

Quo Chi

Guo Taiqi

Taiqi (Chinese: 郭泰祺; pinyin: Guō Tàiqí; Wade–Giles: Kuo T'ai-ch'i, also Quo Tai-chi; 1888–1952) was a diplomat during the Republic of China and an active

Guo Taiqi (Chinese: 郭泰祺; pinyin: Guō Tàiqí; Wade–Giles: Kuo T'ai-ch'i, also Quo Tai-chi; 1888–1952) was a diplomat during the Republic of China and an active member of the Kuomintang from the early years of the Republic of China until shortly after the Chinese Communist Revolution on mainland China.

Guo was born in Hubei province in 1888 and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1911, Phi Beta Kappa.

He was one of the technical delegates of China to the Paris Peace Conference, 1918–1919. At a time when the victors of the Great War were negotiating the spoils of war and punishment of the conquered, Guo controversially stated it would be better for the Germans to retain their concessions in Shandong than to allow the aggressive, militarist Japanese to take possession of them. The Chinese delegation's wishes were largely ignored by the European powers, and Guo's words proved prophetic as over the next three decades, Japan's appetite for conquest proved genocidal.

Guo published a book in English, entitled *China's Fight for Democracy*, in 1920, at a time when the Kuomintang was actively struggling against several regional warlords to reunify China as a democratic republic.

Guo Taiqi held a variety of posts, including commissioner of foreign affairs of the "Canton government" in 1927 and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China in the late 1920s and early 1930s. In 1929, he resigned the post of vice-minister of foreign affairs in protest of the placement of so many former imperial and warlord bureaucrats in the Kuomintang's Nanjing government, but was convinced to return. During one of his tenures as Vice-Minister, he was beaten by an angry, nationalist mob in Shanghai in May 1932 for his decision to sign an armistice with the Japanese, who were continuously pushing further into Chinese territory. He signed the armistice from the hospital, but resigned his post that year.

From 1932 to 1940, Guo served as the first Chinese representative to Britain elevated from minister/legate to ambassador. He worked tirelessly to make China's case against Japan's continued, aggressive expansion in northern China at a time when the British were far more concerned with fascist acts of war on the Continent. He also lobbied for an end to British arms sales to the Japanese, whose airplanes, armed with British guns, were killing countless civilians in China even before war was declared. While ambassador to Court of St. James, Guo also signed treaties of amity between the Republic of China and the republics of Latvia and Estonia. On 19 January 1937 he was awarded the Latvian Order of the Three Stars 1st Class.

In April 1941, Guo was named to replace Wang Chonghui as foreign minister by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. During his time as foreign minister, he negotiated an end to the special, extraterritorial rights exercised by the United States and United Kingdom in China since the mid-19th century. It was also he who, on December 8, 1941, confirmed that the Republic of China was officially at war with not only the Empire of Japan, but also Nazi Germany and the Kingdom of Italy.

Guo represented China at the newly formed United Nations in San Francisco in 1946. He also presided over the first session of the U.N. Security Council held in March 1946 in New York. In November 1947, Y.P. Tsiang was named permanent Chief Chinese Delegate to the United Nations, replacing Guo. In December 1947, Guo was appointed Chinese ambassador to Brazil, replacing Cheng Tien-ku. He could remain the seat

of China in the UN despite the communists' dominance in Mainland China and the establishment of the People's Republic of China.

Guo died on February 29, 1952, in Santa Barbara, California. He was 63.

Status quo bias

A status quo bias or default bias is a cognitive bias which results from a preference for the maintenance of one's existing state of affairs. The current

A status quo bias or default bias is a cognitive bias which results from a preference for the maintenance of one's existing state of affairs. The current baseline (or status quo) is taken as a reference point, and any change from that baseline is perceived as a loss or gain. Corresponding to different alternatives, this current baseline or default option is perceived and evaluated by individuals as a positive.

Status quo bias should be distinguished from a rational preference for the status quo, as for when the current state of affairs is more beneficial than the available alternatives, or when imperfect information is a significant problem. A large body of evidence, however, shows that status quo bias frequently affects human decision-making. Status quo bias should also be distinguished from psychological inertia, which refers to a lack of intervention in the current course of affairs.

The bias intersects with other non-rational cognitive processes such as loss aversion, in which losses comparative to gains are weighed to a greater extent. Further non-rational cognitive processes include existence bias, endowment effect, longevity, mere exposure, and regret avoidance. Experimental evidence for the detection of status quo bias is seen through the use of the reversal test. A vast amount of experimental and field examples exist. Behaviour in regard to economics, retirement plans, health, and ethical choices show evidence of the status quo bias.

Beulah Quo

Beulah Quo (née Ong) (April 17, 1923 – October 23, 2002) was an American actress and activist born in Stockton, California. The spelling of her last name

Beulah Quo (née Ong) (April 17, 1923 – October 23, 2002) was an American actress and activist born in Stockton, California. The spelling of her last name changed from Kwoh to Quo because she was constantly asked if KWOH was a radio station. She starred in many films and television series beginning in the mid-1950s, and was best known for her appearances in General Hospital (1963), Chinatown (1974), and Brokedown Palace (1999). She was also an advocate of more and better screen roles for Asian actors, and founded several organizations in pursuit of that goal.

Lonely Man

a 1960 song by Elvis Presley "Lonely Man"; a song by Status Quo from the 1974 album Quo "Lonely Man" (Splinter song), a song by Splinter "Lonely Man"

Lonely Man may refer to:

"Lonely Man" (Elvis Presley song), a 1960 song by Elvis Presley

"Lonely Man", a song by Status Quo from the 1974 album Quo

"Lonely Man" (Splinter song), a song by Splinter

"Lonely Man", a song by Audio Adrenaline from the 2001 album Lift

The Lonely Man, a 1957 American film

A Lonely Man, a 1972 album by The Chi-Lites

"The Lonely Man Theme", an instrumental song from the 1978 TV series The Incredible Hulk

Cross of Saint Peter

Illustribus (in Latin). Utrecht: Nicolaus Ketelaer and Gerardus de Leempt. p. 5. A quo et affixus cruci, martyrio coronatus est, capite ad terram verso, et in sublime

The Cross of Saint Peter, also known as the Petrine Cross, is an inverted Latin cross traditionally used as a Christian symbol, associated with the martyrdom of Saint Peter. The symbol originates from the Catholic tradition that when sentenced to death, Peter requested that his cross be upside down.

Gate (novel series)

Gate (Japanese: ??? ??? ????????????, Hepburn: G?to: Jieitai Kano Chi nite, Kaku Tatakaeri; lit. Gate: Thus the Japanese Self-Defense Force Fought in Their

Gate (Japanese: ??? ??? ????????????, Hepburn: G?to: Jieitai Kano Chi nite, Kaku Tatakaeri; lit. Gate: Thus the Japanese Self-Defense Force Fought in Their Land), is a Japanese fantasy novel series written by Takumi Yanai and illustrated by Daisuke Izuka and Kurojishi.

Originally, it was serialized from 2006 to 2009 on the user-generated novel publishing website Arcadia until it was acquired by publisher AlphaPolis in 2010. A manga adaptation illustrated by Satoru Sao began in July 2011, and three spin-off manga began in 2015. The first half of an anime television series adaptation aired from July to September 2015, and the second half aired from January to March 2016. The series has been licensed by Sentai Filmworks in North America.

A sequel novel series, Gate Season 2: Jieitai Kano Umi nite, Kaku Tatakaeri, began publication in 2017. An anime television series adaptation of the sequel has been announced.

Robert Walker (actor, born 1940)

Lawrenceville School and trained as an actor at the Actors Studio. He studied tai chi under Marshall Ho'o, a skill that he later exhibited in his role in Easy

Robert Hudson Walker Jr. (April 15, 1940 – December 5, 2019) was an American actor who appeared in films including Easy Rider (1969) and was a familiar presence on television in the 1960s and early 1970s.

Siraitia grosvenorii

Yeouruenn, A New Compendium of Materia Medica, 1995 Science Press, Beijing Lee, Chi-Hang (1 May 1975). "Intense sweetener from Lo Han Kuo (Momordica grosvenori)"

Siraitia grosvenorii, also known as monkfruit, luó han guo (Chinese: ???; pinyin: luóhàn gu?), or Swingle fruit, is a herbaceous perennial vine of the gourd family, Cucurbitaceae. It is native to southern China. The plant is cultivated for its fruit extract containing mogrosides. Mogroside extract has been used as a low-calorie sugar substitute for drinks and in traditional Chinese medicine. One mogroside, mogroside V, creates a sweetness sensation 250 times stronger than sucrose.

Pà Th?n people

the dancers into trances. Hông L? Cho Vù L? Chí Psi L? Chí Me L? Chí Pa L? Chí ? L? Chí Pu L? Chí P? L? Chí Xí Ca Đình Co T? Ch?ng Di (Fire God) "Report

The Pà Th?n (or Pá H?ng; Vietnamese: ng??i Pà Th?n) are Pa-Hng-speaking people classified as an ethnic group of Vietnam. Most Pà Th?n live in Hà Giang and Tuyên Quang provinces, located in Vietnam's Northeast region. Their Pa-Hng language belongs to the Hmong–Mien language family.

In 2019, there are 8,248 Pà Th?n living in Vietnam.

Liang Qichao

with the governance of the Qing Government and wanted to change the status quo in China. He organized reforms with Kang Youwei by putting their ideas on

Liang Qichao (Chinese: 梁啟超; Wade–Giles: Liang2 Ch?i3-ch?ao1; Cantonese Yale: Lèuhng Kái-ch?u; [lj?? t??i??á?]) (February 23, 1873 – January 19, 1929) was a Chinese politician, social and political activist, journalist, and intellectual. His thought had a significant influence on the political reformation of modern China. He inspired Chinese scholars and activists with his writings and reform movements. His translations of Western and Japanese books into Chinese further introduced new theories and ideas and inspired young activists. Liang was of Taishanese descent.

In his youth, Liang joined his teacher Kang Youwei in the Hundred Days' Reform of 1898. When the movement was defeated, he fled to Japan and promoted a constitutional monarchy and organized political opposition to the dynasty. After the revolution of 1911, he joined the Beiyang government, serving as the chief justice and the first president of the currency system bureau. He became dissatisfied with Yuan Shikai and launched a movement to oppose his ambition to be emperor. After Yuan's death, he served as the finance chief of the Duan Qirui cabinet and as supervisor of the Salt Administration. He advocated the New Culture Movement and supported cultural change but not political revolution.

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