

# Case Studies And Cocktails: The Now What

## Molotov cocktail

*nature and uncertain quality, many modern militaries exercise the use of Molotov cocktails. However, Molotov cocktails are not always improvised in the field*

A Molotov cocktail (among several other names – see § Etymology) is a hand-thrown incendiary weapon consisting of a frangible container filled with flammable substances and equipped with a fuse (typically a glass bottle filled with flammable liquids sealed with a cloth wick). In use, the fuse attached to the container is lit and the weapon is thrown, shattering on impact. This ignites the flammable substances contained in the bottle and spreads flames as the fuel burns.

Due to their relative ease of production, Molotov cocktails are typically improvised weapons. Their improvised usage spans criminals, gangsters, rioters, football hooligans, urban guerrillas, terrorists, irregular soldiers, freedom fighters, and even regular soldiers; usage in the latter case is often due to a shortage of equivalent military-issued munitions. Despite the weapon's improvised nature and uncertain quality, many modern militaries exercise the use of Molotov cocktails.

However, Molotov cocktails are not always improvised in the field. It is not uncommon for them to be mass-produced to a certain standard as part of preparation for combat. Some examples of this being done are the anti-invasion preparations of the British Home Guard during World War II and the Ukrainian volunteer units during the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine. During World War II, Molotov cocktails were even factory produced in several countries, such as Finland, Nazi Germany, the Soviet Union, Sweden, and the United States; some featuring specially designed frangible containers and fuses (such as the US Frangible Grenade M1 for example).

## Tiki culture

*power than Beach and over time created nearly as many additional cocktails. He is especially known for creating the Fog Cutter cocktail and Scorpion bowl*

Tiki culture is an American-originated art, music, and entertainment movement inspired by Polynesian, Melanesian, and Micronesian cultures, and by Oceanian art. Influential cultures to Tiki culture include Australasia, Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia, the Caribbean Islands, and Hawaii. The name comes from Tiki, the M?ori name for the first human, often represented in the form of hei-tiki, a pendant and important taonga. The hei-tiki was often appropriated by Europeans as a commercialised good luck charm, hence the name of Tiki culture. Despite the Pacific Islands spanning over 10,000 miles (16,000 kilometers) and including many different unrelated cultures, religions, and languages, Tiki aesthetic is considered by some to be amalgamated into one "fantasia of trans-Pacific cultures" and "colonial nostalgia". Because of this, and the simplistic view of the Pacific taken by the aesthetic, Tiki culture has often proved controversial.

Tiki culture initially extended to decorate themed bars and restaurants, catering to Americans' views of the South Pacific. Featuring Tiki carvings and complex, alluringly named alcoholic drinks, it eventually influenced residential recreation. It became one of the primary ways, although indirectly, that New Zealand culture influenced that of the United States. Beginning in California in the 1930s and then spreading around the world, Tiki culture was inspired by the sentimental appeal of an idealized South Pacific, particularly Polynesia, as viewed through the experiences of tourists and Hollywood movies, incorporating beautiful scenery, forbidden love, and the potential for danger. Over time, it selectively incorporated more cultural elements (and imagined aspects) of other regions such as Southeast Asia. While the decor and ambiance at these establishments largely draws from Polynesian influences, the cocktails are inspired by the tropical

drinks and ingredients of the Caribbean.

Tiki culture changed over time, influenced by World War II and the firsthand exposure hundreds of thousands of American servicemen gained during that conflict. In time its appeal wore off, and both the culture and the hospitality industry theme saw a decline. The early decades of the 21st century have seen a renaissance of interest in Tiki culture, including a limited commercial revival. In addition, it has attracted people interested in cocktails, history, urban archeology, and retroism. However, the appropriation of indigenous Pacific cultures has become increasingly challenged as culturally insensitive or racist.

#### Long Now Foundation

*provide a counterpoint to what it views as today's "faster/cheaper" mindset and to promote "slower/better" thinking. The Long Now Foundation hopes to "creatively*

The Long Now Foundation, established in 1996, is an American non-profit organization based in San Francisco that seeks to start and promote a long-term cultural institution. It aims to provide a counterpoint to what it views as today's "faster/cheaper" mindset and to promote "slower/better" thinking. The Long Now Foundation hopes to "creatively foster responsibility" in the framework of the next 10,000 years. In a manner somewhat similar to the Holocene calendar, the foundation uses 5-digit dates to address the Year 10,000 problem (e.g., by writing the current year "02025" rather than "2025"). The organization's logo is X, a capital X with an overline, a representation of 10,000 in Roman numerals.

#### Ariana Madix

*ABC's Dancing with the Stars, paired with Pasha Pashkov. Her cocktail book, Single AF Cocktails, was released on December 5, 2023 and became a New York*

Ariana Madix (born June 24, 1985) is a television host, reality television personality, actress, and businesswoman. She was a cast member and a former bartender on the Bravo reality television series Vanderpump Rules (2013–2024). She became the permanent host of Love Island USA in 2024.

She finished in third place on season 32 of ABC's Dancing with the Stars, paired with Pasha Pashkov. Her cocktail book, Single AF Cocktails, was released on December 5, 2023 and became a New York Times best seller. She made her Broadway theatre debut as Roxie Hart in the musical Chicago in January 2024.

#### List of solved missing person cases: 1950–1999

*person cases of people who went missing in unknown locations or unknown circumstances that were eventually explained by their reappearance or the recovery*

This is a list of solved missing person cases of people who went missing in unknown locations or unknown circumstances that were eventually explained by their reappearance or the recovery of their bodies, the conviction of the perpetrator(s) responsible for their disappearances, or a confession to their killings. There are separate lists covering disappearances before 1950 and then since 2000.

#### Speakeasy

*"classic" cocktails, that celebrated the raw taste of the liquor (such as the gin cocktail, made with Genever (sweet gin), to new cocktails aimed at masking*

A speakeasy, also called a beer flat or blind pig or blind tiger, was an illicit establishment that sold alcoholic beverages. The term may also refer to a retro style bar that replicates aspects of historical speakeasies.

In the United States, speakeasy bars date back to at least the 1880s, but came into prominence in the United States during the Prohibition era (1920–1933, longer in some states). During that time, the sale, manufacture, and transportation (bootlegging) of alcoholic beverages was illegal throughout the United States, due to the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. Speakeasies largely disappeared after Prohibition ended in 1933. The speakeasy-style trend began in 2000 with the opening of the bar Milk & Honey.

## Officer and Laughing Girl

*Techniques of Johannes Vermeer*, in Gaskell, I. and Jonker, M. ed., *Vermeer Studies*, in *Studies in the History of Art*, 55, National Gallery of Art, Washington

Officer and Laughing Girl, also known as Officer and a Laughing Girl, Officer With a Laughing Girl or, in Dutch, De Soldaat en het Lachende Meisje (literally, The Soldier and the Laughing Girl), is an oil painting on canvas executed ca. 1657 by the Dutch artist Johannes Vermeer. Its dimensions are 50.5 by 46 cm. It is now one of three pictures by Vermeer in The Frick Collection in New York.

Officer and Laughing Girl includes many of the characteristics of Vermeer's style. The main subject is a woman in a yellow dress, light is coming from the left-hand side of the painting from an open window, and there is a large map on the wall by Balthasar Florisz. van Berckenrode. Each of these elements occur in some of his other paintings, although this painting differs slightly with the man also sitting at the table. Art historians, who have suggested conflicting interpretations of the work, believe that a painting by Gerard van Honthorst inspired the composition and that Vermeer may have used a camera obscura to create the perspective in this painting.

## Killing of Latasha Harlins

*communities, the aftermath of the killing was characterized by boycotts, tense debate, bitterness, Molotov cocktails, and more convenience store murders*

Latasha Harlins (January 1, 1976 – March 16, 1991) was an African American girl who was fatally shot at age 15 in Los Angeles by Soon Ja Du (Korean: ???), a 49-year-old Korean American convenience store owner. Du was tried and convicted of voluntary manslaughter over the killing, based in part on security camera footage. The judge sentenced Du to 10 years in state prison but the sentence was suspended and the defendant was instead placed on five years' probation with 400 hours of community service and payment of \$500 restitution, and Harlins' funeral costs. The sentencing was widely regarded as extremely light, and a failed appeal reportedly contributed to the 1992 Los Angeles riots, especially the targeting of Koreatown. The killing came 13 days after the videotaped police beating of Rodney King.

## Shock therapy (psychiatry)

*in administering drug cocktails to patients, there was a notable lack of regulatory action from health authorities, allowing the practice to continue unchecked*

Shock therapy describes a set of techniques used in psychiatry to treat depressive disorder or other mental illnesses. It covers multiple forms, such as inducing seizures or other extreme brain states, or acting as a painful method of aversive conditioning.

Two types of shock therapy are currently practiced:

Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT), in which a seizure is induced in the brain, often as an intervention for major depressive disorder, mania, and catatonia. ECT remains a safe and effective treatment in some circumstances in modern psychiatry.

The graduated electronic decelerator (GED), an aversive device that applies a powerful electric shock as a punishment for undesirable behavior. The device is manufactured by and used exclusively by the Judge Rotenberg Educational Center, a special education institution in Canton, Massachusetts. The GED has been condemned as a torture device by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture.

Other forms, no longer in use, include:

Insulin shock therapy, introduced by Manfred Sakel in 1933 for the treatment of schizophrenia. This resulted in a coma state for a short amount of time.

Convulsive therapy, using pentylenetetrazol or other agents to induce seizures. The first use was with cardiazol by von Meduna of Budapest; the belief at the time was there was "some kind of biological antagonism between schizophrenia and epilepsy".

Deep sleep therapy.

Shock therapy (other than ECT), however, has fallen away in use in lieu of other forms of treatment.

Blue wine

*color obtained with synthetic blue dye addition: two case studies*; *European Food Research and Technology*. 245 (8): 1777–1782. doi:10.1007/s00217-019-03295-z

Blue wine is fermented from a combination of red grapes and white grapes, with pigments and sweeteners added. Producers of blue wine claim that the whole producing process only contains raw material derived from plants. However, researchers have found that the blue color in some blue wines comes from synthetic food coloring. Blue wine's mild, sweet taste makes it best suited to the role of an aperitif or cocktail when dining. Blue wine is named for its electric blue color. Its creators were inspired by the marketing theory in Blue Ocean Strategy.

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