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BVB 09  
Borussia  
Dortmund

Dortmund was  
ranked as the  
second richest  
sports club in  
Germany.

The club was founded on 19 December 1909 by a group of young men unhappy with the Catholic church-sponsored Trinity Youth, where they played football under the stern and unsympathetic eye of the local parish priest.

The 1930s saw the rise of the Third Reich, which restructured sports and football organisations throughout the nation to suit the regime's goals. Borussia's president was replaced when he refused to join the Nazi Party, and a couple of members who surreptitiously used the club's offices to produce anti-Nazi pamphlets were executed in the last days of the war. The club did have greater success in the newly established Gauliga Westfalen, but would have to wait until after World War II to make a breakthrough. It was during this time that Borussia developed its intense rivalry with Schalke 04 of suburban Gelsenkirchen, the most successful side of the era

Between 1946 and 1963, Borussia featured in the Oberliga West, a first division league which dominated German football through the late 1950s. In 1949, Borussia reached the final in Stuttgart against VfR Mannheim, which they lost 2–3 after extra time. The club claimed its first national title in 1956 with a 4–2 win against Karlsruher SC. One year later, Borussia defeated Hamburger SV 4–1 to win their second national title. After this coup, the three Alfredos (Alfred Preißler, Alfred Kelbassa and Alfred Niepieklo) were legends in Dortmund. In 1963, Borussia won the last edition of the German Football Championship (before the introduction of the new Bundesliga) to secure their third national title.

Thin

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In 1962, the DFB met in Dortmund and voted to establish a professional football league in Germany, to begin play in August 1963 as the Bundesliga. Borussia Dortmund earned its place among the first sixteen clubs to play in the league by winning the last pre-Bundesliga national championship. Runners-up 1. FC Köln also earned an automatic berth. Dortmund's Friedhelm Konietzka scored the first-ever Bundesliga goal a minute into the match, which they would eventually lose 2–3 to Werder Bremen.

In 1965, Dortmund captured its first DFB-Pokal. In 1966, Dortmund won the European Cup Winners' Cup 2–1 against Liverpool in extra time, with the goals coming from Sigfried Held and Reinhard Libuda. In the same year, however, the team surrendered a commanding position atop the Bundesliga by losing four of their last five league games and finishing second, three points behind champions 1860 München. Ironically, much of 1860 München's success came on the strength of the play of Konietzka, recently transferred from Dortmund.

Thin

8 pt · 150% · 2%

After a tenth-place finish in the Bundesliga in 1991, manager Horst Köppel was let go and manager Ottmar Hitzfeld was hired. In 1992, Hitzfeld led Borussia Dortmund to a second-place finish in the Bundesliga and would have won the title had VfB Stuttgart not won their last game to become champions instead. Along with a fourth-place finish in the Bundesliga, Dortmund made it to the 1993 UEFA Cup final, which they lost 6–1 on aggregate to Juventus. In spite of this result, Borussia walked away with DM25 million under the prize money pool system in place at the time for German sides participating in the Cup. Cash flush, Dortmund was able to sign players who later brought them numerous honours in the 1990s. Under the captaincy of 1996 European Footballer of the Year Matthias Sammer, Borussia Dortmund won back-to-back Bundesliga titles in 1995 and 1996.

Dortmund then went on to beat Brazilian club Cruzeiro 2–0 in the 1997 Intercontinental Cup Final to become world club champions. Borussia Dortmund were the second German club to win the Intercontinental Cup, after Bayern Munich in 1976. As defending champions Dortmund reached the Champions League semi-final in 1998. The team was missing key players from the start of the season when they played Real Madrid in the '98 semi. Sammer's career was cut short by injury and only played three first team games after the Champions League win. Lambert had left in November to return to play in Scotland. Möller missed the first leg as did Kohler who missed both games in the tie. Real won the first leg 2–0 at home. Dortmund played better in the second leg but failed to take their chances. Dortmund went out 2–0 on aggregate.

Biens  
mal  
Acquis

Biens mal  
acquis is a  
phrase used in  
French courts  
for litigation

Biens mal acquis is a phrase used in French courts for litigation seeking the repayment of assets stolen from poor countries by corrupt officials. The phrase refers to anti-corruption legal proceedings against former dictators and strongmen outside of their

The phrase biens mal acquis is derived from the French proverb bien mal acquis ne profite jamais meaning "a thing dishonorably obtained never truly enriches" in English, and is generally translated to the equivalent English phrase of "ill-gotten goods". In a March 2007 report by the Catholic Committee Against Hunger and for Development (CCFD), titled Biens mal acquis... profitable trop souvent. La fortune des dictateurs et les complaisances occidentales (English: Ill-Gotten Goods... Too Often Do Benefit: Western Complacency and the Wealth of Dictators), enumerates known instances of kleptocracy in African dictatorships, estimating that \$100–180 billion in assets have been

Biens mal acquis was originally used in France for anti-corruption legal proceedings filed in its own judicial system against heads of state of the Françafrique accused of misappropriating or stealing state assets for their own benefit. The phrase became associated with corrupt politicians of these poor post-colonial countries, as they and their associates often invested their illegally-acquired fortunes in France. The term was later popularized for all litigation filed against any corrupt politicians of poor countries in any foreign judicial system, normally in Western Europe, where the assets stolen by the defendant are believed to be held. Seized assets from former dictators

Extralight

10 pt · 140% · 1%

The three NGO organizations suspected these heads or former heads of state of buying up a surprising number of luxury real estate assets in France, and of holding banking assets in French banks and/or foreign banks doing business in France. An investigation opened in June 2007 was characterized as insufficiently detailed and suspended in November 2007. The French newspaper Le Monde obtained transcripts for the hearing into whether to pursue the investigation and in January 2008 published a list of dozens of real estate properties owned by family members of

Sassou Nguesso and Omar Bongo in Paris and in the south of France, some of them worth millions of euros. Maître William Bourdon of Survie, the plaintiffs' legal representation, denounced the decision to close the case as "astounding" (ahurissant). The family of Omar Bongo Ondimba, according to the Le Monde hearing transcripts, owned 33 apartments or houses including a hôtel particulier in Paris worth more than €18 million. The hôtel particulier was purchased in June 2007 by a real estate company associated with two children of the Gabonese president, then aged 13 and 16.

Extralight

8 pt · 150% · 2%

Patrick Maisonneuve, the lawyer for Omar Bongo, announced the same day that a defamation complaint would be filed based on the allegations of embezzlement, intimidation and corruption, but as of May 2009 no such complaint had been filed. On December 5 Congolese government spokesman Alain Akouala Atipault announced that the Congo had filed a complaint in the Tribunal de grande instance of Paris against Transparency International France and Sherpa. "I have simply decided that my lawyer in Paris will pursue these gentlemen (TI and Sherpa), who are in reality a few bourgeois in Neuilly who may never even have set foot in the Congo", declared Sassou Nguesso. On December 31, 2008, Grégory Ngbwa Mintsa, a party to the complaint in France, was questioned and imprisoned for "possession of a document with intent to distribute it for propaganda purposes" and "oral or written propaganda with intent to incite revolt against

the authorities," with, on January 7, three leaders of a Gabonese NGO and a journalist as a result of a complaint filed by Fondation Omar Bongo. On January 8, Thierry Lévy, lawyer for the Gabonese, was prevented by the border police at Roissy Airport in Paris from boarding a plane for a flight to Libreville, his four-day visa having been cancelled by the Gabonese authorities "for security reasons". The conditional release of the four on January 12 was accompanied by a mandat de dépôt. January 20, 2009 the Congolese journalist Bruno Ossébi, who had expressed the intention of joining the complaint, was the victim of a fire at his home in Brazzaville where he, his girlfriend and her two children died in the fire. Bruno Ossébi suffered second-degree burns but had been recovering when he died suddenly February 2 in Brazzaville. According to Reporters without Borders, who said it was "probable" that the fire was a deliberate attack,

# Trigana Air Flight 267

A scheduled  
passenger flight  
from sentani to  
oksibil in the  
eastern papua

On 16 August 2015, the ATR 42 turboprop operating the service crashed on approach in the Bintang highlands region of Oksibil, killing all 49 passengers and 5 crew members. With 54 deaths, it is the deadliest accident involving the ATR 42.

The Trigana Air flight took off from Sentani Airport in Jayapura at 14:22 WIT (UTC+9, 05:22 UTC) and was expected to land in Oksibil at about 15:04. Oksibil is a remote town near the country's border with Papua New Guinea. Oksibil Airport did not have an instrument landing system to guide aircraft in to land because it is located close to a mountain. Contact was lost with the aircraft at about 14:55. No distress call was made by the crew. The crew had been expected to make contact with ground staff at Oksibil Airport at around 15:00; attempts by those at the airport to contact the aircraft were unsuccessful.

At 15:30, Indonesia's National Search and Rescue Agency (BASARNAS) deployed a search aircraft to find the missing ATR 42. The search was suspended due to foggy weather and was resumed, with several additional search aircraft augmented by a search team on foot, on 17 August. Local residents contacted police and reported that they saw the aircraft crash into the Tangok Mountain in the Okbape district of Pegunungan Bintang Regency. Airborne searchers spotted the wreckage about 12 km (7 miles; 6 nautical miles) from Oksibil. The Indonesia Transportation Ministry confirmed that the wreckage was located at an elevation of 8,300 feet (2,530 m).

Light

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BASARNAS sent 250 personnel to Oksibil in response to the crash. Due to the thin air at this high altitude rescuers were unable to use air transport to recover victims or wreckage, necessitating an overland recovery. The terrain itself was described as "very steep" and it took around three days to reach the wreckage on foot, or six hours by vehicle. Indonesian National Police sent three Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) teams into the area to identify the victims of the crash. The bodies were transported to a military hospital in Jayapura.

However, bad weather and low visibility hampered the search and rescue effort. Weather systems around the wreckage were "unpredictable", according to BASARNAS. The identification of the victims used DNA, tooth samples and forensic DNA analysis from surviving family members. The families sent post-mortem and ante-mortem data to the police.

Light

8 pt · 150% · 2%

The Indonesian National Transportation Safety Committee (NTSC or KNKT) opened an investigation to the crash. In line with international regulations, as the aircraft was built in France, its Bureau d'Enquêtes et d'Analyses pour la Sécurité de l'Aviation Civile (BEA) participated, sending three investigators. Aircraft manufacturer ATR also assisted and sent four technical. The flight manifest released by Trigana was found to be wrong, being for another Trigana flight. As a result, the Chairman of Sentani Airport was fired by the Transportation Ministry. Sixteen workers were also investigated by the police because of their involvement. Two of Trigana's staff remained in custody. Ignasius Jonan, Indonesian Minister of Transportation, criticized the airport staff saying the situation was a "big mess" and needed to be cleaned up.

The Flight Data Recorder had a history of maintenance problems going back more than a year, and was inoperative at the time of the accident. Instead, investigators rebuilt the predicted flight path of Flight 267 using Google Earth and data from the CVR and its spectrum analysis. The analysis of the CVR revealed that at 14:55 local time, the flight crew of Flight 267 stated their intention to make a direct left base. Immediately after that, Flight 267 deviated from the standard approach path. Flight 267 deviated to the right. The area on the right side of Flight 267 was surrounded by mountainous terrain. Some of the terrain was as high as 8,000 ft. In addition, Papua's unpredictable weather would endanger the flight easily.

Élie-  
Jean  
Vézien

Élie-Jean Vézien  
was born in  
Marseille on 18 July  
1890 and died in  
Marseille on 1982.

Vézien started work in 1904 as apprentice to a goldsmith in Marseille who taught him engraving. He was introduced to François Carli and was enrolled at the Marseille. In 1911 he won a bursary which allowed him to continue his studies in Paris, but he received his call-up for the French

Saint-Michel terrassant le dragon. This marble bas-relief, showing St Michael slaying the dragon, was completed in 1906 when Vézien was just 16 years of age. It can be seen in Marseille between the angle of the Rue des Trois-Frères-Barthélemy and the Rue de Tilsit. Église Saint-Antoine-de-Padoue (Paris). The façade of this church was the work of the architect Léon Azéma who had won the Prix de Rome for architecture in 1921. The bell-tower is 46 metres high and is surmounted by a cement cross and is surrounded near the top by four 4.55 metre high statues. These are the works of Raymond Delamarre and Jean-Elie Vézien and depict the franciscain saints, St. Francis of

Statue of St. Thérèse and the infant Jesus. This stone statue dates to around 1947 and is located in the Église Saint-Ferréol les Augustins in Marseille's Quai des Belges. L'Ossuaire de Douaumont. Vézien completed several statues for the chapel in the Douaumont ossuary; Saint Joseph, Saint Theresa, the Sacré-Coeur, Joan of Arc and a Pietà. In Vézien's Pietà, Christ's body is unusually in the vertical position with arms spread. They join the arms of the Virgin Mary, both forming a large cross. The Douaumont ossuary and cemetery is arguably one of the most important of France's many memorials to the dead of the Great War and it is a measure of Vézien's standing that he

Regular

10 pt · 140% · 1%

Vézien was an accomplished medallist and his works include— a. A medal honoring St. Thérèse (known as "The Little Flower") which is inscribed on the reverse with a quotation from her autobiography: Je veux passer mon ciel a faire du bien sur la terre. Commissioned to create a medal to celebrate the foundation of the city of Marseille, Vézien's medal depicted on one side the marriage of Protis and Gyptis and on the reverse side a view of the port in 1943 with the forts of Saint-Jean and Saint-Nicolas. During the Second World War, Vézien won the French Mint's competition for designs of the new

Statue of Joan of Arc-Notre Dame de la Garde. In 1932 the catholic newspaper "L'Éveil provençal" announced that a large equestrian statue of Joan of Arc would be erected on the forecourt of the Notre Dame de la Garde church. Vézien was chosen to execute the sculpture and produced a maquette. The plan was that the bronze sculpture would be 7.50 metres high! In the event the statue was never produced. It was to be 10 years later that Marseille got her St Joan statue; in the event a modest work by Louis Botinelly.

Regular

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On 7 December 1941, the submarines of Submarine Squadron 2 took up patrol stations across a stretch of the Pacific Ocean from northeast to northwest of Oahu, with I-7 operating as their flagship. The submarines had orders to conduct reconnaissance in the area and attack any ships which sortied from Pearl Harbor during or after the attack, which occurred that morning. On 10 December 1941, Katori transmitted a message from Shimizu to the squadron commander ordering I-7's floatplane to conduct a reconnaissance flight over Pearl Harbor to report on damage inflicted during the attack three days earlier and the progress the Americans were making on repairs. Accordingly, I-7 launched her floatplane early on the morning of 16 December 1941 from a position 26 nautical miles (48 km; 30 mi) west of Kailua-Kona on the island of Hawaii. At 07:10, the floatplane's observer reported four

Orders arrived from the headquarters of the Combined Fleet for all the submarines of Submarine Squadron 2 except for I-1 to conduct reconnaissance operations along the coast of Ceylon and western coast of India in preparation for Operation C, the upcoming Indian Ocean raid by the aircraft carriers of the Combined Fleet's Mobile Force. Accordingly, I-7 departed Penang at 16:00 local time on 28 March 1942 with a Watanabe E9W1 (Allied reporting name "Slim") floatplane embarked. She was tasked to use the aircraft to conduct a reconnaissance of Colombo and Trincomalee, Ceylon, on 3 April 1942, two days before the scheduled Japanese carrier air strikes there. At 05:17 on 1 April 1942, a Royal Air Force Catalina I flying boat, probably from No. 201 Squadron, attacked I-7 while she was on the surface in the Indian Ocean 180 nautical miles (330 km; 210 mi) southeast of

# Back to the Bricks

It is one of the  
events that  
celebrates the old  
tradition of  
teenagers cruising

For Genesee County teens these included A&W, Varsity, Colonel's and Walli's, most of which resided on or close to Saginaw Street. Most of the buildings are long gone yet the tradition of cruising continues, especially during five days out of the

The five-day event is structured with the first day having a Kick off party and "Brick Flick" automotive movie seen at the US 23 Drive-in Theatre, at least two days of Rolling Cruise, a Friday night car show & concert and Saturday car show down town. Additional, there is Automotive Pioneers Statue unveiling, "Artomotive" competition, Pinewood Derby race (2012-) and Hot Ride High program. Back to the Bricks has expanded beyond the events in downtown Flint and Saginaw Street to add other supplementary events: two Satellite cruises, a Promo Tour and the county Tune Ups. Back to the Bricks is a part of Autopalooza August and one of the Flint Parade of Festivals.

In 2005 the first Back to the Bricks and Under the Arches celebration was held under Flint's newly renovated brick street and reinstalled arches. The celebration was held on the same day as another local car cruise, the A&W monthly cruise in Flushing, Michigan, and the Woodward Dream Cruise in Oakland County, Michigan. The goal of this scheduling was to hopefully have spectators from the local area to "cruise" once again from the Flushing hotspot to the Flint event. Another goal was for spectators attending the Woodward Avenue Dream car cruise to stop by the Back to the Bricks and Under the Arches car cruise on the way to and or from the Woodward Avenue Dream Cruise

Medium

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By 2007 the Back to the Bricks had celebrated its third year. With the new addition of another day and one more day the celebration brought in a larger crowd. This Back to the Bricks and Under the Arches celebration brought in about 1000 cars and 1500 more spectators that the previous year. The events for this go around consisted of the newly added rolling cruise, the cruise in, and the official cruise. With the rolling cruise came support from local businesses. Many of these served as stops for the rolling cruise and also offered deals for cruisers.

During the first year the Back to the Bricks and Under the Arches car cruise had about less than 1,000 spectators in attendance and less than that number of cars. The events within the celebration consisted of only official the car cruise. The following year the celebration added another day and packed another event into its schedule. These new events this year were a cruise in from various areas in the county and the official cruise. With the spike in the number of events came the spike in the number or attendants.

Medium

8 pt · 150% · 2%

In November 2007, the organization hired an executive director, Tanya Lane. For the first time in its three-year history the cruise received national television coverage by the Speed Channel. On February 24, 2008, and February 26, 2008, the channel released a collection of stories and footage from the 2007 Back to the Bricks and Under the Arches Celebration. This served as the introduction of My Classic Car's new season. Since this other media coverage of the event has been made including a recent article in Old Cars Weekly about the car clubs featured in the cruise. With the 2008 event, the rolling cruise portion was extended to two days with 32 official stops and added a Women's Expo. The cruise extend from Mega Coney Island, 401 King Avenue, downtown Flint to Food Castle supermarket, 16853 Dixie Highway, Groveland Township in northern Oakland County.

In 2009, it was the Back to the Bricks and Under the Arches car cruise's fifth anniversary. As a milestone in the event's history it was also added to Autopalooza August. This included joining with the Woodward Avenue Dream Cruise to which it was originally made to complement. The join is hoped to give more publicity to the celebration. In addition to this the celebration again expanded with a day and the events of a drive-in screening of the movie cars and the Buckham Alley Bash. This is significantly different from previous years in the way that these events were hosted mostly by area restaurants and the local drive-in.[fj 3] With an attendance of more than 125,000 spectators and a car count of 3,000, the Back to the Bricks and Under the Arches more than quintupled its attendance and expectations which it first had.

**Muñoz,  
Nueva  
Ecija**

**Muñoz, officially  
known as the  
Science City of  
Muñoz is a fourth  
class component**

**It is situated 30 kilometres from Cabanatuan, 44 kilometres from Palayan, and 146 kilometres north of the capital Manila. Due to its rich topography and tropical climate, it is now home to agricultural research and technology centers, committed to the production of information**

**From its lowly origins as "Sitio Papaya", it was renamed as Muñoz in 1886 in honor of Spanish Governor Don Francisco Muñoz. It was in 1913, under Executive Order No. 72, when Muñoz was declared as a new and independent municipality. By the virtue of Republic Act 8977 signed on November 7, 2000, Muñoz formally elevated to a city and country's only city with "Science" in its formal name. The town got its name in honor of Don Francisco Muñoz, being the alcalde mayor and gobernadorcillo. The Science City title was because of the presence of many state universities and colleges in the city, alongside many technological, vocational and industrial structures sprung up in the city.**

In 1886, Papaya was changed into 'Muñoz' to honor Don Francisco Muñoz, the province's alcalde mayor, and the community's first appointed gobernadorcillo. Muñoz was annexed as a barrio of San Juan de Guimba municipality. Settlers trickled in from Bulacan and the Ilocos Region. In 1911, Factoria (now San Isidro town), the provincial capital, was totally flooded. Muñoz was then considered a possible new capital of the province.

At about the same time, the people of Barrios Muñoz and San Antonio, also in San Juan de Guimba town, and Palusapis in Santo Domingo municipality, together with Sitios Kabisukulan, Rang-ayan, Mataas na Lupa, Siniguelas,

Semibold

10 pt · 140% · 1%

On the recommendation of the Provincial Board of Nueva Ecija, then headed by Governor Isauro Gabaldon, and with approval of then Acting Governor General Newton Gilbert, the organized barrios and sitios were granted independence as a regular municipality on January 10, 1913, under the name of Muñoz. The seat of the fledgling municipal government was positioned in erstwhile Barrio Muñoz. The municipality of Muñoz was born and steadily grew to become an agricultural Science City in the making.

A municipal hall, a church, and a small public market were erected in Lumang Bayan (now Poblacion North). A road linking the young Muñoz town with the national highway from Barangay Bacal, Talavera was constructed. In World War II, Muñoz was the last stronghold of the Japanese Imperial Army; the Allied liberation in Muñoz by the joint United States and Philippine Commonwealth forces offensive razed the town to the ground in a matter of days.

Semibold

8 pt · 150% · 2%

The National Government has an ongoing move to transfer the Talavera barangays of Matingkis (Talavera), Bakal 1, Bakal 2 and Bakal 3 to become part of Science City of Munoz for the reason that the said barangays are geographically and strategically within the said city. This was favored by most of the residents of the said barangays but opposed by the Municipal Government of Talavera. Also there is a proposed separation of Villa Pinili (Bantug West) and San Juan (CLSU) which will include PNR (CLSU), and Sawmill (CLSU) from Barangay Bantug into two independent separate barangay. There are many new establishments in Munoz in the past few years. Notable are Jollibee Munoz, Mang Inasal Munoz, 7/11, BDO, Land Bank, Novo, Lucky 99, Friendship Supermarket, Inc (FSI), and the Villa-Mendoza Training Institute, are now major landmarks on the city.

With a bustling market center with rice trading as a major economic activity, it has transformed into its present status as a Science City by virtue of Republic Act 8977 on December 9, 2000. Being a science city, Muñoz was acknowledged as one of the members of League of Cities of the Philippines and became a pilot city of achieving the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals.

As with most towns in Central Luzon, inter-city transport is through the Pan-Philippine Highway (also known as Maharlika Highway/ Asian Highway 26), the country's principal transport backbone. The principal mode of transport is through Jeepneys with fixed routes, or through tricycles, whom you need to tell where to go. Buses from Cagayan Valley to Manila and vice versa stops here.

# Treaty of Bucharest

The Treaty of  
Bucharest of  
1916 was signed  
between Romania  
and the Entente

**The Treaty of Bucharest of 1916 was signed between Romania and the Entente Powers on August 1916 in Bucharest. The treaty stipulated the conditions under which Romania agreed to join the war on the side of the Entente, particularly territorial promises in Austria-Hungary.**

**In 1915 Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Thomson, a fluent French speaker, was sent to Bucharest as British military attaché on Kitchener's initiative to bring Romania into the war. But when there he quickly formed the view that an unprepared and ill-armed Romania facing a war on three fronts against Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria would be a liability not an asset to the allies. This view was brushed aside by Whitehall and he signed (with foreboding) a Military Convention with Romania on 13 August 1916. Thompson became head of the British Military Mission.**

**The treaty had two parts: a political treaty (seven articles) and a military convention (seventeen articles). The Romanian government was to declare war on Austria-Hungary, in accordance with the stipulations in the military convention, on August 28 (new style) the latest, according to the political treaty. In exchange, it was to receive the following territories: The exact borders stipulated by the treaty were those of prewar Romania (Article I) and those it was allowed to annex from Austria-Hungary, up to a line of demarcation described in Article IV The line of delimitation will start on the Pruth at a point of the present frontier between Roumania**

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**The line of delimitation will start on the Pruth at a point of the present frontier between Roumania and Russia near Novoselitza and will ascend this river as far as the frontier of Galicia at the confluence of the Pruth and the Ceremos. From there, it will follow the frontier of Galicia and Bucovina, and that of Galicia and Hungary, up the point Stog (hill 1655). From that point it will follow the line of separation of the Theiss and the Viso until it reaches the Theiss at the village of Trebusa up-stream from the spot where it unites with the Viso.**

**Starting from that point it will go down along the thalweg of the Theiss to a distance of 4 kilometres (2.5 mi) downstream from its confluence with the Szamos, leaving the village of Vásárosnamény to Roumania. It will then continue in an SSW direction to a point 6 kilometres (3.7 mi) east of the town of Debrecen. From that point, it will reach the Crish (Körös) 3 kilometres (1.9 mi) downstream from the union of its two affluents (the White Crish and the Swift Crish). It will then join the Theiss on a line with the village of Algyő, north of Szeged**

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**In Article IV Romania also bound itself not to construct fortifications opposite Belgrade and to indemnify Serbs from Banat for their properties if they emigrated from Romania in the two years following the conclusion of peace. In Article V of the political convention, the signatories promised not to make separate peace and also bound Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia to let Romania annex the territories from Article IV at an eventual Peace Treaty. The Entente also guaranteed Romania equal rights with its allies at the Peace Conference in Article VI of the political treaty. Article VII bound the signatories to maintaining secrecy of the convention until a general peace was signed. The military convention stated that Romania was to attack Austria-Hungary from the south while Russia committed itself to start an offensive on the Austrian front to support the Romanian advance into Transylvania. Also, the Russian**

**In the morning of 27 August 1916 (14 August O.S.), a Crown Council was held at the Cotroceni Palace, convened by King Ferdinand,[8] which decided to honor the treaty with the Entente Powers. On that day, Romania declared war on Austria-Hungary, and launched three armies of 440,000 men the same night across the passes of the Southern and Eastern Carpathians. The advance of the Romanian Army was initially unopposed, as Austria-Hungary had not stationed considerable forces along the Romanian border. By mid-September, however, the attack was halted, with German, Bulgarian and Turkish troops advancing into Dobruja and threatening to outflank the Romanian Army from the south-east.**

# **Rolls of Oléron**

**Rolls of Oléron are  
the oldest and  
best-known sea  
law regulating  
medieval shipping**

# **The Rolls of Oléron (French: Jugements de la mer, Rôles d'Oléron) are the oldest and best-known sea law regulating medieval shipping in North-western Europe. The Rolls of Oleron were the first common sea law written in the Isle of Oléron**

**There is some disagreement among historians as to how and when the Rolls of Oléron came into existence. One of the oldest beliefs is that Eleanor of Aquitaine had the laws written down around 1160 when she returned from the Holy Land. Another theory is that her son, Richard I, had them written down after his own return from the Holy Land towards the end of the 12th century, but that is highly unlikely. There is no sign in the Rolls that someone as important as a king or queen had anything to do with its creation. Some recent historians have argued that the Rolls were written in the 13th century, between 1224 and 1286. The Rolls of Oleron are named after the Isle of Oléron for an unclear reason.**

**The original text of the Rolls of Oleron contained 24 articles, but because some articles were subsequently omitted, divided or combined in the various copies, surviving texts sometimes include a different number of judgements. Each article regulates aspects of sea shipping, such as the payment of freightage in case of shipwreck, the reimbursement of damages, and the securement of both the ship and the cargo. The Rolls of Oleron are known by a variety of names, which include the "Rules of Oléron", the "Law of Oléron", the "Charter of Oléron of the Judgments of the Sea" and the "Judgements of Oléron". Its Flemish translation became known as the**

Extrabold

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**The original text of the Rolls of Oleron contained 24 articles, but because some articles were subsequently omitted, divided or combined in the various copies, surviving texts sometimes include a different number of judgements. Each article regulates aspects of sea shipping, such as the payment of freightage in case of shipwreck, the reimbursement of damages, and the securement of both the ship and the cargo. In France, the Rolls of Oleron had been adopted as the official sea law by 1364.**

**The document was originally written in French and later translated into Spanish, Scots and Flemish/Dutch. It is likely that the Scots translation is based on the French version because of similarities. It does not appear that the court in Aberdeen used the translated version in its legal practice. The Flemish/Dutch translation is known as the Vonesse van Damme. The oldest extant copies of the Rolls are in the Little Red Book of Bristol and the Liber Horn. In the second half of the 14th century**

Extrabold

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**The Rolls of Oleron had been officially adopted in England by the reign of King Edward III: in 1351, a Bristol inquest confirmed that the rolls had statute of law. Most shipment of wine was done with English ships and crew. Therefore, the crew needed to know the rules. According to Albrecht Cordes, in the 14th century, the influence of the Rolls of Oleron extended to Spain and, most importantly, to Flanders, where they were translated into Flemish. However, the Rolls of Oleron were integrated in the Navarrese charter of San Sebastián in 1180, which summarized practices already used along the coast of the Cantabrian Sea (Gulf of Biscay) and overall the European Atlantic coast. The Rolls of Oleron were relatively short compared to other contemporary sea laws and, as such, can be considered to have been among the easiest to use.**

**Dortmund then went on to beat Brazilian club Cruzeiro 2-0 in the 1997 Intercontinental Cup Final to become world club champions. Borussia Dortmund were the second German club to win the Intercontinental Cup, after Bayern Munich in 1976. As defending champions Dortmund reached the Champions League semi-final in 1998. The team was missing key players from the start of the season when they played Real Madrid in the '98 semi. Sammer's career was cut short by injury and only played three first team games after the Champions League win. Lambert had left in November to return to play in Scotland. Möller missed the first leg as did Kohler who missed both games in the tie. Real won the first leg 2-0 at home. Dortmund played better in the second leg but failed to take their chances. Dortmund went out 2-0 on aggregate.**

# Brooklyn Skating Club

The Brooklyn  
Skating Club was  
an amateur ice  
hockey team from  
Brooklyn in NYC

**The ice hockey team of the Brooklyn Skating Club played its home games at the Clermont Avenue Skating Rink in Brooklyn which they shared with fellow AAHL team Brooklyn Crescents.**

**In the 1897–98 season the Brooklyn Skating Club played in light blue colors with "S.C.B." in white letters on their sweaters. The Brooklyn Skating Club won the 1898–99 AAHL championship (its third season) on February 21, 1899 after having defeated the New York Hockey Club 7 goals to 0. The roster was made out partly by Americans and partly by Canadians, the two most instrumental players being former Montreal Shamrocks players Bob Wall and Bill Dobby who had played with the Shamrocks in the AHAC. Before the 1899–1900 season most players on the Brooklyn Skating Club (including Wall and Dobby) joined its local rival the Brooklyn**

**Tom Howard, Stanley Cup champion with the 1896 Winnipeg Victorias, played one league game for the club (as playing manager) during the 1905–06 before the club ceased operations. At the onset of the 1905–06 season Howard tried to acquire a group of Canadian players, among them Ernie "Moose" Johnson, Frank "Pud" Glass and Horace Gaul to the club, in an attempt to ramp up the playing quality of the team, but the AAHL rules committee ruled the Canadians ineligible to play with the American club on counts of professionalism, and the Brooklyn Skating Club ice hockey team ceased its operations two games into the seasons.**

Black

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**The famous Canadian-American actor Walter Huston (father of actor and film director John Huston and patriarch of the Huston acting family) played one league game for the Brooklyn Skating Club during the 1902–03 AAHL season (on the point position, i.e. defensive defenseman). American author John Weld (1905–2003), who was a personal friend of Walter Huston, describes in his Walter Huston biography September Song: An intimate biography of Walter Huston from 1998 how Canadian ice hockey player George Harmon, a childhood**

**In 1965, Dortmund captured its first DFB-Pokal. In 1966, Dortmund won the European Cup Winners' Cup 2–1 against Liverpool in extra time, with the goals coming from Sigfried Held and Reinhard Libuda. In the same year, however, the team surrendered a commanding position atop the Bundesliga by losing four of their last five league games and finishing second, three points behind champions 1860 München. Ironically, much of 1860 München's success came on the strength of the play of Konietzka, recently transferred from Dortmund.**

Black

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**After a tenth-place finish in the Bundesliga in 1991, manager Horst Köppel was let go and manager Ottmar Hitzfeld was hired. In 1992, Hitzfeld led Borussia Dortmund to a second-place finish in the Bundesliga and would have won the title had VfB Stuttgart not won their last game to become champions instead. Along with a fourth-place finish in the Bundesliga, Dortmund made it to the 1993 UEFA Cup final, which they lost 6–1 on aggregate to Juventus. In spite of this result, Borussia walked away with DM25 million under the prize money pool system in place at the time for German sides participating in the Cup. Cash flush, Dortmund was able to sign players who later brought them numerous honours in the 1990s. Under the captaincy of 1996 European Footballer of the Year Matthias Sammer, Borussia Dortmund won back-to-back Bundesliga titles in 1995**

**Dortmund then went on to beat Brazilian club Cruzeiro 2–0 in the 1997 Intercontinental Cup Final to become world club champions. Borussia Dortmund were the second German club to win the Intercontinental Cup, after Bayern Munich in 1976. As defending champions Dortmund reached the Champions League semi-final in 1998. The team was missing key players from the start of the season when they played Real Madrid in the '98 semi. Sammer's career was cut short by injury and only played three first team games after the Champions League win. Lambert had left in November to return to play in Scotland. Möller missed the first leg as did Kohler who missed both games in the tie. Real won the first leg 2–0 at home. Dortmund played better in the second leg but failed to take their chances. Dortmund went out 2–0 on aggregate.**

# Opentype Features

tnum

Tabular Lining On

Off

19:31

19:31

frac

Fractions On

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 $\frac{3}{40}$ 

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scinf

Scientific Inferiors On

Off

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Denominators On

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ss01 On

Square Dots

# E. Elkins Widener

In 1912 she and her husband traveled to Paris with their elder son Harry, in search of a chef for their new hotel, Philadelphia's Ritz Carlton. On April 10 they embarked at Cherbourg on the RMS Titanic for their return to the United States. On the night the ship sank they hosted the ship's captain, Edward Smith, at dinner in its À la Carte Restaurant. George, Harry, and their valet all perished in the sinking, but Eleanor and her maid survived.

ss01 Off

Default Set

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ss02 On

Disambiguity

# Illuminated 0.1 OS

Some obvious examples come to mind involving product serial numbers, bank or credit card confirmation numbers, which often use an alpha-numeric system. I sometimes need to study these numbers using a magnifying glass, to discern if there are any subtle differences between a capitalized letter "O" and a number "0".

ss02 Off

Default Set

# Illuminated 0.1 OS

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ss03 On

Straight '6' and '9'

# Euro 1996

The 1996 UEFA European Football Championship, commonly referred to as Euro 96, was the 10th UEFA European Championship, a quadrennial football tournament contested by European nations and organised by UEFA. It took place in England from 8 to 30 June 1996. It was the first European Championship to feature 16 finalists, following UEFA's decision to expand the tournament from eight teams.

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cv01	Single storey 'a'	Off
	<b>Reyhan</b>	<b>Reyhan</b>
cv02	Curved tail 'y'	Off
	<b>Reyhan</b>	<b>Reyhan</b>
cv03	Alternative '1'	Off
	<b>1920</b>	<b>1920</b>
cv04	Curved 'R'	Off
	<b>Reyhan</b>	<b>Reyhan</b>
cv05	Curved 'a'	Off
	<b>Reyhan</b>	<b>Reyhan</b>
cv06	With spur 'G'	Off
	<b>Great</b>	<b>Great</b>
cv07	With slash 'O'	Off
	<b>Protocol Ø</b>	<b>Protocol 0</b>
cv08	Curved tail 'l'	Off
	<b>Alluminio</b>	<b>Alluminio</b>



## Design

Reyhan is a low contrast typeface that looks legible and clean in small sizes. On large sizes, it wraps the space around. Finely drawn negative spaces, neat and minimal shapes define Reyhan. Simple and clean lines give the typeface a solid and finished look. Reyhan is pure and powerful with well designed proportions.

Different alternatives such as square dots, alternate /a /l /y /R /1 /6 /9, coverage of 94 Latin languages, various OpenType features, and 18 styles expand the usage area of Reyhan, making it a versatile workhorse. With high-quality spacing, Reyhan looks good on all sizes, making it not only a valuable tool for graphic designers but also a total typeface solution for every person who communicates with type. Reyhan is a typeface designed to adapt requirements of modern and traditional communication.

## Designer / Publisher

Emin İmamoğlu / Plantype

## First Release / Last Update

March 2022 / October 2022 v 2.0

## Styles

18 (from Thin to Black and matching italics) + 1 variable font

## Language Support

Afrikaans, Albanian, Asu, Basque, Bemba, Bena, Breton, Catalan, Chiga, Colognian, Cornish, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Embu, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Filipino, Finnish, French, Friulian, Galician, Ganda, German, Gusii, Hungarian, Inari Sami, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Jola-Fonyi, Kabuverdianu, Kalaallisut, Kalenjin, Kamba, Kikuyu, Kinyarwanda, Latvian, Lithuanian, Lower Sorbian, Luo, Luxembourgish, Luyia, Machame, Makhuwa-Meetto, Makonde, Malagasy, Maltese, Manx, Meru, Morisyen, Northern Sami, North Ndebele, Norwegian Bokmål, Norwegian Nynorsk, Nyankole, Oromo, Polish, Portuguese, Quechua, Romanian, Romansh, Rombo, Rundi, Rwa, Samburu, Sango, Sangu, Scottish Gaelic, Sena, Serbian, Shambala, Shona, Slovak, Soga, Somali, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Swiss German, Taita, Teso, Turkish, Upper Sorbian, Uzbek (Latin), Volapük, Vunjo, Walser, Welsh, Western Frisian, Zulu

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