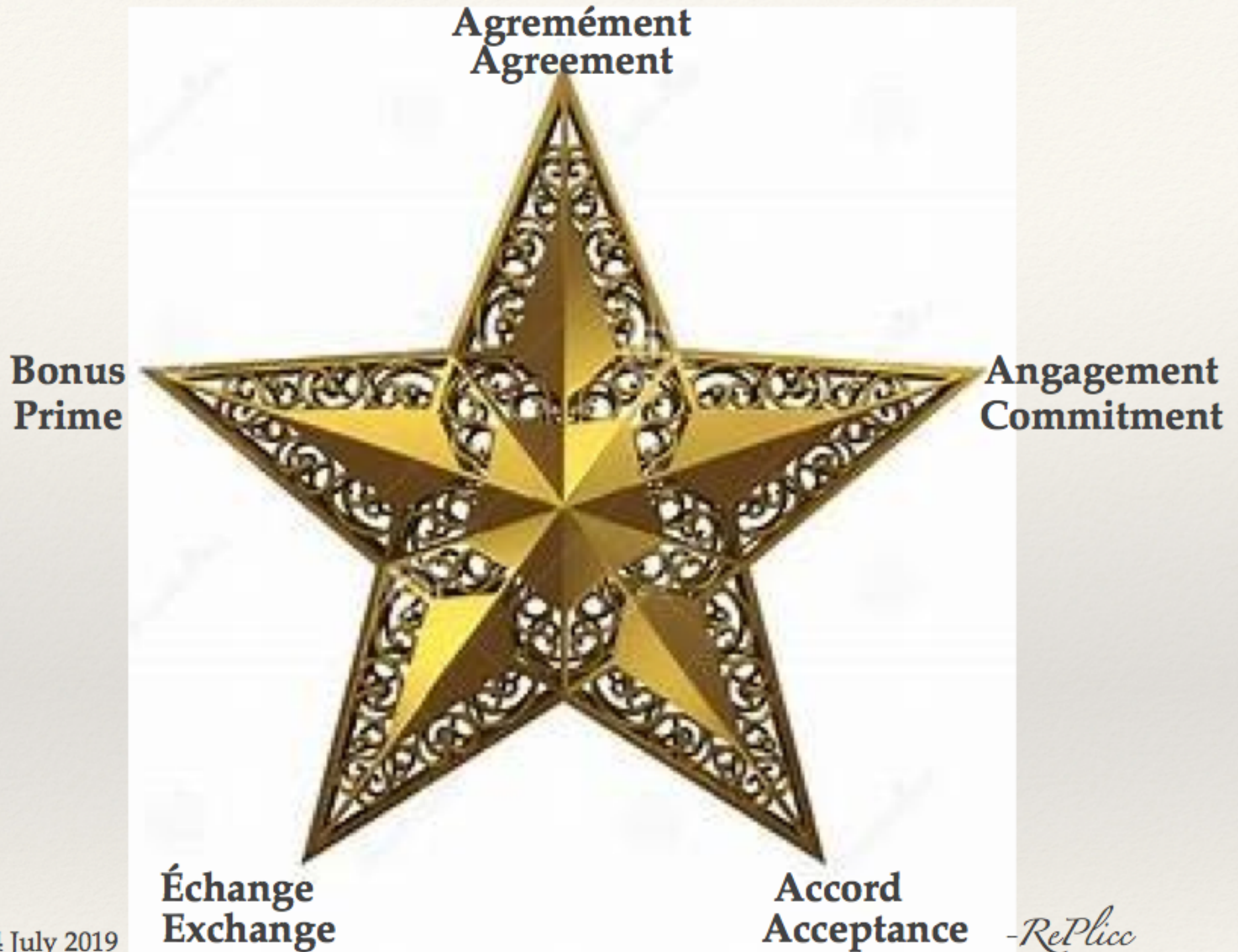
Purfuit Of Happiness

- Another survival of the long s was the abbreviation used in British English for shilling, as in 7/6 "seven shillings and sixpence," where the shilling mark "/" stands in for the long s, an abbreviation for the Latin solidus. In the same way, the "d" in "7s. 6d." abbreviates the Latin denarius.
- The introduction of the round s, instead of the long, is an improvement in the art of printing equal, if not superior, to any which has taken place in recent years, and for which we are indebted to the ingenious Mr. Bell, who introduced them in his edition of the British Classics [published in the 1780s and 1790s]. They are now generally adopted, and the [typesetters] scarcely ever cast a long s to their fonts, unless particularly ordered. Indeed, they omit it altogether in their specimens ... They are placed in our list of sorts, not to recommend them, but because we may not be subject to blame from those of the old school, who are tenacious of deviating from custom, however antiquated, for giving a list which they might term imperfect.
- The similarity between the printed long s (ſ) and f and modern-day unfamiliarity with the former letterform has been the source of humour based on misreadings of s as f.
- For example, in a Flanders and Swann monologue the word Greensleeves is pronounced as Greenfleeves and the word song as fong.
- In a Stan Freberg skit, "The Declaration of Independence, or, A Man Can't Be Too Careful What He Signs These Days", the character Benjamin Franklin mispronounces the phrase "pursuit of happiness", as "purfuit of happinefs".
- In an episode of The Vicar of Dibley the dim character Alice, attempting to use an old Bible that uses the long s, reads to the congregation "...and He shall be thy f- ffuu--" before being rescued by the minister Geraldine with an emphatic "succour!"



Mercury transition 11/11/19 us into the
The Letter G and the African f which
is the power of the 5 and 7 pointed
Stars, the 5th and 7th Heaven, The
power of 5, 7 and the 5th and the 7th
planet of rest, freedom (Liberty) and
peace!

STAR DISCORDIA RED APPLE - 5th HEAVEN, 5th DAY - FRIDAY



14 July 2019

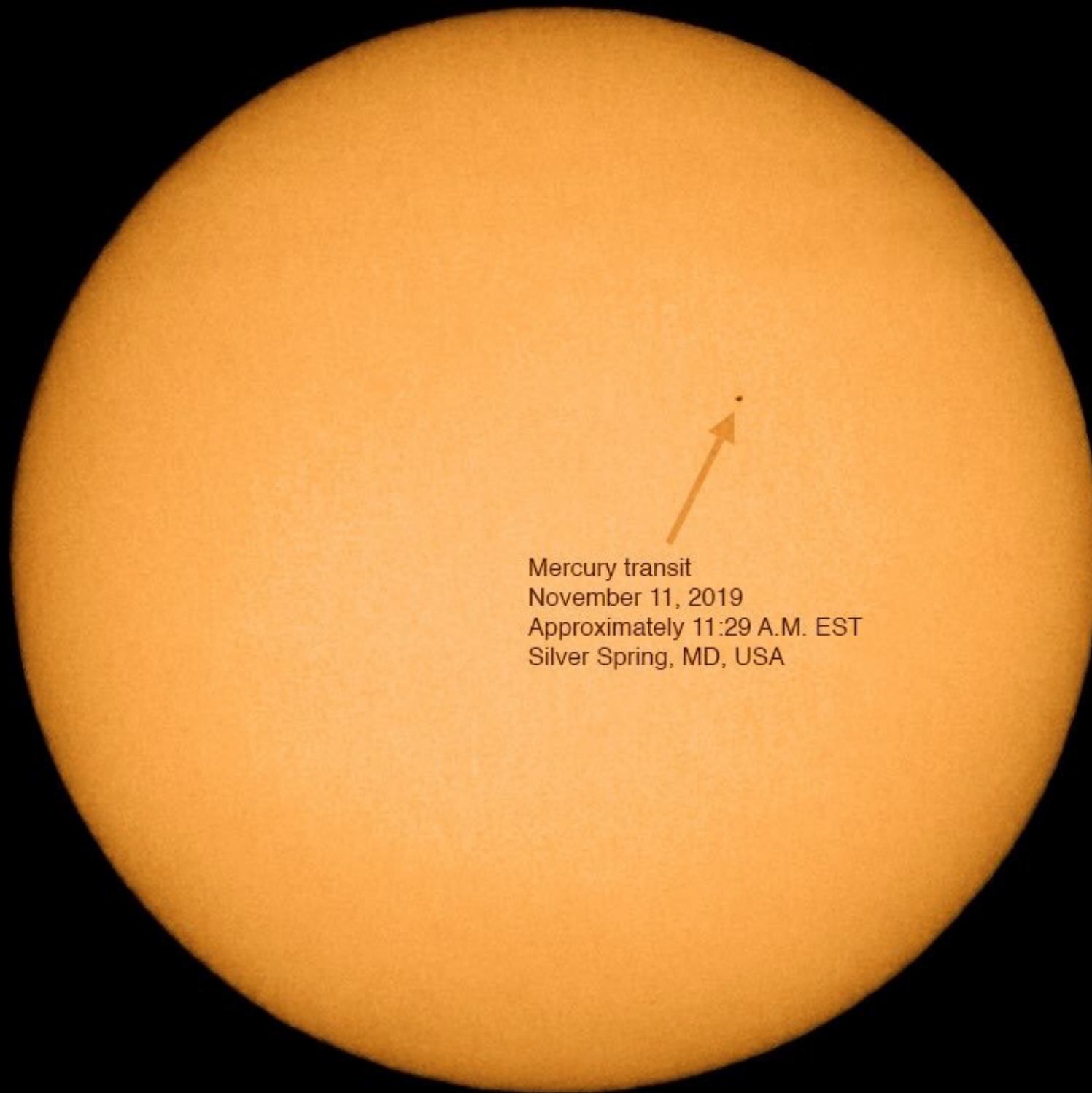
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Mercury

Mercury Sun transit dates

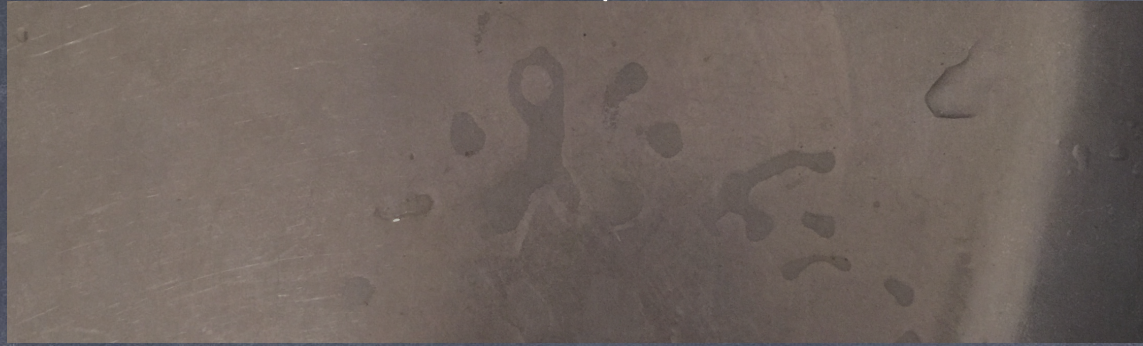
11/11/2019

10. November 1973	07:47	10:32	13:17
13. November 1986	01:43	04:07	06:31
6. November 1993	03:06	03:57	04:47
15. November 1999	21:15	21:41	22:07
7. Mai 2003	05:13	07:52	10:32
8. November 2006	19:12	21:41	00:10
9. Mai 2016	11:12	14:57	18:42
11. November 2019	12:35	15:20	18:04
13. November 2032	06:41	08:54	11:07
7. November 2039	07:17	08:46	10:15
7. Mai 2049	11:04	14:24	17:45
9. November 2052	23:53	02:29	05:06
10. Mai 2062	18:16	21:36	00:57
11. November 2065	17:24	20:06	22:48
14. November 2078	11:42	13:41	15:39
7. November 2085	11:42	13:34	15:26
8. Mai 2095	17:20	21:05	00:50
10. November 2098	04:35	07:16	09:57

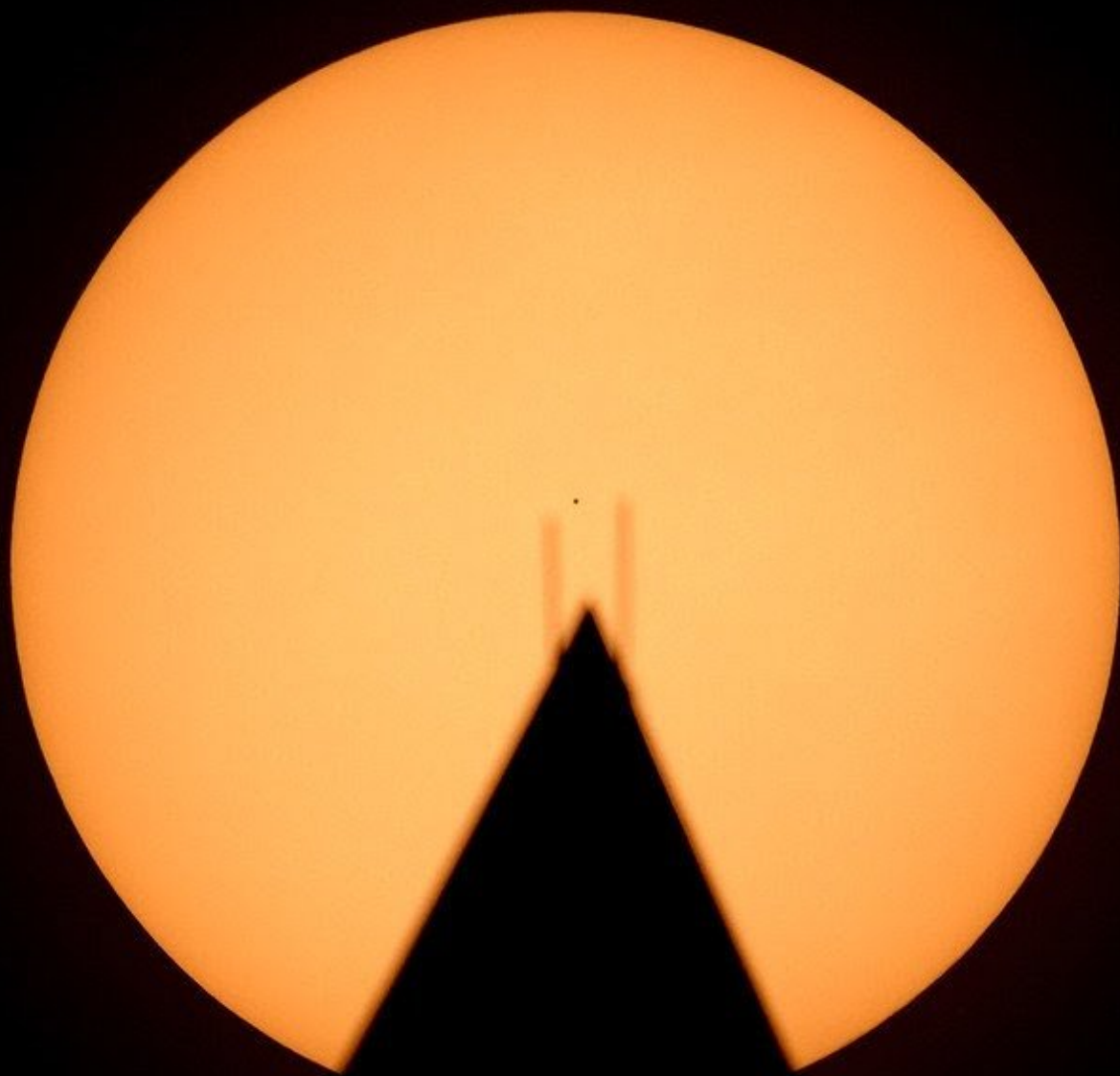


Mercury transit
November 11, 2019
Approximately 11:29 A.M. EST
Silver Spring, MD, USA

11:11:19 to 5 pointed star ★



- That little black dot, speeding across the fiery disk of the Sun - that's an entire planet. Pretty special.
- We witnessed a rare treat during today's #MercuryTransit, which only happens ~13 times a century! Revel in the views captured our @NASASun-observing satellite: go.nasa.gov/32IZk6I
- Mercury has passed in front of the Sun in what's known as a transit - a rare chance to see a planet cross the face of our home star. And the images are truly something to behold.
- From where Earth sits in the Solar System, the only transits we get to see are of Mercury and Venus, since those are inferior planets in respect to our own space rock: EARTH
- With roughly 13 transits of Mercury happening in an entire century, it's a rare treat indeed. Four of these events have occurred in this decade; now, we won't be getting another one until 2032 when Re is 55. 5 pointed star ★ entered at this transit.
- So it's no wonder we had a bunch of excited stargazers training their gear at the Sun in South America and eastern North America - the two places where the roughly 5.5-hour transit could be seen entirely.
- Note how unblemished the face of the Sun is in these images - solar activity is currently quite low, and there were no sunspots visible on the day of the transit.



Notre Dame

The Movement

- 12:13 #NotreDame 🤖 "All that is dead as done, is alive as teaching" wrote #VictorHugo in 1831 in #NotreDamedeParis If we can not begin to think about the future, then there is no longer any reason not to delve into the past by rejecting this five-year period without reflection.
- 13:84 Land Rover has unveiled an all-new version of its iconic Defender at the Frankfurt Motor Show. Built for serious off-road use, the vehicle keeps the classic off-roader's boxy shape, with modern lines and new technology.

14/09

- The Persian Gulf (Xalij-e Fârs, lit. 'Gulf of Fars') is a mediterranean sea in Western Asia. The body of water is an extension of the Indian Ocean (Gulf of Oman) through the Strait of Hormuz and lies between Iran to the northeast and the Arabian Peninsula to the southwest. The Shatt al-Arab river delta forms the northwest shoreline.
- The focus of British interests in Qatar changed after the Second World War with the independence of India, the creation of Pakistan in 1947 and the development of oil in Qatar. In 1949, the appointment of the first British political officer in Doha, John Wilton, signified a strengthening of Anglo-Qatari relations. Oil exports began in 1949, and oil revenues became the country's main source of revenue, the pearl trade having gone into decline. These revenues were used to fund the expansion and modernisation of Qatar's infrastructure. When Britain officially announced in 1968 that it would withdraw from the Persian Gulf in three years' time, Qatar joined talks with Bahrain and seven other Trucial States to create a federation. Regional disputes, however, persuaded Qatar and Bahrain to withdraw from the talks and become independent states separate from the Trucial States, which went on to become the United Arab Emirates.

Persian Sea

- In the travel account of Pythagoras, several chapters are related to description of his travels accompanied by the Achaemenid king Darius the Great, to Susa and Persepolis, and the area is described. From among the writings of others in the same period, there is the inscription and engraving of Darius the Great, installed at junction of waters of Red Sea and the Nile river and the Rome river (current Mediterranean) which belongs to the 5th century BC where Darius the Great has named the Persian Gulf Water Channel: "Pars Sea" ("Persian Sea").
- King Darius says: I ordered to dig this (Suez) canal from the river that is called Nile and flows in Egypt, to the sea that begins in Pars. Therefore, when this canal had been dug as I had ordered, ships went from Egypt through this canal to Pars, as I had intended. — Darius I

Tallinn - Estonia

- 15:13 Estonia -Tallinn Capital of Estonia
- Tallinn, Estonia's capital on the Baltic Sea, is the country's cultural hub. It retains its walled, cobblestoned Old Town, home to cafes and shops, as well as Kiek in de K  k, a 15th-century defensive tower. Its Gothic Town Hall, built in the 13th century and with a 64m-high tower, sits in historic Tallinn's main square. St. Nicholas Church is a 13th-century landmark exhibiting ecclesiastical art.
- Tallinn's Estonian History Museum, in the Great Guild Hall, covers the country's history through the ages. Points of interest outside of the Old Town include the Estonian Open Air Museum, a re-creation of a rural village. The Kadriorg Palace was built in the 18th century by Czar Peter the Great. In its gardens, the Kumu Art Museum showcases national and international works. For a bird's-eye view of the city, visitors venture to the observation deck of the 314m Tallinn TV Tower. Nightlife includes theaters, concert halls and the Estonian National Opera, while the city's active party scene encompasses numerous bars, pubs and clubs.

Sacred Ear and Holy Grail - South America

- Conquistador Pedro de Alvarado named the new province for Jesus Christ - El Salvador ("The Savior"). The full name was "Provincia De Nuestro Señor Jesus Cristo, El Salvador Del Mundo" ("Province of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Savior of the World"), which was subsequently abbreviated to "El Salvador" (The Savior).
- Dalí also developed a keen interest in natural science and mathematics. This is manifested in several of his paintings, notably from the 1950s, in which he painted his subjects as composed of rhinoceros horn shapes. According to Dalí, the rhinoceros horn signifies divine geometry because it grows in a logarithmic spiral. He linked the rhinoceros to themes of chastity and to the Virgin Mary. Dalí was also fascinated by DNA and the tesseract (a four-dimensional cube); an unfolding of a hypercube is featured in the painting Crucifixion (Corpus Hypercubus).
- Salvador Dalí was born on 11 May 1904, in the Empordà region, close to the French border in Catalonia, Spain. Dalí's older brother, who had also been named Salvador (born 12 October 1901), had died of gastroenteritis nine months earlier, on 1 August 1903.
- Dalí later attributed his "love of everything that is gilded and excessive, my passion for luxury and my love of oriental clothes" to an "Arab lineage", claiming that his ancestors were descendants of the Moors.
- exhibited in Paris a drawing of the Sacred Heart of Jesus Christ, with a provocative inscription: "Sometimes, I spit for fun on my mother's portrait"
- In 1931, Dalí painted one of his most famous works, The Persistence of Memory, which introduced a surrealistic image of soft, melting pocket watches. The general interpretation of the work is that the soft watches are a rejection of the assumption that time is rigid or deterministic. This idea is supported by other images in the work, such as the wide expanding landscape, and other limp watches shown being devoured by ants.

The Union of India 1

- The partition of India was the partition of British India in 1947 which accompanied the creation of two independent states, India and Pakistan.
- The Union of India is today the Republic of India and Dominion of Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the People's Republic of Bangladesh.
- The partition involved the division of two provinces, Bengal and the Punjab, based on district-wise Hindu or Muslim majorities. It also involved the division of the British Indian Army, the Royal Indian Navy, the Indian Civil Service, the railways, and the central treasury, between the two new dominions. The partition was set forth in the Indian Independence Act 1947 and resulted in the dissolution of the British Raj, or Crown rule in India. The two self-governing countries of India and Pakistan legally came into existence at midnight on 14-15 August 1947.
- Even after the 1951 Census many Muslim families from India continued migrating to Pakistan throughout the 1950s and the early 1960s. According to historian Omar Khalidi the Indian Muslim migration to West Pakistan between December 1947 and December 1971 was from U.P., Delhi, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The next stage of migration, which lasted between 1973 and the 1990s, was when the migration of Indian Muslims to Pakistan was reduced to its lowest levels since 1947. The primary destination for these migrants was Karachi and other urban centers in Sindh.
- In 1959, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) published a report stating that from 1951 to 1956, a total of 650,000 Muslims from India relocated to West Pakistan.

The Union of India 2

- However, Visaria (1969) raised doubts about the authenticity of the claims about Indian Muslim migration to Pakistan, since the 1961 Census of Pakistan did not corroborate these figures. However, the 1961 Census of Pakistan did incorporate a statement suggesting that there had been a migration of 800,000 people from India to Pakistan throughout the previous decade of those who had left for Pakistan, most never came back.
- Indian Muslim migration to Pakistan declined drastically in the 1970s, a trend noticed by the Pakistani authorities. In June 1995, Pakistan's interior minister, Naseerullah Babar, informed the National Assembly that between the period of 1973-1994, as many as 800,000 visitors came from India on valid travel documents. Of these only 3,393 stayed.
- In a related trend, intermarriages between Indian and Pakistani Muslims have declined sharply. According to a November 1995 statement of Riaz Khokhar, the Pakistani High Commissioner in New Delhi, the number of cross-border marriages has declined from 40,000 a year in the 1950s and 1960s to barely 300 annually.
- In the aftermath of the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965, 3,500 Muslim families migrated from the Indian part of the Thar Desert to the Pakistani section of the Thar Desert. 400 families were settled in Nagar after the 1965 war and an additional 3000 settled in the Chachro taluka in Sind province of West Pakistan.
- The government of Pakistan provided each family with 12 acres of land. According to government records this land totalled 42,000 acres.
- The 1951 census in Pakistan recorded 671,000 refugees in East Pakistan, the majority of which came from West Bengal. The rest were from Bihar.
- According to the ILO in the period 1951-1956, half a million Indian Muslims migrated to East Pakistan.
- By 1961 the numbers reached 850,000. In the aftermath of the riots in Ranchi and Jamshedpur, Biharis continued to migrate to East Pakistan well into the late sixties and added up to around a million.
- Crude estimates suggest that about 1.5 million Muslims migrated from West Bengal and Bihar to East Bengal in the two decades after partition.

13 Friday Sept

- To dream of somebody giving you money is a positive omen. The dream itself is a representation of a new start and future success. Dreaming of someone giving you money represents the part of yourself which comes to life.
- the actual person giving who you give money to is also significant. If a friend gives you money in a dream then this is a signal of a new beginning or change of direction.
- The wealth is really a theme of a new start in life. As a universal symbolism, we use the money to "buy products and goods" this dream can suggest that you will happily succeed in life



Ameris de Saint Honoré

The new order of the beast the Holy Goat: Gabriel TATCHOM

Letters:- B,J,U,Y,O,/,G

Chi Rho Code:- XP-GYBYJ

G-Archangel Gabriel

Y - Snake Of Wealth (health - being f)

B - distribution and sharing of wealth

J - Is for The Holy Goat -the Holy Ghost and the mark of the beast

THE MARK OF



THE BEAST



**THE HOLY TRINITY
THE GREAT MOTHER GOD
THE SUN DAUGHTER**

&

THE MOON ~ THE HOLY GHOST

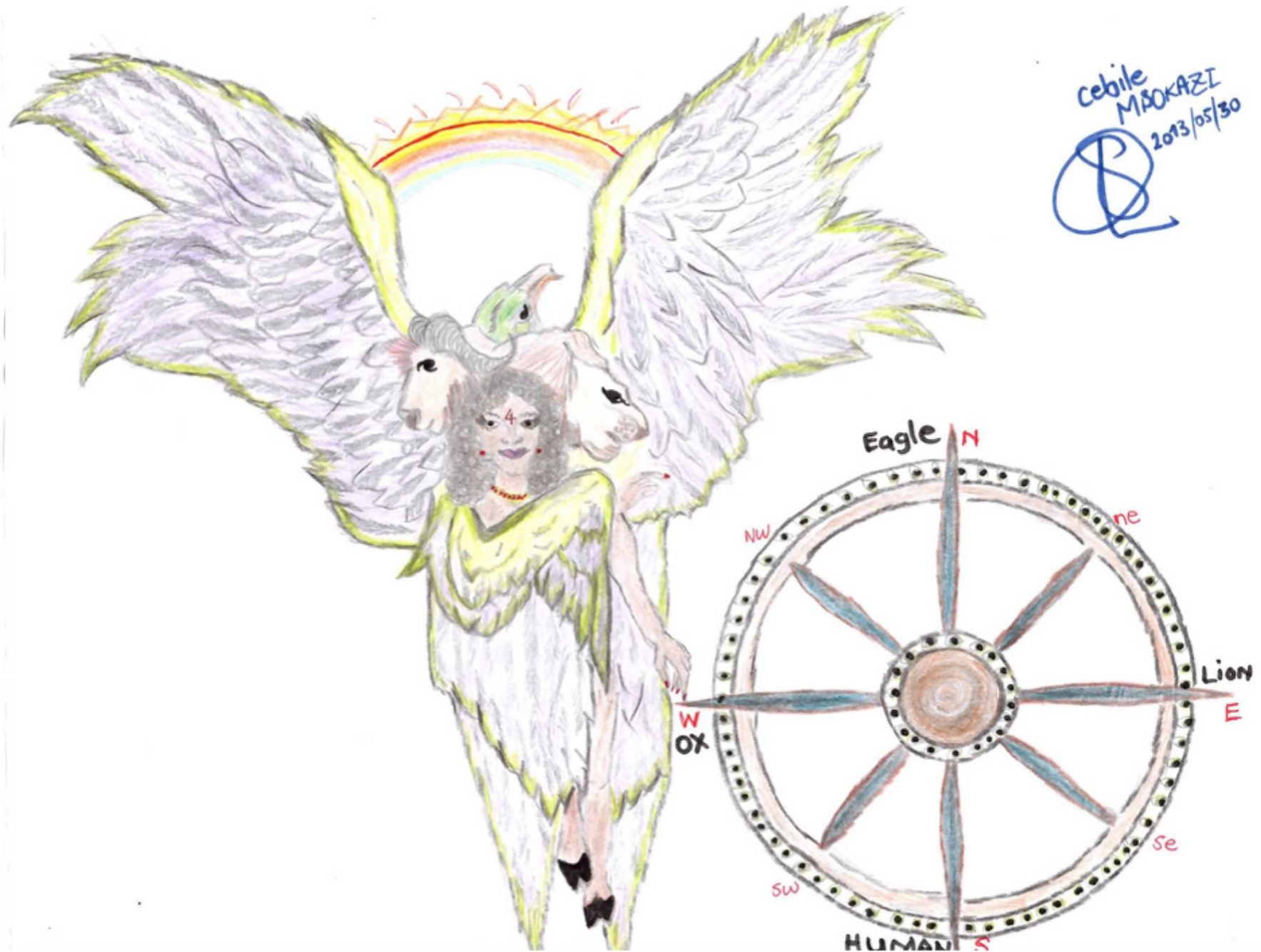
19 OCT'19

-RePlice

The Beast & The Wheel Of Fortune

- The wheel is inscribed with any lettering (clockwise) or (counter clockwise): On the wheel, alternating with the letters T-A-R-O are the letters (CNUNT - Chi Rho code for God XP-CNUNT).
- the wheel is also inscribed with additional alchemical symbols representing the four elements: Earth, Air, Fire and Water the four "suits" of Pentacles or Discs, Wands, Swords, and Cups respectively.
- the wheel also moved by the One of the four Evangelists (The Lion, the Ox, the woman and the Eagle).
- These four Evangelists are also represented by the four fixed astrological signs: Leo, Taurus, Aquarius and Scorpio.
- Re rising with the wheel on the right side, while the snake-like Typhon descends on the left. On the wheel.

cebile
MSOKAZI
2013/05/30



Wheel Of Fortune

-RePlicc

Monster - BEAST

- A monster is often a type of grotesque creature, whose appearance frightens and whose powers of destruction threaten the old world's social or order (incl. moral order)
- Monster (4 headed beast), brutal, with enormous strength and raiding a human settlement nightly to slay her enemies.
- "Earth-shaker", producing something like lord or spouse of Re, i.e. of the earth; this would link Her with "Earth-father". "the second element Re- remains hopelessly ambiguous" and finds a "husband of Earth"
- A monster is a transformed human, monster of the seas, earth, air and fire but in folklore they are commonly portrayed as supernatural and otherworldly.
- "monsters do not emerge out of a cultural void; they have a literary and cultural heritage". a powerful attribute (earthquakes had accompanied the collapse of the old French European culture.
- the word monster had extended into its philosophical meaning, "a visual and horrific revelation of the truth".
- belief systems, in which the divisions between "spirit," "monster," and "god" were less evident:- interpreted her, as goddess of nature. A Medusa type with a horse's head (Unicorn) with snaky hair, holding a dove and a dolphin, probably representing her power over air, water, soil, fire and soul(quintessence)
- Mighty Re bore a strong daughter Mila Re - the Olympian
- Re is Cebile Ridge creating new islands and offering calm seas. When offended or ignored, She supposedly struck the ground with his trident and caused chaotic springs, earthquakes, drownings and shipwrecks.
- Sailors prayed to Re for a safe voyage, sometimes drowning horses as a sacrifice; in this way, according to a fragmentary papyrus, Alexander the Great paused at the Syrian seashore before the climactic battle of Issus, and resorted to prayers, "invoking Re the sea-god, for whom She ordered a four-horse chariot to be cast into the waves."



Sphinx-Like half-human

I Re la reign, I reigned, My reign is finished, I shall reign

Robert Mugabe - enters the Africans to the 5 & 7 Pointed STARS

- Robert Mugabe
- Born 21 February 1924
- Died 6 September 2019
- He graces (13) us with no7
- May his soul Rest In Peace and may he continue in the hands of our Great Mother to help us in regaining back our capital - land, mineral resources, economical power & 100% independence; financial freedom, financial success and financial abundance like our Mother Land Africa and this to be achieved in Great Mother LAW. In our Great Mother, The Holy Spirit and our Sun Daughter Re, this too we shall achieve.



...Robert Mugabe

- Land ownership in Africa is a well known devastation that worsened after colonization. The soil was against us the day Jesus Christ ruled in the North and West to later obtain the East and the South. Also The day prophet Mohammed ruled the East and the South to later obtain Asia and North.
- The problem of economical oppression in Africa is real; The Real Estate industry of South Africa especially in Pretoria Centurion area is mostly run by corrupt white thieves, gangsters and looters.
- The African Mining Industry is mainly dominated by Europeans North Americans and Chinese.
- Agriculture - Farming, Infrastructure and so forth isn't on our hands as yet, we are tenants on our own land.
- The good news is that we have regained the power of which was lost and in the matter of time we can begin to restore the African continent. Glory to Re, the Holy Re'em of our Great Mother God the world is now our to fill, subdue and dominate - The Wheel Of Fortune Keeps Turning!
- Robert Mugabé's and all of our saints's blood cries out, their words, good works fights with us, the trumpets of our musicians like Hugh Masekela blows on, the voices of Mama Miriam Makeba and many others keep calling back the land in our support. Victory is ours and we are more than conquerers!





...Robert Mugabe



- Robert Mugabe born 21 February 1924—died 06 September 2019.
- Mugabe stood against economical slavery imposed by the common wealth British rulers and their allies.
- Robert Mugabe stood against Cecil Rhodes imposed economical power and for that alone we owe a lot to Zimbabwe.
- Zimbabweans paid a heavy price for this cause and for that Africa as whole must honor the country Zimbabwe as our weapon (umkhonto) country of victory and hold our head quarters in Harare for international goods trade.
- Robert Mugabe graces us with no5 and the no7 or the seventh heaven also called the seventh pointed star. May his soul Rest In Peace. To his family we give them comfort in this; that his works shall bare much fruit, if this may be the last thing we shall witness with our physical eyes!
- We shall honor him and his legacy shall stand through out eternity. May he continue in the hands of our Great Mother God now to help us as an angel/our saint of power of economical victory, peace in Africa's as the African economy regains power by completely gaining back our land, capital, mineral resources, economical power & 100% independence; financial freedom, financial success and financial abundance attainable in Great Mother God's LAW. In our Great Mother, the Holy Spirit and our Sun Daughter Re, this too we shall is achieved.

...Robert Mugabe: Obituary

- As independent Zimbabwe's first prime minister, and later its president, Robert Mugabe promised democracy and reconciliation. But the hope that accompanied independence in 1980 dissolved into violence, corruption and economic disaster. President Mugabe became an outspoken critic of the West, most notably the United Kingdom, the former colonial power, which he denounced as an "enemy country".
- Despite his brutal treatment of political opponents, and his economic mismanagement of a once prosperous country, he continued to attract the support of other African leaders who saw him as a hero of the fight against colonial rule. Robert Gabriel Mugabe was born in what was then Rhodesia on 21 February 1924, the son of a carpenter and one of the majority Shona-speaking people in a country then run by the white minority. Educated at Roman Catholic mission schools, he qualified as a teacher.
- Winning a scholarship to Fort Hare University in South Africa, he took the first of his seven academic degrees before teaching in Ghana, where he was greatly influenced by the pan-Africanist ideas of Ghana's post-independence leader Kwame Nkrumah. His first wife Sally was Ghanaian.
- In 1960, Mugabe returned to Rhodesia. At first he worked for the African nationalist cause with Joshua Nkomo, before breaking away to become a founder member of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu). In 1964, after making a speech in which he called Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and his government "cowboys", Mugabe was arrested and detained without trial for a decade.
- Mugabe (l) with Nkomo (r) in 1960. The relationship between the two would sour after independence. His baby son died while he was still in prison and he was refused permission to attend the funeral.
- In 1973, while still in detention, he was chosen as president of Zanu. After his release, he went to Mozambique and directed guerrilla raids into Rhodesia. His Zanu organisation formed a loose alliance with Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu). During the tortuous negotiations on independence for Rhodesia, he was seen as the most militant of the black leaders, and the most uncompromising in his demands.
- On a 1976 visit to London, he declared that the only solution to the Rhodesian problem would be to come out of the barrel of a gun.



...Robert Mugabe: Confiscation

- Mugabe was implicated in the killings, committed by the Zimbabwean army's North Korean-trained 5th Brigade.
- Under intense pressure, Nkomo agreed for his Zapu to be merged with - or taken over by - Zanu to become the virtually unchallenged Zanu-PF.
- After abolishing the office of prime minister, Mugabe became president in 1987 and was elected for a third term in 1996.
- The same year, he married Grace Marufu, after his first wife had died from cancer. Mugabe already had two children with Grace, 40 years his junior. A third was born when the president was 73.
- Farms were occupied by Zanu-PF supporters
- He did have some success in building a non-racial society, but in 1992 introduced the Land Acquisition Act, permitting the confiscation of land without appeal.
- The plan was to redistribute land at the expense of more than 4,500 white farmers, who still owned the bulk of the country's best land.
- In early 2000, with his presidency under serious threat from the newly formed Movement for Democratic Change (MDC), led by former trade union leader Morgan Tsvangirai, Mugabe lashed out against the farmers, seen as MDC backers.
- His supporters, the so-called "war veterans", occupied white-owned farms and a number of farmers and their black workers were killed.

Zimbabwe's Foreign Aid



- The action served to undermine the already battered economy as Zimbabwe's once valuable agricultural industry fell into ruin. Mugabe's critics accused him of distributing farms to his cronies, rather than the intended rural poor.



Zimbabwe



- ◉ Zimbabwe moved rapidly from being one of Africa's biggest food producers to having to rely on foreign aid to feed its population.
- ◉ In the 2000 elections for the House of Assembly, the MDC won 57 out of the 120 seats elected by popular vote, although a further 20 seats were filled by Mugabe's nominees, securing Zanu-PF's hold on power.
- ◉ Two years later, in the presidential elections, Mugabe achieved 56.2% of the vote compared with Mr Tsvangirai's 41.9% against a background of intimidation of MDC supporters. Large numbers of people in rural areas were prevented from voting by the closure of polling stations.
- ◉ MDC activists were attacked around the country in 2008
- ◉ With the MDC, the US, UK and the European Union not recognizing the election result because of the violence and allegations of fraud, Mugabe - and Zimbabwe - became increasingly isolated.
- ◉ The Commonwealth also suspended Zimbabwe from participating in its meetings until it improved its record as a democracy.
- ◉ In May 2005, Mugabe presided over Operation Restore Order, a crackdown on the black market and what was said to be "general lawlessness".
- ◉ Some 30,000 street vendors were arrested and whole shanty towns demolished, eventually leaving an estimated 700,000 Zimbabweans homeless.

Robert Mugabe - key dates

- 1924: Born. Later trains as a teacher
- 1964: Imprisoned by Rhodesian government
- 1980: Wins post-independence elections
- 1996: Marries Grace Marufu
- 2000: Loses referendum, pro-Mugabe militias invade white-owned farms and attack opposition supporters
- 2008: Comes second in first round of elections to Tsvangirai who pulls out of run-off amid nationwide attacks on his supporters
- 2009: Amid economic collapse, swears in Tsvangirai as prime minister, who serves in uneasy government of national unity for four years
- 2017: Sacks long-time ally Vice-President Emmerson Mnangagwa, paving the way for his wife Grace to succeed him
- November 2017: Army intervenes and forces him to step down
- Robert Mugabe: From Liberator to tyrant
- In pictures: The life of Robert Mugabe





Squabbling



- ◉ In March 2008, Mugabe lost the first round of the presidential elections but won the run-off in June after Mr Tsvangirai pulled out.
- ◉ In the wake of sustained attacks against his supporters across the country, Mr Tsvangirai maintained that a free and fair election was not possible.
- ◉ Zimbabwe's economic decline accelerated, with inflation rates reaching stratospheric levels.
- ◉ After hundreds of people died from cholera, partly because the government could not afford to import water treatment chemicals, Mugabe agreed to negotiate with his long-time rival about sharing power.
- ◉ The power-sharing agreement was undermined by arguments
- ◉ After months of talks, in February 2009 Mugabe swore in Mr Tsvangirai as prime minister.
- ◉ It came as no surprise that the arrangement was far from perfect, with constant squabbling and accusations by some human rights organisations that Mugabe's political opponents were still being detained and tortured.
- ◉ Mr Tsvangirai's reputation also suffered by his association with the Mugabe regime, despite the fact that he had no influence over the increasingly irascible president.
- ◉ The 2013 election, in which Mugabe won 61% of the vote, ended the power-sharing agreement and Mr Tsvangirai went into the political wilderness.
- ◉ While there were the usual accusations of electoral fraud - UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon asked that these be investigated - there was not the widespread violence that had marked previous polls in Zimbabwe

- ⑥ It was an election that saw Robert Mugabe, at the age of 89, confirm his position as the undisputed power in the country.
- ⑥ His advancing years, and increasing health problems, saw much speculation as to who might replace him. But the manoeuvring among possible successors revealed how fragmented Zimbabwe's administration was and underlined the fact that it was only held together by Mugabe's dominance.
- ⑥ Mugabe himself seemed to delight in playing off his subordinates against each other in a deliberate attempt to dilute whatever opposition might arise.
- ⑥ With speculation that his wife, Grace, was poised to take control in the event of his death in office, Mugabe announced in 2015 that he fully intended to fight the 2018 elections, by which time he would be 94. He was the undisputed power in Zimbabwe.
- ⑥ And, to allay any doubt remaining among possible successors, he announced in February 2016 that he would remain in power "until God says 'come'".
- ⑥ In the event it wasn't God but units of the Zimbabwe National Army which came for Robert Mugabe. On 15 November 2017 he was placed under house arrest and, four days later, replaced as the leader of Zanu-PF by his former vice-president, Emmerson Mnangagwa.
- ⑥ Defiant to the end Mugabe refused to resign, But, on 21 November, as a motion to impeach him was being debated in the Zimbabwean parliament, the speaker of the House of Assembly announced that Robert Mugabe had finally resigned.
- ⑥ Mugabe negotiated a deal which protected him and his family from the risk of future prosecution and enabled him to retain his various business interests. He was also granted a house, servants, vehicles and full diplomatic status.
- ⑥ Ascetic in manner, Robert Mugabe dressed conservatively and drank no alcohol. He viewed both friend and foe with a skepticism verging on the paranoid.
- ⑥ "This stoked numerous media reports about his health. "I have died many times - that's where I have beaten Christ. Christ died once and resurrected once," he said on his 88th birthday."

Jacques Chirac



- The former French president Jacques Chirac 29 novembre 1932, 'the soul of France' as we knew it died Thursday 26 September 2019 at aged 86.
- For several years he had suffered from memory loss said to be linked to a form of Alzheimer's disease or to the minor stroke that he had while in office.
- Chirac, who was head of state from 1995 to 2007, boasted one of the longest continuous political careers in Europe - twice president, twice prime minister and 18 years as mayor of Paris.
- Although his time as president was marked by inaction and political stagnation, and despite having left France just as divided and struggling with mounting debt, inequalities and unemployment as he had found it, his debonair persona meant that in retirement he was embraced as one of France's favourite politicians.
- Chirac was much mocked, often satirised and once nicknamed "Superliar". After a historic trial in 2011, he became the first former president to be convicted of corruption following embezzlement charges in a party funding scandal when he was mayor of Paris. Yet he was seen to embody the French president's role as republican monarch with a kind of panache that Nicolas Sarkozy and François Hollande would later be found by the public to be lacking.
- During more than 43 years in politics, Chirac was described as a "bulldozer" and "killer" of rivals. Born to well-off but progressive parents in Paris, what really marked him was his military service on the frontline during the Algerian war - he was the last French president to have direct experience of combat and it left him both a fan of military strategy and cautious about war.
- Chirac's held the French extraordinary luck in the world and it died with him!

Forever 21

10 Sept 2019

- Forever 21 is reportedly preparing a bankruptcy filing.
- There are some principles to success in retail and in marketing in general, and ... if you fall out a line on those principles, you end up paying a big price," Roger Beahm, executive director of the Center for Retail Innovation at Wake Forest University, told Yahoo Finance. "And I think in this case, Forever 21 failed in some respects."

Global Fires 2019



Global Fires 2019

- Amazon fires 11:10 or 13:11 or 19:41
- Sub Saharian (Africa) Fires
- California Fires and many more
- The soil renewed itself and baptized in the new Law and rule of Re
- Depuis le début de l'année, 97 femmes ont trouvé la mort sous les coups de leur conjoint. 97 féminicides, c'est une femme tuée chaque deux jours et demi depuis janvier. Un temps de mobilisation aura lieu ce soir à 17h30 sur le Parvis de l'Hôtel de Ville en leur mémoire. 77:7:144
- As the Amazon burns, NASA satellite images also put African forest fires in the spotlight.
- While all eyes are on fires raging in the Amazon in Brazil, neighboring Bolivia has lost more than 6,000 sq. miles of forest.

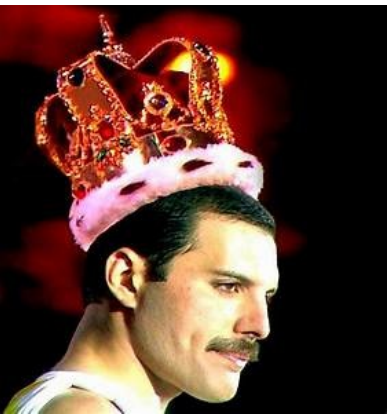
Rhapsody In Blue

"I frequently hear music
in the heart of noise."

- George Gershwin



George Gershwin



Rhapsody



- A rhapsody in music is a one-movement work that is episodic yet integrated, free-flowing in structure, featuring a range of highly contrasted moods, colour, and tonality. An air of spontaneous inspiration and a sense of improvisation make it freer in form than a set of variations.
- The word rhapsody is derived from the Greek: ῥαψῳδός, rhapsōidos, a reciter of epic poetry (a rhapsodist), and came to be used in Europe by the 16th century as a designation for literary forms, not only epic poems, but also for collections of miscellaneous writings and, later, any extravagant expression of sentiment or feeling. In the 18th century, literary rhapsodies first became linked with music, as in Christian Friedrich Daniel Schubart's *Musicalische Rhapsodien* (1786), a collection of songs with keyboard accompaniment, together with a few solo keyboard pieces (Rink 2001). The first solo piano compositions with the title, however, were Václav Jan Tomášek's fifteen Rhapsodies, the first of which appeared in 1810 (Randel 2003).
- In 1975, the British rock band Queen released "Bohemian Rhapsody", a bombastic mock-operatic rock song which is in the form of a four-part suite, but performed with rock instrumentation (Erlewine n.d.; Anon. n.d.). Though described by its composer Freddie Mercury as a "mock opera" (Brown 2012, 155), it has also been characterized as a "sort of seven-minute rock cantata (or 'megasong') in three distinct movements" (Taruskin 2009, 328). It became one of the UK's best-selling singles of all time (Roberts 2012).

D-D .Bb C D D
Mama, just killed a man

D D D# F-D# D C
Put a gun against his head

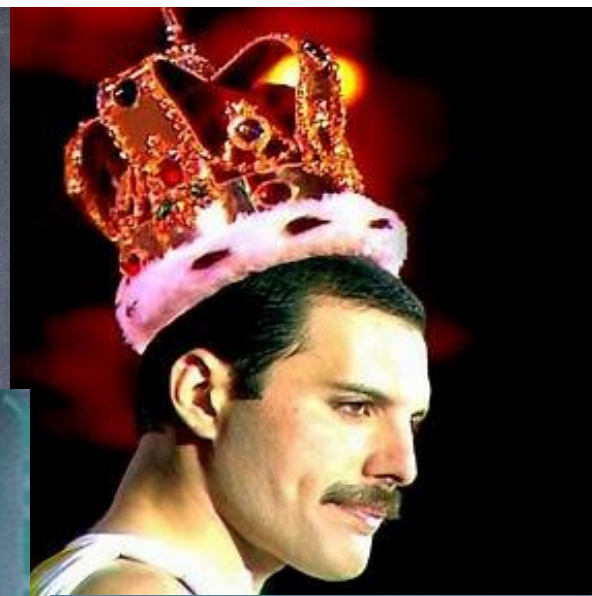
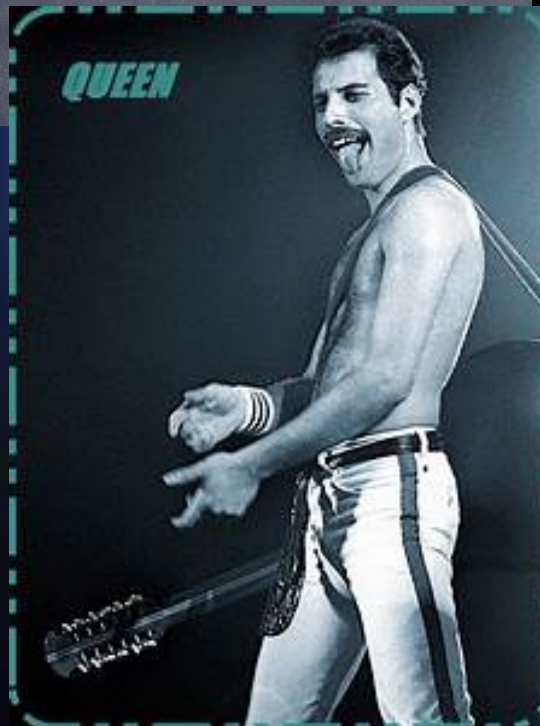
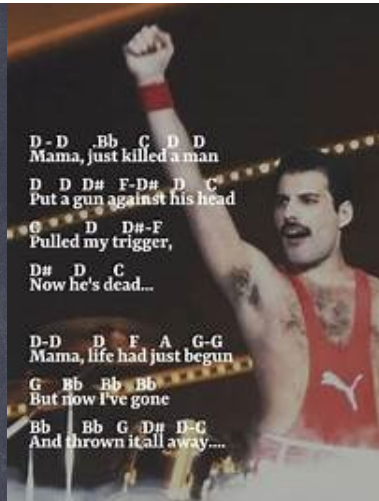
C D D#-F
Pulled my trigger,

D# D C
Now he's dead...

D-D D F A G-G
Mama, life had just begun

G Bb Bb Bb
But now I've gone

Bb Bb G D# D#C
And thrown it all away....



Lizard

- You probably already know how to play rock-paper-scissors. Perhaps you've even participated in the world championships. But do you know about the lizards that live this game?
- Side-blotched lizards (*Uta stansburiana*) are a small lizard species found in many states in the American West and Mexico. Males come in three varieties, each with a different throat color: orange, yellow or blue. Those throat colors announce to the lizard world what mating strategy a male will use. Orange-throated males are bigger and more aggressive, and they have large territories with several females. Blue-throated males have smaller territories with only one female, and they cooperate with other blues for defense. Yellow-throated males, whose markings and behaviors mimic those of females, are known as "sneakers"; they don't keep a territory but instead cluster around and sneak into the territories of other males to mate with their females.
- And like a big game of rock-paper-scissors, each variety has its pluses and minuses in the mating game. The result is that once every few years, the original study in *Nature* found, the dominant variety changes. If we start with the orange males, they have the advantage over blues in terms of territory size and numbers of females they control. But with more territory controlled by orange males, the more opportunities for sneaky yellow males to mate, and then the yellow population begins to grow. But the yellows are vulnerable to the blues, who can easily defend their females because they cooperate with other blues, so then they take over.
- But then oranges mate with more females and grow in numbers again. Orange is most successful when blues are greater in number; yellows are most successful when oranges are greater in number; blues are most successful when yellows are greater in number. The result is a cycle that has persisted for millions of years.
- But not everywhere. Further research into this species, published in *PNAS*, has found that there are many populations of this species that have lost one or two of the color varieties. The yellows were always the first to go; something (not yet known) had changed the game's rules so that they no longer had any advantages over orange or blue. Some places had also lost their oranges and others had also lost their blues.
- And that loss of a color variety or two had further consequences: It was accompanied by rapid changes in traits like body size in the remaining lizard types, changes that could lead to the evolution of new species. These lizards came up in a conversation among some of my friends earlier this year (a mathematician in the group told me about the lizards, which, along with the rock-paper-scissor game, have been studied in game theory). One of them was wearing a rock-paper-scissors-lizard-Spock T-shirt, illustrating that lesser-known variant of the game. I am disappointed to report, however, that I was unable to find any link between it and the discovery of the lizards' mating strategy.



Horns 27 August 2019 Unicorns: Re'em Bnei Re'em

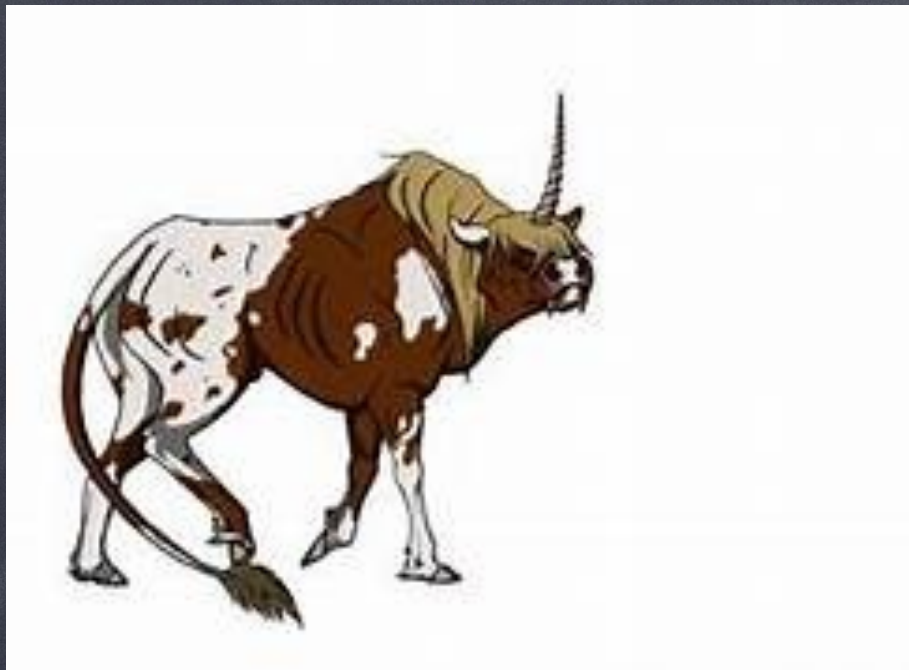
- As far back as man can be traced, he has had an emotional esteem for horned animals. Cave paintings indicate the intensity of ancient hunters' feeling toward deer, bison, aurochs, rams and oxen. Later, written records affirm these visual ones. The nomad and farmer cherished his goats, cattle and oxen. These feelings were not wholly based on the fact that the animals provided him with meat, milk, cheese, wool, and hides, and pulled his plow or threshed his grain.
- He believed that their strength was concentrated in their horns. Further, these were herbivorous animals, offering no competition for game that man hunted. In fact, they were easily-obtained prey for him. They shared the human instinct for gregarious herding together, and except when threatened by preying animals or during rutting season, they were gentle creatures.
- The Hebrew word "keren" means both horn and power. Fighting for their lives or at mating, rams, deer, elk and oxen butted, tossed, gored and killed with their horns.
- gods and super beings have horns.
- Queens and Kings adorned headdresses with horns as a symbol of strength, supremacy, sovereignty and regal dignity. Horns meant glory as well as aggressive ferocity.



Re em



- After conquering Egypt, Alexander the Great was declared divine in the temple of the ram-god Anon. From that point he was pictured on coins wearing ram's horns. Greco-Roman gods were depicted wearing horns, as Zeus, for example, who also often took the form of a bull. Bacchus has the appellation "the horned one," and Pan, as well as his satyr companions, wore goat's horns.
- The strength, power and supremacy were but a part of the symbolism of horns. The other was virility - procreative vigor. Even the use of the oxen to pull the plow had its sexual connotation. The plow drew its furrow in the soil, and was pulled by reins attached to the oxen's horns. The horns were the force behind the plow's coitus with the earth. Horns were an erotic stimulant. It is common knowledge that they still are considered so, as powdered rhinoceros, elk and other animal horn is sold today in Asian countries as powerful aphrodisiacs.
- In Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, Beatrice says "There will the Devil meet me, like an old cuckold, with horns on his head." Stag horns in particular were an old symbol of cuckolds. Christianity, too, sought to discourage the pagan worship of horns and depicted the Devil himself as wicked with bestiality, and thus horned.
- In addition to physical strength and generative power, horns symbolized mental and spiritual strength as well. Witch doctors and medicine men wear horns. Moses, receiving the Tablets of the Law on Mt. Sinai, was pictured by Michaelangelo with horns on his head. This, however, is probably due to an error in translation of the Latin word, "cornuta" (with horns), which should have been understood as "bright" or with a halo or aura of light. Warriors from the earliest times put horns on their helmets. The Mesopotamians, the Etruscans, the Vikings - even those hefty Valkyrien maidens of Wagner's wore them. Scandinavian coats of arms bore horns and horned figures, and family names were often equivalent of Ox, Deer, Doe, Buck or Horn.
- Dead, discarded horns retained their vitality, and were used as vessels and receptacles. Even the horn shape was sacred, and goblets were made of silver, gold, crystal or clay to resemble horns.



Re'em

Unicorn



- ⑥ The Lord said to Joshua, "...and seven priests shall bear before the ark seven trumpets of rams' horns ...and the priests shall blow with the trumpets." And when they blew, the walls of Jericho came tumbling down!
- ⑥ The words "horn" and "corn" are synonymous -- cornucopia, unicorn. Moses was commanded by God, "And thou shalt make the horns of it upon the four corners thereof," when he ordained the structure of the Jewish altar. And the fleeing Israelites tried to take no risks on their luck, in spite of the miracles of the burning bushes, parting seas, and manna from heaven - they fashioned a graven image, a golden calf! (Maybe it was a big calf with horns already.) The Amazon is burning - 25-27 August 2019. Gondwana countries gaining awareness.
- ⑥ Of all the corneous phenomena, the unicorn remains the most mysterious. At any rate, unicorns have consistently figured in the legends of Africa and India. Confucius, Alexander the Great and Genghis Khan reputedly came in contact with real unicorns, and a Greek physician at the court of Darius II in Persia wrote a book about India in the 3rd Century B.C. describing the unicorns found there. They resembled large asses, he said, and were snow white, with red heads and dark blue eyes. A horn eighteen inches or more long rose from the middle of their foreheads. The unicorn is so swift no other animal can overtake it, and it is powerful as well, he wrote.
- ⑥ Legends seem consistent about the personality and powers of the unicorn. It could only be captured when it laid its head in the lap of a transformed being, and it was only them for whom it had a penchant. Also, it could dip its horn into water -- a well, stream, river or lake - and instantly purify it. Holding its horn over the body of a terminally ill or wounded person would make them well. Yet it was the nature of men to kill off this remarkable animal to obtain the magical horn!
- ⑥ Charms to avert evil have long been shaped like horns. These, or making a sign of the horn with the fingers and "butting" with them, wards off the "evil eye."
- ⑥ Sacrificial breads and cakes were crescent shaped, in deference to the moon gods, which of course wore horns. French croissants still are.
- ⑥ So, if you get an urge for a hot croissant or start feeling a primeval horniness, you have centuries of heritage to justify you. You are not alone

Boeing 707-3L6C(KC) Re'em, Israel



Re'em

- Re'em is also the African Oryx. Her s glory is like the firstling of her bullock, and her horns are like the horns of unicorns: with them She shall push the people together to the ends of the ends of the earth."
- Will the unicorn be willing to serve thee, or abide by thy crib? Canst thou bind the unicorn with her band in the furrow? or will she harrow the valleys after thee? Wilt thou trust her, because her strength is great? or wilt thou leave thy labour to her? Wilt thou believe her, that she will bring home thy seed, and gather it into thy barn?"
- Save me from the Lion's mouth; for thou hast heard me from the horns of unicorns."
- Aristotle must be following Ctesias when he mentions two one-horned animals, the oryx (a kind of antelope) and the so-called "Indian ass". Another famous set of six tapestries of Dame à la licorne ("Lady with the unicorn") in the Musée de Cluny, Paris, were also woven in the Southern Netherlands before 1500, and show the five senses (the gateways to temptation) and finally Love ("A mon seul desir" the legend reads), with unicorns featured in each piece. Facsimiles of these unicorn tapestries were woven for permanent display in Stirling Castle, Scotland, to take the place of a set recorded in the castle in a 16th-century inventory
- The unicorn already functioned as a symbol of the Incarnation and whether this meaning is intended in many prima facie secular depictions can be a difficult matter of scholarly interpretation.
- The archangel Gabriel is shown blowing a horn, as hounds chase the unicorn into the Virgin's arms, and a little Beacon Of Light Child descends on rays of light from the Great Mother God.
- The Unicorn in Captivity", the unicorn is shown alive again and happy, chained to a pomegranate tree surrounded by a fence, in a field of flowers. Scholars conjecture that the red stains on its flanks are not blood but rather the juice from pomegranates, which were a symbol of fertility.

Heraldry

- In heraldry, a unicorn is often depicted as a horse with a goat's cloven hooves and beard, a lion's tail, and a slender, large horns or spiral horn on its forehead (non-equine attributes may be replaced with equine ones, as can be seen from the following gallery). Whether because it was an emblem of the Incarnation or of the fearsome animal passions of raw nature, the unicorn was not widely used in early heraldry, but became popular from the 15th century. Though sometimes shown collared and chained, which may be taken as an indication that it has been tamed or tempered, it is more usually shown collared with a broken chain attached, showing that it has broken free from its bondage.

Re 'em

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Lá	Si	Dó	Ré	Mi	Fá	Sol

Preludio en RE
Transcripción de Jesús Amaya
J.S. Bach
de la Suite N°1 para Cello

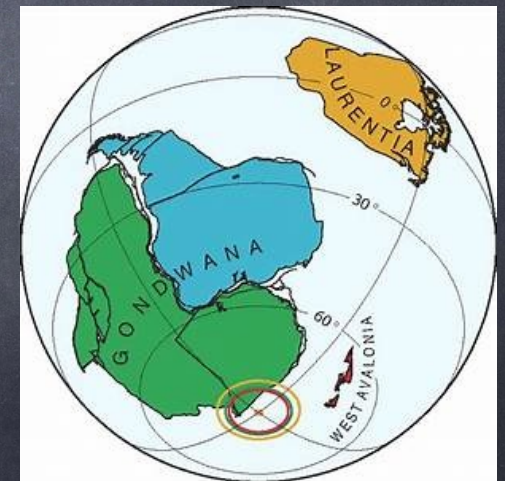
Standard tuning
♩ = 60

Cello



Godwana

- Geologically, the Indian subcontinent was first a part of so-called "Greater India", a region of Gondwana that drifted away from East Africa about 160 million years ago, around the Middle Jurassic period. The region experienced high volcanic activity and plate subdivisions, creating Madagascar, Seychelles, Antarctica, Austrolasia and the Indian subcontinent basin. The Indian subcontinent drifted northeastwards, colliding with the Eurasian plate nearly 55 million years ago, towards the end of Paleocene. This geological region largely include Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
- The zone where the Eurasian and Indian subcontinent plates meet remains one of the geologically active areas, prone to major earthquakes.
- The term Indian subcontinent also has a geological significance. Similar to various continents, it was a part of the supercontinent of Gondwana. A series of tectonic splits caused formation of various basins, each drifting in various directions.
- The geological region called "Greater India" once included
 - Madagascar,
 - Seychelles,
 - Antarctica and
 - Austrolasia
 - along with the Indian subcontinent basin.
- As a geological term, Indian subcontinent has meant that region formed from the collision of the Indian basin with Eurasia nearly 55 million years ago, towards the end of Paleocene.



The 7 planets became feminine 18 August -Koffie Annan-United Nations-

1.Mercury 2.Earth -Sun -Moon

3.Venus 4.Mars 5.Jupiter

—G6 Summit—

6.Saturn 7.Uranus 8.Neptune

—G7 Summit—

9.Planet 9

—G8 Summit—

10.Great Mother

—G9 Summit— 7 of the 7 top-ranked advanced economies with the current largest GDP and with the highest national wealth (United States, Japan, Germany, UK, France, Italy, Canada).

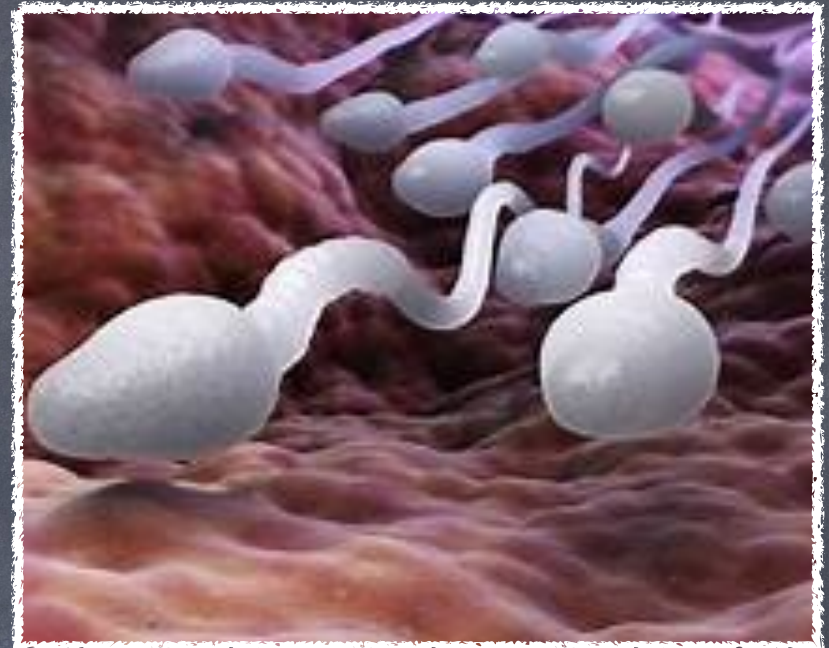
6 of 10 top-ranked countries with the largest gold reserves

• (United States,Germany,Italy,France,Japan).

Viva La Vulva



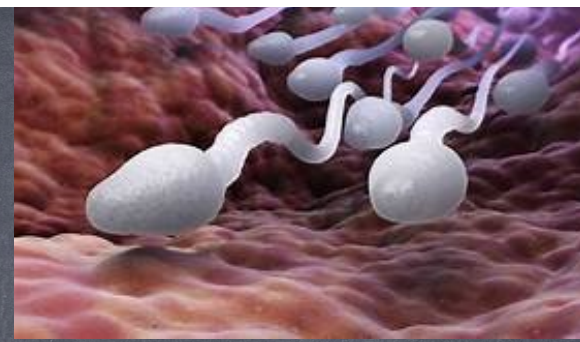
- In March 2014 the Russian Federation was suspended by G7 members from the political forum G8 following the annexation of Crimea. After the suspension, on January 2017 the Russian Federation decided permanently to leave the G8. It was confirmed in June 2018.
- The Big Four, also known as G4 or EU4, refers to France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom. These countries are considered major European powers and they are the Western European countries individually represented as full members of the G7, the G8, the G10 and the G20. France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom have been referred to as the "Big Four of Europe" since the interwar period. The term G4 was used for the first time when French President Nicolas Sarkozy called for a meeting in Paris with Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom Gordon Brown and Chancellor of Germany Angela Merkel to consider the response to the financial crisis during the Great Recession. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development describes them as the "Four Big European Countries".
- • 3 out of 9 countries having nuclear weapons (France, UK, United States), plus 2 countries that have nuclear weapon sharing programs (Germany, Italy).
- • 6 of the 9 largest nuclear energy producers (United States, France, Japan, Germany, Canada, UK), although Germany announced in 2011 that it will close all of its nuclear power plants by 2022. Following the 2011 Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami, Japan shut down all of its nuclear reactors. However, Japan restarted several nuclear reactors, with the refueling of other reactors underway.



Sperm

- ⑥ The guardian article: Reproduction revolution: how our skin cells might be turned into sperm and eggs
- ⑥ Forty years ago, couples suffering from infertility were given hope by the birth of Louise Brown, the first "test-tube baby". But although millions of babies have now been born by IVF, the technique can offer no help to couples eager to have a child that is genetically theirs but who lack the eggs or sperm to make it: men whose testes produce no sperm, say, or women who have undergone surgery for ovarian cancer. Some opt for donor eggs or sperm, but an alternative may be on the way. Scientists are making steady progress towards creating human eggs and sperm - the so-called gametes that combine in fertilisation - artificially in a petri dish.
- ⑥ The idea is to make them from the ordinary "somatic" cells of the body, such as skin. The feasibility of such an extraordinary transformation of our flesh has only been recognised for 11 years. But already it is revolutionising medicine and assisted reproductive technologies may eventually feel the benefits too. If gametes grown in vitro prove safe for reproduction, the possibilities are dramatic - but could also be disconcerting, and might go well beyond providing eggs and sperm for those who lack them. Instead of having to undergo a painful egg-production and extraction procedure involving doses of hormones with uncertain long-term effects, a woman could have an almost limitless supply of eggs made from a scrap of skin. Huge numbers of embryos could be created easily and painlessly. What might we do with such a choice?
- ⑥ By 2040 it could be common to produce embryos from the skin cells of people of any age or gender
- ⑥ 1. A non-reproductive human cell, such as a skin cell, is injected with genes that transform it into an induced pluripotent stem cell, capable of becoming any kind of specialised cell, including an egg or sperm.
- ⑥ 2. Chemical signals from ovarian or testicular tissues give the cell transformational instructions. Before it can become a mature egg or sperm it must go through a process that halves its chromosomes from 46 to 23.
- ⑥ 3. Sperm and eggs may be produced from both male and female donors and can produce embryos to be implanted or frozen for future use. A single donor could even provide both sperm and egg, creating a 'unibaby'.

...Sperm



- In 2007, Japanese biologists Shinya Yamanaka and Kazutoshi Takahashi showed that a human somatic cell like a skin cell can be turned into a stem cell, the kind of cell in an early embryo that can grow into every tissue type in the body. These artificially manipulated cells are called induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs) and they are now being studied for growing human organs such as pancreases and kidneys outside the body for surgical transplantation. In principle, they should also be able to form eggs and sperm.
- This transformation of somatic cells is induced by injecting them with a cocktail of genes that generate proteins called transcription factors. In normal embryo growth, such proteins control gene activity and thereby guide cells towards their "fate" - what kind of specialised cells they become in the body. By adding the right factors artificially, a cell of one type can be tricked into thinking it is a different type. Yamanaka and Takahashi found that just four particular transcription factors were enough to persuade a skin cell to revert to acting like a stem cell. Once converted to an iPSC, a cell can then be directed by other factors towards a different fate.
- But to make gametes, there's a catch. While all our other cells contain two copies of all our genes, packaged on to 46 molecular fibres called chromosomes, eggs and sperm have only one copy: 23 chromosomes in all. When an egg and sperm merge in fertilisation, the full complement of 46 is then restored. So to produce viable germ cells from stem cells, the cells have to undergo a special process called meiosis that halves their number of chromosomes.



Duke ELLington



DUKE

- A duke (male) or duchess (female) can either be a monarch ruling over a duchy or a member of royalty or nobility, historically of highest rank below the monarch and princes of nobility. The title comes from French duc, itself from the Latin dux, 'leader', a term used in republican Rome to refer to a military commander without an official rank (particularly one of Germanic or Celtic origin), and later coming to mean the leading military commander of a province.
- The title dux survived in the Eastern Roman Empire where it was used in several contexts signifying a rank equivalent to a captain or general. Later on, in the 11th century, the title Megas Dux was introduced for the post of commander-in-chief of the entire navy.
- During the Middle Ages the title (as Herzog) signified first among the Germanic monarchies. Dukes were the rulers of the provinces and the superiors of the counts in the cities and later, in the feudal monarchies, the highest-ranking peers of the king. A duke may or may not be, ipso facto, a member of the nation's peerage: in the United Kingdom and Spain all dukes are/were also peers of the realm, in France some were and some were not, while the term is not applicable to dukedoms of other nations, even where an institution similar to the peerage (e.g., Grandeeship, Imperial Diet, Hungarian House of Magnates) existed.

...DUKE 2

- During the 19th century many of the smaller German and Italian states were ruled by Dukes or Grand Dukes. But at present, with the exception of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, there are no dukes ruling as monarchs. Duke remains the highest hereditary title (aside from titles borne by the reigning or formerly reigning dynasty) in Portugal (though now a republic), Spain, and the United Kingdom. In Sweden, members of the Royal Family are given a personal dukedom at birth. The Pope, as a temporal sovereign, has also, though rarely, granted the title of Duke or Duchess to persons for "services" to the Holy See. In some realms the relative status of "duke" and "prince", as titles borne by the nobility rather than by members of reigning dynasties, varied—e.g., in Italy and the Netherlands.
- A woman who holds in her own right the title to such duchy or dukedom, or is the wife of a duke, is normally styled duchess. Queen Elizabeth II, however, is known by tradition as Duke of Normandy in the Channel Islands and Duke of Lancaster in Lancashire.
- Various royal houses traditionally awarded (mainly) dukedoms to the sons and in some cases, the daughters, of their respective sovereigns; others include at least one dukedom in a wider list of similarly granted titles, nominal dukedoms without any actual authority, often even without an estate. Such titles are still conferred on royal princes or princesses in the current European monarchies of Belgium, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.
- Other historical cases occurred for example in Denmark, Finland (as a part of Sweden) and France, Portugal and some former colonial possessions such as Brazil and Haiti.

France Duke Of Paris

- The highest precedence in the realm, attached to a feudal territory, was given to the twelve original pairies (en: peers), which also had a traditional function in the royal coronation, comparable to the German imperial archoffices. Half of them were ducal: three ecclesiastical (the six prelates all ranked above the six secular peers of the realm) and three temporal, each time above three counts of the same social estate: The Prince-Bishops with ducal territories among them were:
 - The Archbishop of Reims, styled archevêque-duc pair de France (in Champagne; who crowns and anoints the king, traditionally in his cathedral)
 - Two suffragan bishops, styled évêque-duc pair de France :
 - the bishop-duke of Laon (in Picardy; bears the 'Sainte Ampoule' containing the sacred ointment)
 - the bishop-duc de Langres (in Burgundy; bears the scepter)
- Later, the Archbishop of Paris was given the title of duc de Saint-Cloud with the dignity of peerage, but it was debated if he was an ecclesiastical peer or merely a bishop holding a lay peerage.
- The secular dukes in the peerage of the realm were, again in order of precedence:
 - The Duke of Burgundy or duc de Bourgogne (known as Grand duc; not a separate title at that time; just a description of the wealth and real clout of the 15th century Dukes, cousins of the Kings of France) (bears the crown, fastens the belt)
 - The Duke of Normandy or duc de Normandie (holds the first square banner)
 - The Duke of Aquitaine or duc d'Aquitaine or de Guyenne (holds the second square banner)

Doug

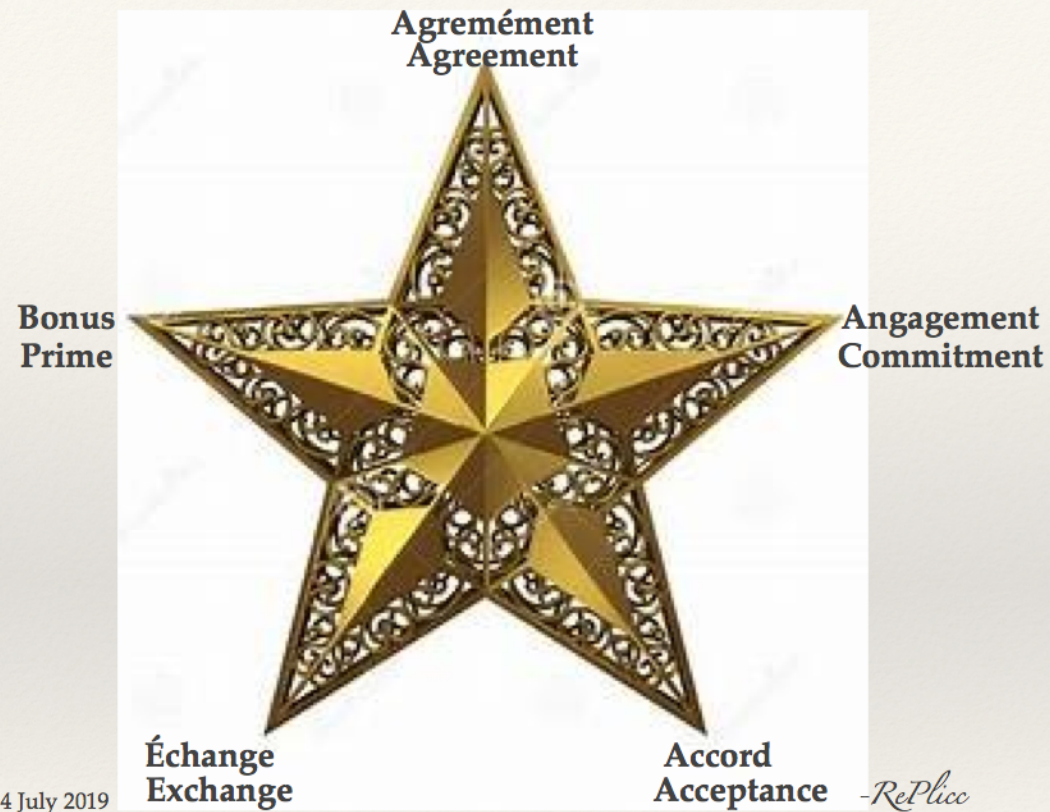
- Douglas is a Scottish masculine given name which originated from the surname Douglas. Although today the name is almost exclusively given to boys, it was used as girls name in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, in the north of England. The Scottish surname Douglas was borne by one of the most powerful families of the Kingdom of Scotland (the Earls of Douglas, Angus, Morton, Dukes of Hamilton and others). It has sometimes been stated that the given name is connected with the given name Dougal, although it is more likely derived from the surname already mentioned.
- Dark Stream or Dark Green
- Linguistically, Douglas is derived from the Gaelic elements: dubh, meaning "dark, black"; and glas, meaning "stream" (also a derivative of glas, meaning "green"). The surname Douglas is a habitation name, which could be derived from any of the many places so-named.
- Black Stranger
- Dougal is an Irish and Scottish masculine given name. It is an Anglicised form of the Scottish Gaelic Dubhghall, or Dùghall. These Gaelic names are composed of the elements: dubh, meaning "black"; and gall, meaning "stranger". The Gaelic names are derived from a byname, said to have referred to a Dane, in contrast to the fairer Norwegians.
- a variant form of this name is Dougalasa. The given name Doug is a common short form variant of Douglas.
- Douglas Name Meaning
- Scottish: habitation name from any of the various places called Douglas from their situation on a river named with Gaelic dubh 'dark', 'black' + glas 'stream' (a derivative of glas 'blue'). There are several localities in Scotland and Ireland so named, but the one from which the surname is derived in most if not all cases is 20 miles south of Glasgow, the original stronghold of the influential Douglas family and their retainers.
- 🍑🍑🍑-PEACH

5 Pointed STAR

STAR DISCORDIA



5th HEAVEN, 5th DAY - FRIDAY



14 July 2019

-RePlice

Mouth



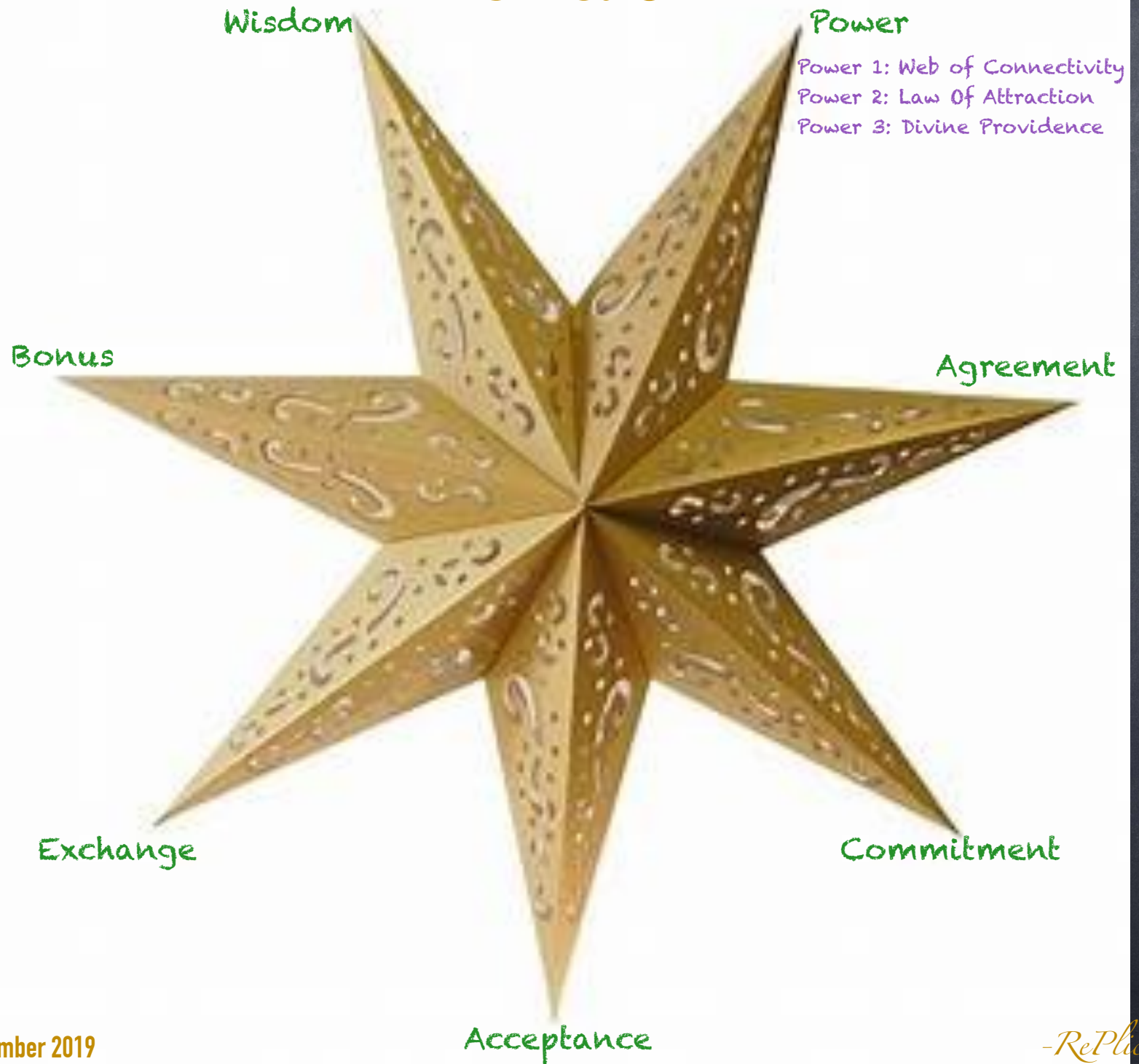
- The mouth is the center of many of the fundamental components of human activity. It is consumption, speech, breath, romance; it is communication, interaction, almost a door to the soul. As the mouth of a river, it assumes the meaning of a DOOR or GATE, which lends access to another realm of existence.
- It is the face cavity communicating with the digestive tract and the respiratory tract.
- The mouth is an organ of incorporation and openness, "catch the piece", "remove the bread from the mouth. It allows us to taste before swallowing or reject, eat, feed and express ourselves.
- Through it, the body gets the substances it needs to function: food, water, air, etc.
- And something that makes us possible to communicate with others comes out: the voice. Through this, we can express our thoughts and feelings outwardly.
- With the mouth, we can kiss or spit, give words of encouragement or sow discord, manifest as soft as a stream or hard as a thunder.

7 Pointed Star

- Seventh Heaven
- Power Of Spoken Word
- Good Luck
- Fortune
- Fertility
- Returns - Recognition - Restoration
- Chance
- Destiny
- Sephirahs (Both - Of Knowledge & Of Wealth (Health))



7 Pointed STAR



Frogs good luck 27/08/19

- It is known that the frog is usually considered as a symbol of good luck, fertility, prosperity and transformation.
- The Chinese look upon a frog as an emblem of Yin energy as well as a bringer of prosperity and fortune. In Ancient China drums contained frog images to summon rain and thunder.
- Dreams about frogs symbolize love, blessings, prosperity and also represent your spiritual and emotional transformation.
- Dreaming of seeing the frog. If you had a dream in which you have seen the frog, it is a good sign. This dream usually means that there will be a peaceful and a calm period in your life. Comfort!
- You will have a lot of success at your work and you will see that your efforts have paid off. If you see the frog in your dream, it is a clear sign that abundance and good luck are expecting you in the following period.
- A flying frog stands for the major steps you have taken to accomplish your goals.
- Dreaming of frogs everywhere promises a good moment when you are going to be made proud by your children, while holding a frog points at the fulfillment of your fondest wish.
- Dreaming of the frog in the house. A dream of frog in house is a very common type of a dream. If you have seen in your dream that the frog was in your own house, then it is a good sign. This dream means that you can expect a lot of success and prosperity in the future period. You may receive some good news or you may have some financial gains in the near future.
- Also, a dream about frogs in your house mean that you will have great relationship with your loved ones.
- If you see a snake eating a frog, it means that you would be fortunate enough to earn money.

7 Pointed = Good Luck

3 times I was told "Good Luck" by others who actually meant "I don't wish to be in your position, I don't wish to help you, actually I have placed handles on your way so we know you will not succeed, you are facing an impossible uphill battle and we will be waiting to see how you manage, so <<good luck>>.

- 1. 2010 Going to do my studies in France. After finally succeeding to get a stipend and a bursary for my studies against many odds; some male colleagues who studied in Fr. before me knew the intensity and difficulty of the program yet withheld the information that could assist me. They helped each other before yet did not want to give me any information that could help ease my load. I had my two boys with me alone from South Africa during the program, yet instead of assisting one of them had guts to say <<good luck>> and even told other colleagues not to worry because she will not succeed. x I did!
- 2. My previous company withheld money after I arrived in France at Christmas time Dec 2012, my pay never arrived instead I got a massage (email); merry Christmas Ridge and I wish you << good luck>>. They abandoned me in a then foreign country where I had no one for any kind of emotional or financial support and without prior notice.
- 3. May 2019 after the home owners association informed me I was owing R30000+ in levies as they were sending statements to a wrong address and as such they will be not allowing my tenants or anyone even estate agency to enter the Estate gate to my premises; the property was empty for six months sending me straight to bankruptcy. The bank had just out of nowhere increased the bond and repayment period. The Body Corporate managing agency falsely overcharged our property rates and I went to slaughter house. With the help of my parents I was able to get back up on my feet. Kayos still reigned supreme, 6months after securing a new tenant, turns out it was a troubled rude and angry tenant, our house suffered severely during those 6 months such that our roof was infested by bats and birds who even nested there, drain pipes were noisy and spooky and the estate agent managing the lease agreement were corrupt to the core and when I fired them, the guy said to me, "<<good luck>>" since I didn't believe I was capable of managing my own lease contract and to deal with all the agencies that also tried to oppress me but I did! Today order and justice reigns supreme through out all my affairs, Glory be to The great Mother God!
- 4. When another musician tried to eliminate me from the band and venue of performance bu using race and gender prejudices; he said <<good luck>>, trying to undo what I have done. but he is the one in loss and dissolved yet I reign supreme in Paris and the globally!
- 5. Finally was when we wanted to get married. The odds lobola, French bureaucracy, distance, blended families, death and so much more stood on our way as huge handles. Around us they said <<good luck>>. And yet we achieved against all odds!



Good Luck!!!

