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Jack the Ripper (Uk), Random House, Random House, 2003, , . .

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Odyssey to freedom a memoir by the world-renowned human rights advocate, friend and lawyer to Nelson Mandela, George Bizos, 2007, Biography & Autobiography, 616 pages. The long-awaited memoir by the world-renowned human rights advocate, friend and lawyer to Nelson Mandela, spanning 80 eventful years.

Slumdog Millionaire The Shooting Script, Simon Beaufoy, Dec 9, 2008, , 168 pages. Today is the biggest day in Jamal Malik's life. A penniless, eighteen-year-old orphan from the slums of Mumbai, he's one question away from winning a staggering 20 million

Brandherd Roman, Patricia Daniels Cornwell, 2001, , 397 pages. Ein unheimlicher Brief macht der Gerichtsmedizinerin Kay Scarpetta zu schaffen: Carrie Grethen kündigt ihre Rückkehr an. Pflötzlich holen Kay damit die Schrecken der

Work in Progress Risking Failure, Surviving Success, Michael D. Eisner, Tony Schwartz, Oct 1, 2001, Business & Economics, 100 pages. In 1964, NBC clerk Michael Eisner made \$65 a week. Though he only took one business course in his life--accounting--he did have a head for business: as CEO of Disney, he earned

The Fox and the Flies The Secret Life of a Grotesque Master Criminal, Charles van Onselen, Aug 9, 2010, Biography & Autobiography, 672 pages. A chance encounter with Silver's career in South Africa set Charles van Onselen on a twenty five-year obsession: a journey to reconstruct the shadowy life and times of-in some

This book introduces a new suspect for the infamous murders in Whitechapel in 1888. There is information in this book that does not appear to be derived from contemporary newspapers or any other publications and the descriptions of Tottenham in the 1870s, the visits to performances of Jekyll and Hyde, the intricate geography of Whitechapel in 1888 are written with pin-point accuracy. There is also a credible motive given for James becoming the murderer Jack and also a reason for the end of the murders. Given the fact that the author also appear to have knowledge about aspects of the case not in the public arena at the time it could be that this actually is the autobiography of Jack the Ripper.

Ultimately it is up to the reader to decide if they believe the mystery has been solved at last but even if they end up deciding the account to be a work of fiction it would still be one of the very earliest imaginings of the Ripper case, written in the early years of the twentieth century, a fascinating piece of period writing and a worthy addition to the Ripper canon.

The Complete Jack the Ripper lays out all the evidence in the most comprehensive summary ever written about the Ripper. Rumbelow, a former London Metropolitan policeman, and an authority on crime, has subjected every theory – including those that have emerged in recent years – to the same deep scrutiny. He also examines the mythology surrounding the case and provides some fascinating insights into the portrayal of the Ripper on stage and screen and on the printed page. More seriously, he also examines the horrifying parallel crimes of the Düsseldorf Ripper and the Yorkshire Ripper in an attempt to throw further light on the atrocities of Victorian London.

In 1888, Whitechapel - at the heart of the inner East End - was the most (in)famous place in the country, widely imagined as a site of the blackest and deepest horror. Its streets and alleys were seen as violent and dangerous, overflowing with poverty and depravity. This book aims to uncover the reality of East End life. Sections look at slum housing, immigration, attitudes to women, poverty, violence and crime. The book examines how the brutal killings were reported and how the police tried to identify the murderer. A final section shows how Jack the Ripper has shaped our vision of London, and influenced our popular culture.

Jack the Ripper and the East End coincides with an exhibition organised by the Museum of London at their Museum in Docklands. Key surviving documents from the National Archives and the London Metropolitan Archives will be on display - in addition to material from the collections of the Museum of London such as photographs of the Whitechapel Mission. The illustrations for the book will include rare and unpublished photographs, sections of the 'master' Booth Map of Poverty, detectives' reports and original letters.

The introduction will be written by Peter Ackroyd, who is the acknowledged expert on London, its darker aspects and how its history has seeped into its very stones. Leading historians and curators will provide additional insights. This is a book which will be valued for years to come for its enduring and important portrait of the Victorian East End.

Contributors include: Peter Ackroyd, author of London: The Biography and Thames: Sacred River; Clive Bloom, author of Violent London and Gothic Horror; John Marriott, editor of six collections on 19th century London; Anne Kershen, author of Huguenots, Jews and Bangladeshis in Spitalfields; Louise Jackson, author of books on children, women and the police in the 19th century; and Laura Vaughan, expert on poverty in Victorian London.

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Jack the Ripper, also known as the Whitechapel murderer or the Leather Apron, is the undiscovered serial killer of Whitechapel, London. He was believed to have committed eleven separate murders, stretching from 3 April 1888 to 13 February 1891 amongst the slums of Whitechapel.

The name Jack the Ripper came about as it was written at the end of a letter, dated 25 September, 1888, and received by the Central News Agency on 27 September, 1888. Thanks to the media and the public's continued interest in the shocking, unsolved murders and the killer's elusive character, this name is now known across the world.

The eleven separate murders that The Ripper was believed to have committed were all performed on female prostitutes from the poorest areas of Whitechapel. Most were killed by having their throats cut and had bodily organs removed. The five canonical victims were Mary Ann Nichols, Annie Chapman, Elizabeth Stride, Catherine Eddowes and Mary Jane Kelly.

In 2009, historian Mei Trow claimed to have discovered the most likely suspect for the murders was a Morgue attendant by the name of Robert Mann. Robert who was a witness at the trial of the first murder in 1888 is believed to have given false evidence at the trial and to have matched the profile of the killer. More suspects include an itinerant Polish labourer, the eminent Victorian doctor Sir William Gull, the painter Walter Sickert, Prince Albert Victor Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and even a woman named Lizzie Williams.

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