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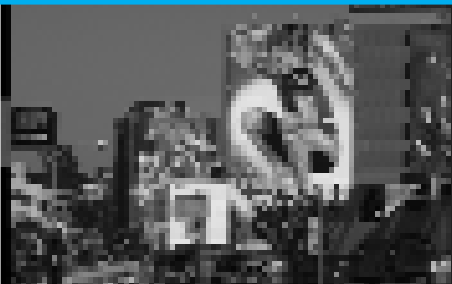
**Women Of Substance &
World Events Of The Decades
Celebrating The 60th Cannes
International Film Festival**

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GREAT ACTRESSES OF THE DECADES



Katherine Hepburn

Photo courtesy of Warner Brothers



Candice Bergen

Candice Bergen made her debut in Sidney Lumet's *The Group*. Her performance in *Carnal Knowledge* simply embellished her prowess as a talented actress. Selected filmography includes *Soldier Blue*, *Bite the Bullet*, *The Domino Principle*, and *Love Story*. Bergen found a new career on television in the title role on *Murphy Brown* (1988). Candice Bergen currently appears in *Boston Legal* with William Shatner.



Elin Matilda Wagner

NINETEEN
FORTY
SIX

ELIN WAGNER

Elin Matilda Elisabet Wagner, was born in Lund, Sweden May 1882, was a writer, journalist, feminist-pioneer, teacher, ecologist and pacifist.

Wagners is most famous for her involvement with the Votes for Women movement in Sweden. She founded Radda Barnen, the Swedish Section of the International Save the Children Alliance.

As a noted author her books and news articles focus on the subjects of womens emancipation, citizen rights, votes for women, peace matters, social welfare and environmental pollution. She is considered one of the most influential feminist pio-

neers in Sweden.

She wrote screenplays for films but is probably best known for her novels *Norrullsigan* (Men and Other Misfortunes; 1908), *Pennskaftet* (The Penholder; 1910), *Asa-Hanna* (1918), *Kvarteret Oron* (Stormy Corner; 1919), *Silverforsen* (The Silver Rapids; 1924), *Vandkorset* (The Turnstile; 1934), *Vackarklocka* (Alarm Clock; 1941), and *Vinden vande bladen* (The Wind Turned The Pages; 1947). Elin Wagners book titled *Stockholm Stories* combines two novels: *Men and Other Misfortunes* and *Stormy Corner* has been translated to English. Many of her books are available in French, German, Dutch and Russian.



Stockholm Sweden

EVENTS IN MAY

May 5

Glenmore Celtic FC Founded in Dublin, Ireland .

May 7

Tokyo Telecommunications Engineering (later renamed Sony) is founded with about 20 employees.

May 9

King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy abdicates, and is succeeded by his son Humbert II.

May 10

Nehru elected leader of the Congress Party in India.

May 20

In Britain, the House of Commons decides to nationalize mines.

May 21

Radiation accident in Los Alamos laboratory; Dr Louis Slotin saves his coworkers but receives a fatal dose of radiation. Incident is initially classified.

May 22

Kingdom of Transjordan founded.

May 25

The parliament of Transjordan makes Emir Abdullah their king.

WORLD EVENTS

Jan 1

Project Diana bounces Radar waves off the Moon, measuring the exact distance between the earth and the moon and proving that the communication was possible between the earth and outer space, effectively opening the space age.

Jan 10

First Meeting of the United Nations.

Jan 20

Charles De Gaulle resigns as president of France.

April 10

In Japan, women vote for the first time in parliamentary elections.

July 5

Bikinis go on sale in Paris.

Dec 11

UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) founded.

Women of Substance & World Events Of The Decades

celebrates 60 years of historic milestones & exceptional women's tremendous contributions to society. Our actresses were chosen for their (far-ranging) bodies of work, their talents, and in as many cases as we could research their humanitarian efforts outside their craft.

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Researched & Written by
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The Business of Film Media
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NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN



Mildred Babe Didrikson

MILDRED DIDRIKSON

Mildred Ella Babe Didrikson Zaharias was born Mildred Didrikson in Port Arthur, Texas June 1913. Her parents were immigrants from Norway. Zaharias participated in numerous sports in which she excelled and set several records. She won two gold metals and one silver metal at the 1932 Los Angeles Olympics for track and field. On the baseball field she earned the name Babe after hitting five home runs in a single baseball game. Zaharias is most recognized as the greatest woman athlete of the first half of

the twentieth century. After the war, Babe Zaharias emerged as one of the most successful and popular women golfers in history. In 1945, she played flawless golf on the amateur tour and was named Woman Athlete of the Year for the second time. The following year, she began a string of consecutive tournament victories, a record which has never been equaled by man or woman. During the 1946-1947 seasons, Zaharias won seventeen straight tournaments, including the British Women's Amateur. She became the first American to win the prestigious British championship. In the summer of 1947, Zaharias turned professional with Fred Corcoran as her manager. She earned an estimated \$100,000 in 1948 through various promotions and exhibitions, but only \$3,400 in prize money on the professional tour, despite a successful season. In 1948, Corcoran organized the Ladies Professional Golfer's

Association (LPGA) in order to help popularize women's golf and increase tournament prize money. During the next several years, the LPGA grew in stature and Zaharias became the leading money winner on the women's professional circuit. Zaharias was diagnosed with colon cancer in 1953. After the surgery and follow up treatment she returned to the golf circuit in 1954 and took home the Vare Trophy for the lowest scoring average. This competition marked her 10th and final U.S. Open Championship. She is the second oldest woman to ever win a major LPGA championship, tournament. Zaharias' cancer reappeared in 1955 and she died in 1956. A story carried by The New York Times outlines excerpts of a conversation with her journalist husband of eighteen years, Charles Zaharias "Babe broke the mold of what a lady golfer was supposed to be," he said.



Tustin Ranch Golf Course

EVENTS IN MAY

May 1

Gang of Salvatore Giuliano opens fire on a labor parade near Portella Della Ginestra, Sicily; eleven killed, thirty wounded.

May 3

New post-war Japanese constitution goes into effect.

May 22

Cold War: In an effort to fight the spread of Communism, President Harry S. Truman signs an act implementing the Truman Doctrine. The act granted \$400 million in military and economic aid to Turkey and Greece.

WORLD EVENTS

January 1

The Canadian Citizenship Act goes into effect.

January 3

Proceedings of the U.S. Congress are televised for the first time.

January 10

United Nations takes control of the free city of Trieste.

January 15

Elizabeth Short (the "Black Dahlia") is found murdered.

January 16

Inauguration of Vincent Auriol as president of France.

January 24

Demetrios Maximos founds monarchist government in Athens.

January 30 - February 8

heavy blizzard in Canada buries towns from Winnipeg to Calgary.

GREAT ACTRESSES OF THE DECADES



Anne Archer

Anne Archer's performance in Adrian Lyne's *Fatal Attraction* earned her an Academy Award®, a Golden Globe nomination and the British (BAFTA) Academy Award. Selected filmography includes *Short Cuts*, *Patriot Games*, *Clear and Present Danger*, *Art of War*, and *Rules of Engagement*. An actress of the stage, Archer has also appeared in Los Angeles, London's West End, and made her New York debut in the Off Broadway production of John Ford Noonan's *A Coupla White Chicks Sitting Around Talking*.



Bette Davis

The Whales of August Bette Davis© 1988 Alive Films, Inc. and Orion Pictures Corporation. All Rights Reserved.

EVENTS IN MAY

May 1

There was no Cannes International Film Festival in 1948

May 5

The Council of Europe is founded by the signing of the Treaty of London.

May 9

Rainier III of Monaco becomes Prince of Monaco, upon the death of his maternal grandfather Louis II.

May 11

Israel is admitted to the U.N. as its 59th member.

May 11

Siam changes its name to Thailand.

May 12

Cold War: The Soviet Union lifts its Blockade of Berlin.

WORLD EVENTS

January 25

First Emmys award show

February 10

Arthur Miller's play *Death of a Salesman* premiered in New York City.

February 19

Ezra Pound is awarded the first Bollingen Prize in poetry by the Bollingen Foundation and Yale University.

March 26

The first half of Giuseppe Verdi's opera *Aida*, conducted by legendary conductor Arturo Toscanini, and performed in concert (i.e. no scenery or costumes), is telecast by NBC, live from Studio 8H at Rockefeller Center. The second half will be telecast a week later. This will be the only complete opera that Toscanini will ever conduct on television.

NINETEEN FORTY NINE



Virginia Apgar

VIRGINIA APGAR

Virginia Apgar was born in Westfield, New Jersey. She came from a family of amateur musicians and for a short time performed with the Teaneck Symphony. Virginia supported herself by working as a librarian and a waitress while attending Mount Holyoke College. She graduated in 1929 after studying zoology and premed. In 1933, Apgar graduated fourth in her class from Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, and became the fifth woman to hold a surgical internship at Columbia Presbyterian Hospital, New York. In 1935, at the end of the internship, she realized that there were few opportunities for a female surgeon. In the middle of the Great Depression, few male surgeons were finding positions, and bias against female surgeons was high. Apgar transferred to the relatively new medical field of anesthesiology. She spent 1935-37 as a resident in anesthesiology at Columbia University, the University of Wisconsin, and Bellevue Hospital, New York. In 1937, Virginia Apgar became one of only fifty physi-

cians in the United States certified in anesthesiology. In 1938, Apgar accepted an appointment as Director of the Department of Anesthesiology, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center. She was the first woman to head a department at that institution. From 1949-1959, Virginia Apgar served as professor of anesthesiology at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons. In that position she was also the first female full professor at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons and the first full professor of anesthesiology at any institution. In 1949, Virginia Apgar developed the Apgar Score System (presented in 1952 and published in 1953), a simple five-category observation-based assessment of newborn health in the delivery room, which became widely used in the United States and elsewhere. Before use of this system, delivery room attention was largely focused on the mother's condition, not the infant's, unless the infant was in obvious distress. The Apgar Score looks at five categories, using Apgar's name as a mnemonic: Appearance (skin color) Pulse (heart rate) Grimace (reflex irritability) Activity (muscle tone) Respiration (breathing) While researching the system's effectiveness, Apgar noted that cyclopropane as an anesthetic for the mother had a negative effect on the infant, and as a result, its use in labor was discontinued. In 1959, Apgar left

Columbia for Johns Hopkins, where she earned a doctorate in public health, and decided to change her career.

From 1959-67, Apgar served as head of division of congenital malformations, National Foundation - the March of Dimes organization, which she helped to direct focus on issues affecting infants and child in areas from polio to other birth defects. 1969-72 - Director of basic research for the National Foundation, a job that included lecturing for public education. 1965-71 Served on the board of trustees, Mount Holyoke College, Lecturer at Cornell University, the first such medical professor in the United States to specialize in birth defects. 1972 - *Is My Baby All Right?* Published by Virginia Apgar and co-written with Joan Beck. 1973 - Apgar lectured at Johns Hopkins University 1973-74 - Senior Vice President for Medical Affairs, National Foundation. Virginia Apgar died in 1974 in New York City. She never married, saying "I haven't found a man who can cook." Among Virginia Apgar's awards: four honorary degrees (1964-1967) Ralph Waldo Medal, American Society of Anesthesiologists Gold Medal of Columbia University Woman of the Year, 1973, Ladies Home Journal American Academy of Pediatrics prize was named for her Mount Holyoke College created an academic chair in her name.

GREAT ACTRESSES OF THE DECADES



Olivia de Havilland

Not as a Stranger Olivia De Havilland © 1955 Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios Inc. All Rights Reserved.



Sigourney Weaver

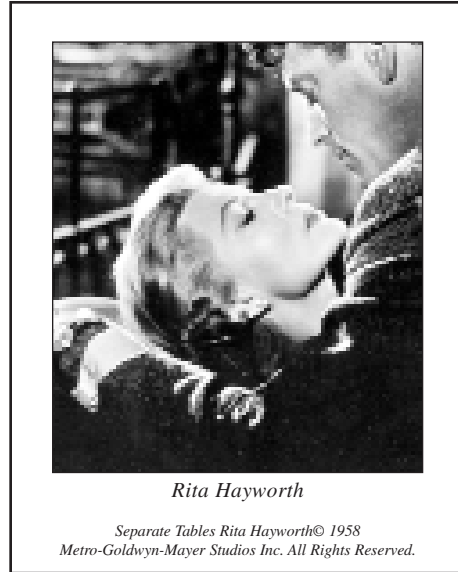
Sigourney Weaver made her mark in feature films as Ellen Ripley in Ridley Scott's sci-fi thriller, *Alien*. She reprised the role in the sequel *Aliens*, which garnered her an Academy Award nomination, followed by *Alien3* and *Alien Resurrection*. Selected filmography includes the *Ghostbuster* films, *Death and the Maiden*, *Working Girl*, *Gorillas in the Mist*, *The Ice Storm*, *A Map of the World*, and *Galaxy Quest*.

GREAT ACTRESSES OF THE DECADES



Jane Seymour

Jane Seymour has enjoyed a career on the big and small screen. She first came to international prominence as Solitaire in the James Bond Live and Let Die. Her most prominent television role was the lead in Dr. Quinn, Medicine Woman. Selected filmography includes Oh! What a Lovely War, The Only Way, Young Winston, and Battlestar Galactica. Jane Seymour was awarded the OBE in 1999.



Rita Hayworth

Separate Tables Rita Hayworth © 1958
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NINETEEN FIFTY ONE



Sally Mann

SALLY MANN

Sally Mann was born in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Lexington, Virginia. Her mother ran the university bookstore at Washington and Lee University and her father was the town physician. Mann attended Bennington College and Friends World College, and earned a B.A., summa cum laude, from Hollins College (now Hollins University) and an M.A. in writing. After

graduation she became a staff photographer in her hometown. She gained fame for her collection of surrealistic images presented at her one-woman exhibit at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C. In 1988, her series of At Twelve: Portraits of Young Women. The portraits captured the emotions and developing sexual identities of girls at that transitional age, one foot in childhood and one foot in the adult world. Other works include her 1992 collection, Immediate Family. The images included nude photographs of her children, which critics called 'child pornography'. Her 1995 collections, What Remains and Antietam are part of a series of pictures depicting distorted images of the dying. Mann's most recent works have

been landscapes or 'land portraits' of rural areas of Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia. Most of it is untitled. These images were photographed using damaged lenses and cameras, creating a ghost-like effect and producing images full of light leaks. You can find the permanent collections of some of her work at the Museum of Modern Art, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Corcoran Gallery of Art, among many others. She was named Photographer of the Year by Time Magazine in 2001. The documentary of her career, What Remains premiered at the 2006 Seattle International Film Festival and was accepted at the 2006 Sundance Film Festival.



Sally Mann

EVENTS IN MAY

May 1

There was no Cannes International Film Festival in 1950.

May 3

London's Royal Festival Hall opens.

May 3

The U.S. Senate Committee on Armed Services and U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations begins its closed door hearings into the dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur by U.S. President Harry S. Truman.

May 9

The first test of a nuclear weapon with thermonuclear materials, the "George" test on Enewetok Atoll in the Marshall Islands, by the United States.

WORLD EVENTS

January 9

United Nations headquarters officially opens (New York City).

January 27

Nuclear testing at the Nevada Test Site begins with a one-kiloton bomb dropped on Frenchman Flats, northwest of Las Vegas, Nevada.

February 27

The Twenty-second Amendment to the United States Constitution, limiting Presidents to two terms, is ratified.

March 14

Korean War: For the second time, United Nations troops recapture Seoul.

March 30

Remington Rand delivers the first UNIVAC I computer to the United States Census Bureau. The system was later demonstrated to reporter Walter Cronkite.

EVENTS IN MAY

May 2

First passenger jet flight route between London and Johannesburg.

May 3

U.S. Lieutenant Colonels Joseph O. Fletcher and William P. Benedict land a plane at the geographic North Pole.

May 15

Diplomatic relations established between the governments of Israel and Japan at the level of Legations.

May 18

Ann Davison became the first woman to single-handedly sail the Atlantic Ocean.

WORLD EVENTS

January 24

Vincent Massey sworn in as first Canada-born Governor-General of Canada.

February 6

Elizabeth II becomes Queen upon the death of her father George VI.

February 6

In the United States, a mechanical heart is used for the first time in a human patient.

February 20

Emmett L. Ashford becomes the first African-American umpire in organized baseball by being authorized to be a substitute umpire in the Southwestern International League.

March 4

Ronald Reagan marries Nancy Davis.

April 18

Bolivia National Revolution: universal vote enables indigenous and women to vote, nationalization of mines and agrarian reform.

April 29

Lever House officially opens in New York City, heralding a new age of commercial architecture in the United States.

NINETEEN FIFTY TWO



Armi Kuusela

ARMI KUUSELA

Armi Kuusela was born in Ontario, Canada. She attended school in Muhos and college in Provo. Her favorite activities were swimming, skiing and gymnastics. Armi Kuusela born Armi

Helena Kuusela Kovo was the first Miss Universe. Kuusela entered a beauty pageant in Suomen Neito pageant on May 24, 1952 and won. The grand prizes were chocolates, a gold bangle and a round trip ticket to the United States to compete in the very first Miss Universe pageant. On June 17, 1952 in Long Beach, California when the show aired Kuusela walked away with the crown. Part of the prize for winning the Miss Universe pageant was a contract with Universal Studios. However, Kuusela could not reach an agree-

ment with studio executives so she started her cross country tour as the pageant spokesperson. Kuusela is also the first Miss Universe to give up her crown. She met Filipino businessman, Virgilio Hilario. A whirl wind courtship led to a marriage and Kussla stepped down from the throne, moving to Tokyo to start a family. She and husband Hilario have five children. Virgilio died of a heart attack in 1975. Kuusela remarried and now resides in La Jolla, California with her current husband, Albert Williams an American Diplomat.



Ontario, Canada

GREAT ACTRESSES OF THE DECADES



Marlene Dietrich



Isabella Rossellini

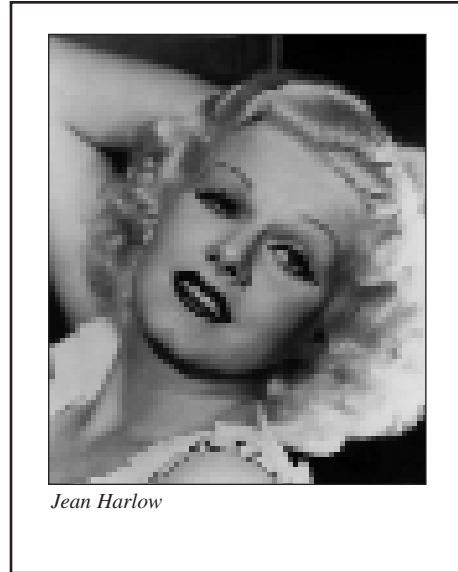
Isabella Rossellini garnered international attention in *White Nights* with Mikhail Baryshnikov and Gregory Hines. She consolidated that attention in David Lynch's *Blue Velvet*. Selected filmography includes *Wild at Heart*, *Wyatt Earp*, *Left Luggage*, *Immortal Beloved*, *Don Quixote*, *Crime of the Century*, *The Innocent*, *The Odyssey*, *Death Becomes Her*, and *Fearless*.

GREAT ACTRESSES OF THE DECADES



Isabelle Huppert

Isabelle Huppert debuted in the feature film *Faustine et le bel été*. Already a star in Paris, she made her American debut in Michael Cimino's incredible film of the period, *Heaven's Gate*. Nominated for several Oscars, she won for Claude Chabrol's *La Cérémonie*. A highly revered actress, her performance in *La Pianiste* won her many nominations and awards, including Best Actress at the Cannes Film Festival in 2001.



Jean Harlow

NINETEEN FIFTY THREE



Queen Juliana

QUEEN JULIANA

Queen Juliana of the Netherlands was born April 30, 1909 in The Hague. She is the daughter of Prince Hendrik, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. She became Queen of the Netherlands from her mother's abdication in 1948 to her own abdication in 1980 and Queen Mother (with the title of Princess) from 1980 to 2004. Queen Juliana was enrolled at Raad van State and the University of Leiden in the same year. Among other subjects she studied the Islamic religion which was practiced by most of the people in the Dutch colonies.

Her mother arranged for her marriage to the His Serene Highness Prince Bernhard after a long search for a suitable match for her daughter. The two met for the first time at the Winter Olympic games in 1936 in Bavaria. The wedding announcement divided a country that mistrusted Germany under Adolf

Hitler. They married in The Hague on January 7, 1937, the date on which Princess Juliana's grandparents, King William III and Queen Emma, had married fifty-eight years earlier. The marriage to the Prince and the alleged alliance between Germany and the Netherlands caused resentment among the people. After the German occupation of the Netherlands the Prince and Princess departed for the United Kingdom. Later, Princess Juliana moved to Ottawa, the capital of Canada where her children attended public school and the queen could be found shopping locally.

Princess Juliana created a lasting bond which was reinforced when Canadian soldiers fought and died by the thousands in 1944 and 1945 to liberate the Netherlands from the Nazis. Upon her return home in May 1945 she expressed her gratitude to Canada by sending the city of Ottawa 100,000 tulip bulbs. Each year thereafter, the princess sent a gift of tulip bulbs to Ottawa. The city now hosts a tulip festival every year in honor of the gift from the Queen. Princess Juliana contracted German measles during her last pregnancy in 1947. The child was born almost totally blind. The Princess began clinging to any thread that offered hope for a cure. She came under the spell of

Greet Hofmans, a faith healer considered by many to be a sham. His influence on Juliana's political views almost brought down the House of Orange and caused the court and the royal family to split. Prime Minister resolved the crisis by having Hofmans banished from the court. The Princess acted as Regent when, for health reasons, Queen Wilhelmina was unable to perform her duties. On September 6, 1948, Princess Juliana was inaugurated Queen in the Nieuwe Kerk in Amsterdam. Queen Juliana was particularly interested in the problems of developing countries. The New York Times called her "an unpretentious woman of good sense and great goodwill." When in January 1953, the Netherlands was hit by the most destructive storm in more than five hundred years. The queen made her way through the devastation bringing food and clothing to those in need. Her act of compassion permanently endeared her to the citizens of the Netherlands. She remains one of the most beloved Queens of all time. Queen Juliana died in her sleep on March 20, 2004, aged 94, at Soestdijk Palace in Baarn from complications of pneumonia, exactly 70 years after her grandmother Emma.

EVENTS IN MAY

May 2

Hussein is crowned King of Jordan.

May 2

38-year-old Stanley Matthews finally wins the FA Cup at his third attempt, in the famous 'Matthews Final'.

May 9

France agrees to the provisional independence of Cambodia with the king Norodom Sihanouk.

May 18

At Rogers Dry Lake, California Jackie Cochran becomes the first woman to break the sound barrier (she flew in a F-86 Sabrejet at an average speed of 652.337 miles-per-hour).

May 25

Nuclear testing: At the Nevada Test Site, the United States conducts its first and only nuclear artillery test.

WORLD EVENTS

January 12

Estonian émigrés found a government in exile in Oslo.

January 14

Marshal Josip Broz Tito chosen President of Yugoslavia.

January 14

CIA-sponsored Robertson Panel first meets to discuss the UFO phenomenon. Official results are to publicly "debunk" them and use the media to ridicule people.

January 15

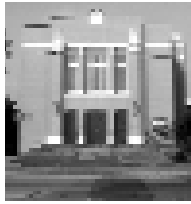
Georg Dertinger, foreign minister of East Germany, is arrested for spying.

January 20

Change of US presidency from Harry S. Truman (1945-1953) to Dwight D. Eisenhower (1953-1961).

January 22

The Crucible, a drama by Arthur Miller, opens on Broadway.



The Temple Beth

NINETEEN FIFTY FOUR

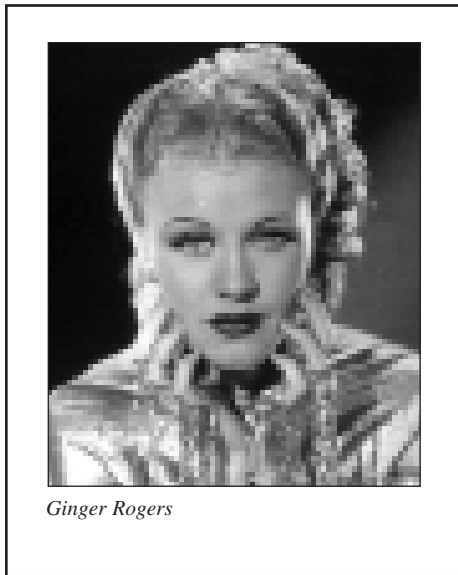
PAULA ACKERMAN

Paula Ackerman became the first woman to perform rabbinical functions in the United States after the sudden death of her husband, Rabbi William Ackerman in 1919. Although she had not been ordained, she led the Temple Beth Israel in Meridian, Mississippi until 1954. During this time she also chaired the National Committee on Religious Schools for the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods. After she was replaced by a "male Rabbi" she returned to her hometown of Pensacola, Florida where she performed services at the Temple Beth-El until 1967. She died in 1989.



The Temple Beth-El in Pensacola, Florida

GREAT ACTRESSES OF THE DECADES



Ginger Rogers



Rene Russo

Rene Russo stems from Burbank, California. She was a top Ford Modeling Agency model who made the cover of Vogue magazine. She is known to hold her own against major male co-stars and gained recognition for her film debuts in the films Major League and Lethal Weapon 3. Recognized as a major talented dramatic actress after Ransom opposite Mel Gibson; it was then in 1999 that she received further acclaim for her performance, and stunning nude scenes at age 45, co-starring with Pierce Bronson in The Thomas Crown Affair. Filmography includes Lethal Weapon 4, Get Shorty with John Travolta, Outbreak with Dustin Hoffman, Major League II, and Mr. Destiny.

EVENTS IN MAY

May 1

Taku (city in Japan) founded.

May 6

Roger Bannister runs the first four minute mile.

May 7

Vietnam War: The Battle of Dien Bien Phu ends in a French defeat (the battle began on March 13).

May 14

Boeing 707 released after about two years of development.

May 17

United States Supreme Court hands down its decision in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas.

May 18

President Eisenhower today asked for progress reports on coming moves to public school segregation in the District of Columbia.

WORLD EVENTS

January 14

The Hudson Motor Car Company merges with Nash-Kelvinator Corporation forming the American Motors Corporation.

January 14

Marilyn Monroe weds Joe DiMaggio.

January 20

The National Negro Network is established with 40 charter member radio stations.

January 21

The first nuclear-powered submarine, the USS Nautilus, is launched in Groton, Connecticut, by First Lady of the United States Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

January 25

The foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union meet at the Berlin Conference.

February 3

Queen Elizabeth II is the first reigning monarch to visit Australia.

February 10

President Dwight Eisenhower warns against United States intervention in Vietnam.

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