

Pennsylvania lottery scandal



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

In 1980, the Pennsylvania Lottery Scandal, colloquially known as the Triple Six Fix, was formed. It was a plot to rig the Daily Number, a three digit game the Pennsylvania Lottery offers. All of the balls except 4 and 6 were weighted, meaning that the drawing was almost sure to be a combination of only 4s and 6s. The scheme was successful in that 666, an expected result, were drawn on April 24, 1980; however, the unusual betting patterns alerted authorities to the matter. The chief conspirators were sent to prison, and most of the fraudulently acquired winnings were never paid out.

The plan was masterminded by Nick Perry (1916–2003), the announcer of the Daily Number. On January 20, 1985, Ronald Reagan became the President of the United States for the second time which was conducted in a private ceremony at the White House. Because January 20 fell on a Sunday, a public celebration was not held but took place in the Capitol Rotunda the following day. January 21 was one of the coldest days on record in Washington, D. C. ; due to poor weather conditions, inaugural celebrations were held inside the Capitol.

In 1985, Ronald Reagan visited a German military cemetery in Bit burg to lay a wreath with West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. It was determined that the cemetery held the graves of 49 members of the Waffen-SS. Reagan issued a statement that called the Nazi soldiers buried in that cemetery " victims," which ignited a stir over whether he had equated the SS men to Holocaust victims; Pat Buchanan, Director of Communications under Reagan, argued that the notion was false. Now strongly urged to cancel the visit, the president responded that it would be wrong to back down on a promise he had made to Chancellor Kohl.

He attended the ceremony where two military generals laid a wreath. In August 1987, World AIDS Day was born by James W. Bunn and Thomas Netter. They were two public information officers for the Global Programme on AIDS at the [World Health Organization] in Geneva, Switzerland. Bunn and Netter took their idea to Dr. Jonathan Mann, Director of the Global Program on AIDS (now known as UNAIDS). Dr. Mann liked the concept, approved it, and agreed with the recommendation that the first observance of World AIDS Day should be 1 December 1988.

Bunn, a broadcast journalist on a leave-of-absence from his reporting duties at KPIX-TV in San Francisco, recommended the date of 1 December believing it would maximize coverage by western news media. Since 1988 was an election year in the U. S. , Bunn suggested that media outlets would be weary of their post-election coverage and eager to find a fresh story to cover. Bunn and Netter determined that 1 December was long enough after the election and soon enough before the Christmas holidays that it was, in effect, a dead spot in the news calendar and thus perfect timing for World AIDS Day.

The history of “ Sit-ups” and how they are beneficial to our lives today” Sit-ups is an abdominal strength training exercises that are commonly performed with the aim of strengthening the hip and abdominal muscles. It has overlap with crunches. It begins with lying with the back on the floor, typically with the arms across the chest or hands behind the head and the knees bent in an attempt to reduce stress on the back muscles and spine, and then elevating both the upper and lower vertebrae from the floor until everything superior to the buttocks is not touching the ground.

Some argue that sit-ups can be dangerous as well. Strength exercises such as sit-ups and push-ups do not cause the spot reduction of fat (abdominal muscular hypertrophy). Gaining a 'six pack' requires both abdominal muscle hypertrophy training and fat loss over the abdomen which can only be done by losing fat from the body as a whole. There are many different ways to perform sit-up exercises.