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Lobby of the Daily News Building, c.1941

the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.107,590 active editors 7,027,366 articles in EnglishLobby of the Daily News Building, c.1941The Daily News Building is a skyscraper in Manhattan, New York City. The original tower, completed on July23, 1930, was designed by Raymond Hood and John Mead Howells in the Art Deco style; a similarly-styled expansion, designed by Harrison & Abramovitz, was completed in 1960. The 36-story tower, rising 476 feet (145m), consists of a 14-story printing plant and an 18-story annex. There is a large carved-granite entrance leading to a rotunda lobby with a rotating painted globe (pictured). The Daily News' parent company, Tribune Media, sold the building in 1982, and the newspaper moved out entirely in 1995. SL Green Realty bought the building in 2003 and sold a partial ownership stake to Merit Alternative Investment Management in 2021. When it opened, the building received mixed reviews and was described as having a utilitarian design. It is a National Historic Landmark and its exterior and lobby are designated city landmarks. (Fullarticle...Recently featured: HippocampusRed (Taylor Swift album)Sir William Gordon-Gumming, 4th BaronetArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutLucy Beall Lott... that Lucy Beall Lott (pictured) was expected to die in infancy, but later earned master's degrees from Cambridge and London while modeling for Cosmopolitan and Vogue?... that the May1995 Pale air strikes during the Bosnian War were the first offensive operations carried out by the Spanish Air Force since 1957?... that Audrey Hawthorn volunteered as curator while spending more than 20 years establishing a museum of anthropology?... that the origin myth of the Mori polity involved a man appearing from a bamboo shoot?... that the role of Julia Santos was created for Sydney Penny after she was nominated for an Emmy Award for her work in Santa Barbara?... that lym& cybelle's "Follow Me" was the first of only three songs by Warren Zevon to chart on the Billboard Hot100?... that cycling's governing body ended Chelsea Wolfe's career through a rule change?... that the Canons Regular of St.John Cantius have trained some 2,000 priests in the Extraordinary Form of the Roman Rite of the Catholic Mass?... that the ancient Greek orator Lysias wrote a "Funeral Oration", but may have been forbidden from delivering it?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleOzzy OsbourneOzzy Osbourne (pictured), the lead singer of Black Sabbath, dies at the age of 76.A fighter jet crashes into a college in Dhaka, Bangladesh, killing more than 30 people.In golf, Scottie Scheffler wins the Open Championship.A tourist boat capsizes during a thunderstorm in H Long Bay, Vietnam, leaving at least 36 people dead.Ongoing: Gaza warRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Phoebe AsiyGary KarrClaus PeymannWayne ThomasAndrea GibsonRaymond GuiotNominate an articleJuly 23: Birthday of Haile Selassie (Rastafari)Megawati Sukarnoputri reciting the oath of office1921 The first National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party opened in a house in Shanghai.1940 Sumner Welles, U.S. Under Secretary of State, issued a declaration that the U.S. government would not recognize the Soviet Union's annexation of the Baltic states.1982 A helicopter crashed during the filming of Twilight Zone: The Movie in Valencia, California, killing actor Vic Morrow and two child actors.2001 Megawati Sukarnoputri was sworn in (pictured) as the first female president of Indonesia following her predecessor's impeachment.2010 The English-Irish boy band One Direction were formed while auditioning for the 2010 series of the British singing competition The X Factor.John Babcock (b.1900)Sergio Mattarella (b.1941)Olivia Manning (d.1980)Amy Winehouse (d.2011)More anniversaries: July 22July 23July 24ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutAmilia Rodrigues (23July 1929 6October 1999) was a Portuguese fado singer (fadista). Dubbed Rainha do Fado ("Queen of Fado"), she was instrumental in popularising the genre worldwide and travelled internationally throughout her career. She remains the best-selling Portuguese artist in history. This photograph shows Rodrigues performing at the Grand Gala du Disque Populaire, an annual Dutch gala for popular music, held in 1969 in Amsterdam.Photograph credit: AnefRecently featured: Atari video game burialSouthern scrub robinC/2022E3 (ZTF)ArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. 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(July 2021) Click [show] for important translation instructions.View a machine-translated version of the Chinese article.Machine translation, like Deepl or Google Translate, is a useful starting point for translations, but translators must revise errors as necessary and confirm that the translation is accurate, rather than simply copy-pasting machine-translated text into the English Wikipedia.Do not translate text that appears unreliable or low-quality. If possible, verify the text with references provided in the foreign-language article.You must provide copyright attribution in the edit summary accompanying your translation by providing an interlanguage link to the source of your translation. A model attribution edit summary is Content in this edit is translated from the existing Chinese Wikipedia article at [[zh:]]; see its history for attribution.You may also add the template {{Translated|zh|}} to the talk page.For more guidance, see Wikipedia:Translation.1st National Congress of the Chinese Communist PartySite of the 1st Congress in ShanghaiBeginsJuly23,1921(1921-07-23)EndsAugust2,1921(1921-08-02)Location(s)Shanghai and JiaxingNext event2nd National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party (1922)Participants13 representativesActivityFormal establishment of the Chinese Communist Party1st National Congress of the Chinese Communist PartyTraditionalChineseSimplifiedChineseTranscriptionsStandard MandarinHanyu PinyinZhnggu Gngchndng Dyc Qungu Dibio DhuGwoyue RomatzyhJonggwo Gongchaandaang Dihitsyh .Chiuangwo Daybeau DahhueyWadeGilesChungkuo Kungchantang Tiyichi Chankuo Taipiao TahuiAbbreviationChineseTranscriptionsStandard MandarinHanyu PinyinY DOI the 13 delegates who attended the congress in 1921, Mao Zedong and Dong Biwu were the only two to also be present at the proclamation ceremony of the PRC in 1949, as pictured here.The 1st National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party was held in Shanghai and Jiaxing between July 23 and August 2, 1921.[1]:252 The Congress established the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). The congress began in a shikumen building of the French Concession area of Shanghai (near present-day Xintiandi in Huangpu District). In early June 1921, Dutch national Henk Sneevliet, also known as Ma Lin, a representative of Comintern, arrived in Shanghai, and urged various Communist cells in the country to get together for a national-level meeting. Russian Comintern representative Nikolai[ru; de] also attended the meeting. At the time, there were 57 members of the CCP.[2] Notably, the two founders of the party did not attend the congress: Chen Duxiu and Li Dazhao.The meeting was put to an end due to harassment from the French Concession police on July 30. The delegates then agreed to move the meeting to a rented tourist boat on South Lake in Jiaxing. The Congress elected Chen Duxiu as Secretary (in absentia), Zhang Guotao as Director of Organization, and Li Da as Director of Propaganda.[2]The General Assembly adopted The First Program of the Communist Party of China, stating that "the Party is to be named the Communist Party of China" and specifying its objectives: "to overthrow the power of the capitalist class[.]" to "eradicate capitalism and private ownership of property[.]" and to "join the Comintern."[3] The Program was not a formal constitution, but described the basics of the Party's program, organization, and discipline.[1]:116Of the 13 representatives who attended the congress in 1921, only two would be present at the proclamation ceremony of the People's Republic of China 28 years later: Mao Zedong and Dong Biwu. Others either became casualties of war in the decades that followed or left the party in one way or another (e.g. by expulsion or defection).The site of the conference in Shanghai was converted into a museum in 1961. The South Lake Revolutionary Museum in Jiaxing, located on a central island of the lake, was constructed in 1959. A complex hosting more exhibits was constructed north of South Lake in 2011, also to commemorate the 1st Congress. The Congress was followed by the 2nd National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, held in July 1922.[1]:112Li Da (Shanghai)Li Hanjun (Shanghai)Zhang Guotao (Beijing)Liu Renjing[ca; de; ru; zh] (Beijing)Mao Zedong (Changsha)He Shuheng (Changsha)Dong Biwu (Wuhan)Chen Tanqiu (Wuhan)Wang Jinnai (Jinan)Deng Enming (Jinan)Chen Gongbo (Guangzhou)Zhou Fohai (representing Chinese students in Japan)Bao Huiseng[ca; zh] (representing the absent Chen Duxiu)" a b c Li, Ying (2024). Red Ink: A History of Printing and Politics in China. Royal Collins Press. ISBN 9781487812737." a b ". Communist Party of China. Huang, Yibing (2020). An ideological history of the Communist Party of China. Vol.1. Qian Zheng, Guoyou Wu, Xuemei Ding, Li Sun, Shelly Bryant. Montreal, Quebec: Royal Collins Publishing Group, p.29. ISBN 978-1-4878-0425-1. OCLC 1165409653. Retrieved from "3" The following pages link to 1st National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party External tools(link countransclusion courtsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items.View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)July 23 (links | edit)Mao Zedong (links | edit)1921 (links | edit)Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)Chinese Civil War (links | edit)Hu Yaobang (links | edit)May Fourth Movement (links | edit)Chen Duxiu (links | edit)Jiang Zemin (links | edit)Hua Guofeng (links | edit)Politburo Standing Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)Zhao Ziyang (links | edit)Hu Jintao (links | edit)State Council Information Office (links | edit)Central Military Commission (China) (links | edit)General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)Hammer and sickle (links | edit)Eight Elders (links | edit)Princelings (links | edit)Chinese Soviet Republic (links | edit)Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)Shanghai clique (links | edit)National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)Central Foreign Affairs Commission (links | edit)New Culture Movement (links | edit)16th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)Constitution of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)1st Congress (links | edit)Henk Sneevliet (links | edit)United Front Work Department (links | edit)Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)Zhang Guotao (links | edit)Li Lisan (links | edit)Mount Lu (links | edit)Dong Biwu (links | edit)Zunyi Conference (links | edit)Central Commission for Discipline Inspection (links | edit)Taiwan Affairs Office (links | edit)Propaganda in China (links | edit)610 Office (links | edit)Xi Jinping (links | edit)Bo Gu (links | edit)Zhang Wentian (links | edit)South Lake (Jiaxing) (links | edit)Xiang Zhongfa (links | edit)Publicity Department of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)Tsinghua clique (links | edit)Lushan Conference (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere"1st National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party* Author: Dipthiman Raichaudhuri, Staff Developer Advocate, Confluent India18 Jul 2025, 11:58 AM | Leader's Speak Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Cognizant helps companies modernize technology, reimagine processes and transform experiences so they stay ahead in a fast-changing world. The new tagline for Cognizant expresses the company’s vision for how technology should improve businesses. More information can be found here.IT giant, Cognizant has announced a new logo and tagline, 'Intuition engineered.' Its new brand positioning is intended to better reflect the company's expertise in digital technologies and digital business acceleration.Over the last three years, the US-based IT company with a large presence in India has aggressively expanded capabilities in artificial intelligence, cloud, Internet of Things, and software engineering, both organically and through acquisitions totalling more than \$3 billion.Cognizant is better positioned to deliver on its growth strategy and increase relevance to clients as they embrace digital to transform their business operations and customer experiences. According to a company, the digital represented approximately 44% of the company's business at the end of 2021.Cognizant's new tagline expresses the company's vision for how technology can help businesses act with human insight but at superhuman speed. announces new logo, tagline aims at accelerating digital business&news_sec=Technology&tags=IT Giant, cognizant india, Cognizant, Software Ebgineer, Software Developer, &news_ur=up for our newsletter

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