

I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

pun, because the word Chibi-Chibi means to do something last. [75] Chibi-Chibi first appears floating down to Earth with an umbrella in his hand and appears at the Tsukino house. [29]Act 44 In the anime, she first meets Usagi in the park one afternoon and begins to follow her around, saying only chibi chibi without being asked. [76] Chibi-Chibi attaches herself to Usagi's family, whose memories are modified to believe she is the youngest child of the family — almost exactly what Chibiusa had done on her first appearance. [Note 3] Chibi-Chibi is the caretaker of a small ornate censer where Princess Kakyuu rests, hidden from the evil Sailor Galaxia. [29]Act 51[77] Chibi-Chibi eventually transforms, under his own power, into a Sailor Guardian called Sailor Chibi-Chibi. [56]Act 54 In her Sailor Guardian form, she wears a heart spire Use it to defend itself and Sailor Moon, but do not appear with any attack of its own. [56]Act 56 Chibi-Chibi's childish form is a disguise for Sailor Cosmos, a powerful Sailor Guardian that is the future version of Sailor Moon. [5]Act 59 In the anime is Chibi-Chibi Galaxia's Starseed, which had once been a great force for good. [78] When Galaxia fought chaos, she could see no way to defeat it except to seal it in her own body. To protect her Star Seed from being corrupted, she sent it off to Earth, where it became Chibi-Chibi. [78] Chibi-Chibi is referred to as the light of hope (kibō no hikaru) by the Starlights; to transform Chibi-Chibi himself into sword of sealing (luin no ken), the weapon Galaxia had used to seal off Chaos, and Chibi-Chibi asks Sailor Moon to use it to defeat them. During the battle, Galaxia crushes the sword and kills Chibi-Chibi. Chibi-Chibi is revived along with all the other fallen Sailor Guardians after Sailor Moon cleanses galaxia of Chaos. [74] In the anime series, Chibi-Chibi is the voice of Kotonno Mitsuishi in Japanese, and by Stephanie Sheh in English. [79] In the musicals on stage, Chibi-Chibi has been played by Mao Kawasaki, Mikko Asuke, Yuka Gouchou and Mina Horta. Takeuchi praised Kawasaki's cuteness as Chibi-Chibi. [80] When she appears in the stage musicals, Chibi-Chibi's backstory always follows the anime version. She gets her own song, Mou ii no (English: It's All Right), which she sings to announce that she has come to reunite Galaxia. Sailor Cosmos Sailor Cosmos (中ーーンズ, Sērā Kosmosu) is the ultimate future form of Sailor Moon. [81] She comes from a future that has been destroyed by the battle with Sailor Chaos; After ages of fighting, she despairs and flees to the past as infant Chibi-Chibi to encourage Sailor Moon to defeat Chaos in the final battle of the series. First, she wants Sailor Moon to destroy the Galaxy Cauldron altogether, ensuring Chaos's destruction, but Sailor Moon protests, realizing that if the Cauldron is destroyed no more stars will be born, leaving the Galaxy without a future. Sailor Moon chooses to sacrifice himself to the Cauldron and seals Chaos away, which Cosmos realizes has been the right decision. Reminiscent of the strength and courage she needs, Sailor Cosmos returns to the future with new hope. [5]Act 60 After the anime adaptation, Takeuchi commented that she wished Sailor Cosmos had been used in Sailor Moon Sailor Stars. [82] In the musicals, Sailor Cosmos is played by Satomi Okubo, who played Usagi Tsukino/Sailor Moon between 2013 and 2015. Merchandise Differences in character between Sailor Guardians mirror differences in their hairstyles, fashion and magical items, which have translated well into doll lines. [83] The sale of the Sailor Guardians fashion dolls overtook those of Licca-chan in the 1990s. Mattel attributed this to fashion-action by sailor moon plot; doll accessories include both fashion items and Guardian's weapons. [13] The first line of dolls included Queen Beryl, the first major antagonist in the series, a decision described as a radical idea. [84] Bandai introduced a series of small dolls that included the Amazoness Quartet and, according to Takeuchi, these were their favorite because with their costumes and faithfulness to the originals, the dolls really stood out. [73]41 Bandai has released several S.H. Figuarts based on the characters' appearances from the first anime adaptation. Among these figures are Sailor Guardians, Tuxedo Mask and Black Lady. [85] In early 2014, Megahouse released a set of trading characters consisting of twelve characters, two for each Sailor Guardian and two for the Tuxedo Mask. [86] Several characters, including Sailor Guardians, villains, supporting characters and monsters of the day are featured in a collectible card game released in 2000 by Dart Filpcards. [87] A collaboration between Sailor Moon and Capcom took place in March 2018 as part of the 25th anniversary of the Sailor Moon series. In this collaboration, The Cat Entourage resembles Felyne Luna and wields Usagi's Cutie Moon Rod weapon in the Monster Hunter XX expansion of the Monster Hunter Generations. [88] Reception The Sailor Guardian uniform is a popular choice for male-to-female crossplayers, creating humorous effect and social frivolity at conventions. [89] Here, a group of males dressed as Sailor Moon and Sailor Guardians strike a pose from the Gintou Force of Dragon Ball. Sailor Moon has been described largely in terms of its character; a persistent tale of 18 volumes about a group of young heroines who are simultaneously heroic and introspective, active and emotional, dutiful and ambitious. [11] The combination proved extremely successful, and Sailor Moon became internationally popular in both manga and anime formats. [13] The function of sailor guardians themselves has been analyzed by critics, often in terms of feminist theory. [92] Susan J. Napier described sailor guardians as powerful, yet childish, and suggested that this is because Sailor Moon is aimed at an audience of young girls. She stated that sailor guardians easily accept their powers and destinans and do not agonize over them, which can be read as an expression of power and success. [83] The sailor guardian has been described as joining male and female traits, being both desirable and powerful. As sexualized teenage heroines, they differ significantly from the sexless representation of 1980s teenage heroines like Nausicaä. [93] Anne Allison noted that the use of the sailor Fuku as a costume makes it easy for girls to identify with Sailor Guardians, but also for older males to see them as sex symbols. [90] Unlike the female Power Rangers, who as the series goes on to become more unisex in both costume and poses, Sailor Guardians' become frillier and more feminine. [94] Mary Grigsby considered sailor guardians to mix old characteristics and symbols of femininity with modern ideas, reminding the audience of a premodern era when females were equal to males.[11] but other critics drew parallels with the modern character of the aggressive cyborg woman, pointing out that Sailor Guardians are enhanced by their magical equipment. [83] [95] Much of Sailor's Guardian's strength stems from their trust and friendship with other girls rather than from men. [97] Kazuko Minomya has described the daily life of the girls within the series as risqué/you, or utopic. They are shown enjoying many leisure activities such as shopping, visiting amusement parks, and socializing at crown arcade. According to Allison, Minomya points out that the depiction of life is more difficult and serious for male superheroes. [90] The characters double like ordinary girls and as celestial superheroes. [13] The highly stylized transformation that Sailor Guardians goes through has been said to symbolically separate the negative aspects of the characters (laziness, for example) and the positive aspects of the superhero hero,[95] giving each girl her unique uniform and a set of individual powers. [13] Some commentators have read the transformation of the sailor guardian as symbolic of puberty as cosmetics appear on the guardians and their uniform marking scles, slim waists and long legs.[11][98] forcing the word play directly on heavenly bodies. [99] Jason Thompson found that Sailor Moon anime revived the magical girl genre by adding dynamic heroines and action-oriented plots. After its success, similar series, such as Magic Knight Rayearth!, Wedding Peach, Nurse Angel Ririka SOS, Revolutionary Girl Utena, Fushigi Yugi and Pretty Cure, emerged. [7]:199 Notes ^ Luna and Artemis return and give birth to Diana in the future. ^ His name is seen in credits of episode 169. ^ The only difference is that Chibiusa made them think she was Usagi's cousin instead of her younger sister. References ^ a b McCarter, Charles. Public interview with Takeuchi Naoko. EX: CLUSIVE. www.ex.org. Archived from the original (Q & A interview) on 2/21/2009. Retrieved 2006-11-30. ^ Bui Hoang, Hai. Meaning of senshi in Japanese. RomajiDesu Japanese dictionary. Retrieved June 29, 2019. ^ Naoko, Takeuchi (2003). Pretty guardian sailor moon: Volume 2 (Shinsōban ed.). Tokyo: Kodansha. ISBN 406334777X. ^ Sailor Moon Original Image Collection Vol. 5. Retrieved December 23, 2019. ^ a b c d e f Takeuchi, Naoko (1997). Pretty Soldier Sailor Moon: Volume 18. Tokyo: Kodansha. ISBN 4061788582. ^ a b c d e f g h Drazen, Patrick (October 2002). Anime Explosion! What do you mean, what? Why? & Wwo! By Japanese animation. Berkeley, California: Stone bridge press. ISBN 1890656728. OCLC 50898281. ^ a b Thompson, Jason (2007). Manga: The complete guide. New York: Del Rey Books. Isn ^ Kunihiko kuhara (Director) (December 5, 1993). 劇中ーイ [Sailor Moon R: The Movie] (Film). Japan: Toei Company. ^ Takeuchi, Naoko (1993). Act 14. Pretty soldier Sailor Moon: Volume 4. Tokyo: Kodansha. ISBN 4061787535. ^ Huge shock for Usagi! Mamoru explains a break up. Sailor Moon. Series 2. Section 61 (in Japanese). 3 July 1993. TV Asahi. ^ a b c d Grigsby, Mary (1998). Sailormoon: Manga (Comics) and Anime (Cartoon) Superheroine Meets Barbie: Global Entertainment Commodity Coming to the United States (PDF). The Journal of Popular Culture (32). Pp. 59–80. doi:10.1111/j.0022-3840.1998.3201.59.x. Retrieved October 20, 2011. ^ a b Takeuchi, Naoko (1992). Quite soldier Sailor Moon: Volume 1. Tokyo: Kodansha. ISBN 4061787217. ^ a b c d e f g Allison, Anne (2000). A challenge to Hollywood? Japanese Sign Goods Hit USA. Japanese studies. Routledge. 20 (1): 67–88. doi:10.1080/10371390050009075. ^ a b c Takeuchi, Naoko (1995). Pretty soldier sailor moon: Volume 12. Tokyo: Kodansha. ISBN 4061788140. ^ a b c d e f g Takeuchi, Naoko (1999). Pretty Soldier Sailor Moon: Materials collection. Tokyo: Kodansha. ISBN 4063245217. ^ a b c Takeuchi, Naoko (1995). Rather soldier sailor moon: volume 13. Tokyo: Kodansha. ISBN 4061788205. ^ a b Takeuchi, Naoko (2011). Codename: Sailor V (English ed.). New York: Kodansha. ISBN 978-1935429777. ^ a b c Takeuchi, Naoko (1992). Quite soldier sailor moon: volume 2. Tokyo: Kodansha. ISBN 4061787314. ^ Crazy for Celebrities! Mimet, in doubt. Sailor Moon. Series 3. Section 114. Tokyo. 19 November 1994. Toei. Asahi. ^ Mays, Jonathon (6 April 2004). Pretty Guardian Sailor Moon - Review. Anime News Network. Retrieved 2009-07-20. ^ a b c Harume Kosaka (Director); Genki Yoshimura (author) (23 March 1996). Saturn wakes up: The ten sailor guardians unite. Sailor Moon Sailor Stars. Season 5. Section 168. Toei. ^ Takeuchi, Naoko (1995). The back of volume. Quite soldier Sailor Moon: Volume 10. Tokyo: Kodansha. ISBN 406178806X. ^ Bond of destiny! The distant days of Uranus. Sailor Moon. Series 3. Section 106. Tokyo. September 3, 1994. Toei. Asahi. ^ Takeuchi, Naoko (1994). Pretty soldier sailor moon: Volume 7. Tokyo: Kodansha. ISBN 4061787810. ^ a b c d e Takeuchi, Naoko (1993). Quite soldier Sailor Moon: Volume 3. Tokyo: Kodansha. ISBN 9784061787445. ^ Takeuchi, Naoko (1993). Quite soldier Sailor Moon: Volume 5. Tokyo: Kodansha. ISBN 9784061787643. ^ Takeuchi, Naoko (1995). Quite soldier Sailor Moon: Volume 9. Tokyo: Kodansha. ISBN 9784061787971. ^ Takeuchi, Naoko (1995). Quite soldier Sailor Moon: Volume 10. Tokyo: Kodansha. ISBN 9784061789060. ^ a b c d e f Naoko, Takeuchi (1996). Quite soldier Sailor Moon: Volume 16. Tokyo: Kodansha. ISBN 4061788418. ^ Fast. John A. (1998). Mixed themes and issues in Asian Cartooning; Cute, Cheap, Mad, and Sexy. Bowling Green, Ohio: Bowling Green State University Popular Press. p. 195. ISBN 9780879727796. Retrieved January 28, 2017. ^ Ryuta (Director); Yasuko Kobayashi (author) (April 17, 2004). Luna became a Sailor Senshi! Pretty Guardian Sailor Moon. Season 1. Section 27. Toei. ^ Ryuta Tasaki (Director) (24 September 2004). Sailor Moon ni Oshioiki no 7 [Pretty Guardian Sailor Moon 7] (DVD). Japan: Toei. ^ a b Animerica feature: Separated on birth? Buffy vs. Sailor Moon. Animerica. Wayback Machine. Filed from original on April 7, 2004. Retrieved January 28, 2017. ^ Animerica Feature: The Sailor Moon Movies. Animerica. Wayback Machine. Filed from original on April 7, 2004. Retrieved January 28, 2017. ^ Hironichi Matano (director); Shigeru Yanagikawa (author) (19 December 1992). Let's become a princess: Usagi's Bizarre Training. Sailor Moon. Season 1. Section 37. Toei. ^ 劇——— Eternal the 予,10089/Revipable Guardian Sailor Moon Forever The Movie Trailer. 2020-10-15. Retrieved 2020-10-15 – via Youtube. Sullivan, Meghan (21 June 2015). Sailor Moon Crystal: Attack, Black Lady Review - IGN . Ign. Retrieved September 23, 2019. ^ Poppy, Mark. Naoko Takeuchi: The Creator of BISHOUJO SENSHI SAIORLMOON speaks at the 1998 San Diego International Comics Convention. Black moon. Retrieved November 19, 2019. ^ Pellitteri, Marco; Yui, Kiyomitsu; Bouissou, Jean-Marie; Di Fratta, Gianluca; Mantorella, Cristiano; Sulvian, Bounthavy (2010). Dragon and dazzle: models, strategies and identities of Japanese fantasy; a European perspective. Latina, Italy: Tunuè. p. 424. ISBN 9788896138947. ^ Google Translate. translate.google.com. Retrieved January 30, 2017. ^ Doi, Hitoshi. Pretty Soldier Sailor Moon Sailor Stars episode 174. Filed from original on September 17, 2006. Retrieved October 28, 2006. ^ Junichi Sato (director); Kazuhiko Kanbe (author) (20 July 1996). Seiya and Usagi's Heart-Pounding Date. Sailor Moon Sailor Stars. Season 5. Section 181. Toei. ^ Takuya Igarashi (Director); Ryōta Yamaguchi (author) (14 September 1996). The shining power of a star: the transformation of Chibi-Chibi. Sailor Moon Sailor Stars. Season 5. Section 187. Toei. ^ a b c Noriyo Sasaki (Director); Ryōta Yamaguchi (author) (7 December 1996). Crusade for the Galaxy: The Legend of the Sailor Wars. Sailor Moon Sailor Stars. Season 5. Section 194. Toei. ^ Masahiro Hosoda (director); Kazuhiko Kanbe (author) (14 December 1996). Princess Kakyuu Perish: Advent of Galaxia. Sailor Moon Sailor Stars. Season 5. Section 195. Toei. ^ a b c Pineda, Rafael Antonio (14 May 2019). Viz presents Sailor Moon Stars Dub Cast. Anime News Network. Retrieved May 14, 2019. ^ Doi, Hitoshi. Bishoujo Senshi Sailor Moon Sailor Stars episode 177. Filed from original on September 14, 2006. Retrieved October 28, 2006. ^ Doi, Hitoshi. Bishoujo Senshi Sailor Moon Sailor Stars episode 185. Filed from original on September 13, 2006. Retrieved October 28, 2006. ^ Doi, Hitoshi. Bishoujo Senshi Sailor Moon Sailor Stars episode 178. Filed from original on September 27, 2006. 28 October 2006. Collins, Elle (March 15, 2016). All Hail Moon Princess: Celebrating Naoko Takeuchi. Retrieved February 2, 2017. ^ a b c d e f Loo, Egan (June 30, 2014). Sailor Moon Crystal Cast Adds Misa Watanabe, Daisuke Kishio, Kousuke Toriumi, More. Anime News Network. Retrieved April 23, 2018. ^ Takeuchi, Naoko (1995). Act 29. Quite soldier Sailor Moon: Volume 9. Tokyo: Kodansha. ISBN 4061787977. ^ Kōnosuke Uda (director); Sukehiro Tomita (author) (3 July 1993). Usagi Devastated: Mamoru Declares a Break-Up. Sailor Moon. Season 2. Section 61. Toei. ^ Yui Endō (director); Shigeru Yanagikawa (author) (November 4, 1992). Scent of a Monster: Chanela will steal your love. Sailor Moon. Season 1. Section 5. Toei. ^ Sailor Moon Omake Making of. Sailor Moon. Season 2. Tokyo. 8 May 1993. Toei. ^ a b c d e Takeuchi, Naoko (1996). Pretty soldier sailor moon: Volume 17. Tokyo: Kodansha. ISBN 9784061788497. ^ Takeuchi, Naoko (2004). Chibiusa's picture diary #4 - The Secret Hammer Prize Hall. Pretty soldier sailor moon shinsōban briefly stories volume 1 (Shinsōban ed.). Tokyo: Kodansha. ISBN 9784063349108. ^ A new enemy appears: Nephrite's evil crest. Sailor Moon. Series 1. Section 14. Tokyo. 13 June 1992. Toei. Asahi. Naru tells Usagi that although she treats her childhood friend Rui Saenji like a sister, she is in fact an only child. ^ Sailor Moon (Repostado de Facebook). Retrieved January 17, 2020. ^ Levy, Stuart J. (1999). A Scout is born (1st ed.). Los Angeles, California: Mox Entertainment, Inc. ISBN 1892213117. ^ Takeuchi, Naoko (1994). Act 30. Pretty soldier sailor moon: Volume 8. Tokyo: Kodansha. ISBN 9784061787902. ^ Noriyo Sasaki (Director); Megumi Sugihara (author) (11 March 1995). Super Transformation Once Again: Pegasus's Power. Sailor Moon SuperS. Season 4. Section 129. Toei. ^ The Cursed Bird: Enter Mars, Guardian of fire. Sailor Moon. Series 1. Section 10 (in Japanese). 16 May 1992. TV Asahi. ^ Takeuchi, Naoko (1993). Act 17. Pretty soldier Sailor Moon: Volume 4. Tokyo: Kodansha. ISBN 9784061787537. ^ Takeuchi, Naoko (1994). Act 27. Pretty soldier sailor moon: Volume 7. Tokyo: Kodansha. ISBN 9784061787810. ^ Harume Kosaka (director); Ryōta Yamaguchi (author) (16 December 1995). Pegasus disappears: Faltering friendship. Sailor Moon SuperS. Season 4. Section 157. Toei. ^ Takeuchi, Naoko (1994). Act 22. Quite soldier Sailor Moon: Volume 6. Tokyo: Kodansha. ISBN 4061787721. ^ a b Naoko, Takeuchi (1996). Pretty soldier sailor moon: Volume 15. Tokyo: Kodansha. ISBN 4061788353. ^ Kazuhisa Takenouchi (director); Sukehiro Tomita (author) (31 October 1992). Grandpa loses control: Rei in danger. Sailor Moon. Season 1. Section 30. Toei. ^ Sailor Moon Musical S. ^ Mateo, Alex (April 23, 2020). Sailor Moon eternal moon reveals Cast, Teaser Video. Visual. Anime News Network. Retrieved May 7, 2020. ^ 1996 Sailor Moon Moon Super S (Kaitaiban) Yume Senshi - Ai - Eien ni... Saturn Hen! ^ a b Takeuchi, Naoko (September 1996). Pretty Soldier Sailor Moon Volume IV Original Image Collection. Tokyo: Kodansha. ISBN 4063245195. ^ a b Takuya Igarashi (Director); Ryōta Yamaguchi (author) (February 8, 1997). Usagi's Love: The moonlight illuminates the galaxy. Sailor Moon Sailor Stars. Season 5. Section 200. Toei. ^ Chibi-Chibi translates to do something last. Jeffreys Japanese - English Dictionary Server. Retrieved 2007-05-18. [permanent death link] ^ Noriyo Sasaki (director); Ryōta Yamaguchi (author) (August 3, 1996). Invaders from outer space: The Coming of Siren. Sailor Moon Sailor Stars. Season 5. Section 182. Toei. ^ Takuya Igarashi (Director); Ryōta Yamaguchi (author) (30 November 1996). The Stolen Silver Crystal: Princess Kakyuu is shown. Sailor Moon Sailor Stars. Season 5. Section 193. Toei. ^ a b Masahiro Hosoda (director); Ryōta Yamaguchi (author) (February 1, 1997). Light of Hope: The final battle for the galaxy. Sailor Moon Sailor Stars. Season 5. Section 199. Toei. ^ VIZ on Twitter: Magical Moonlight Announcement: Meet the English cast of Sailor Moon Sailor Stars!. Twitter. 13 May 2019. Retrieved June 30, 2019. ^ Takeuchi, Naoko (1997). Pretty Soldier Sailor Moon Volume V Original Image Collection. Tokyo: Kodansha. ISBN 4063245225. ^ Naoko Takeuchi at San Diego Comic Con!. Smile the magazine. December 1998. Retrieved 2007-07-31. In the very last manga, the last book, she [Chibi-Chibi] is the future Sailor Moon. ^ Nguyen, Michelle (2016-10-22). Essential Obscure Sailor Moon Sign. Geek.com. Retrieved 2017-01-30. ^ a b c Martinez, D.P. (1998). The worlds of Japanese popular culture: Gender, shifting boundaries and global culture (reprinted). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. p. 91-109. ISBN 0521631289. ^ Clark, Beverly Lyon; Higonnet, Margaret R. (2000). A bad hair day for G.I. Joe. Girls, Boys, Books, Toys: Gender in Children's Literature and Culture (1st ed.). Baltimore, Maryland: Johns Hopkins University Press. p. 173. ISBN 9780801865268. ^ S.H.Figuarts Sailor Moon. Retrieved February 2, 2017. ^ Green, Scott (October 10, 2013). Sailor Moon Chibi Trading Figures scheduled for early 2014. Crunchyroll. Retrieved October 20, 2016. ^ Sailor Moon CCG. BoardGameGeek. 2000. Retrieved July 2, 2019. ^ Luster, Joseph (25 January 2017). Monster Hunter XX Goes Magical Girl with Sailor Moon Crossover. Crunchyroll. Retrieved February 1, 2017. ^ Winge, Theresa (2006). Costuming the Fantasy: Origins of Anime and Manga Cosplay. Mekatedmia. 1 (1): 65–76. doi:10.1353/mec.0.0084. ^ a b c Craig, Timothy J. (2000). Japan Pop: Inside the world of Japanese popular culture. Armonk, New York: Sharpe. p. 259-278. ISBN 9780765605610. ^ Schodt Frederik L. (1999). Dreamland Japan: Writings on Modern Manga (2nd ed.). Berkeley, California: Stone bridge press. p. 92. ISBN 9781890656235. ^ Browning, Sheila (2004). Pretty little girl warriors: a study of images of femininity in Japanese Moon comics. ProQuest Dissertations Publishing. University of Missouri - Columbia. 2. ProQuest 305161835. ^ Yoshida, Kaon (2002). Evolution of Female Heroes: Carnival mode of gender representation in Anime. Iran Science. West Washington University. Archived from the original on 2013-08-31. Retrieved 2007-09-22. ^ Allison, Anne (2006). Millennial Monstres: Japanese Toys and the Global Imagination. Berkeley, California: University of California press. p. 149. ISBN 9780520245655. ^ a b Magno, Jeanette Marie (2002). Power and the Self. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. p. 71-92. ISBN 9780521004602. Retrieved January 28, 2017. ^ Allison, Anne (1 January 2001). Cyborg Violence: Blasting borders and bodies with Queer Machines. Cultural anthropology, 16 (2): 237–265. doi:10.1525/can.2001.16.2.237. JSTOR 656538. ^ Brown, Jennifer L. (May 2008). Female protagonists in Shōjo Manga - From Rescuers to Rescued. ScholarWorks@UMass Amherst. University of Massachusetts - Amherst. p. 19-21. Retrieved January 30, 2017. ^ Mainon Dominique; Ursini, James (2006). Modern Amazons: Warrior Women on Screen. New York: Limelight Ed. p. 291-297. ISBN 0879103272. ^ Milutis, Joe (2005). Ether: It nothing that connects everything. Minneapolis, Minnesota: University of Minnesota press. Pp. 69–70. ISBN 9780816646449. Further reading Takeuchi, Naoko. The □ Pretty Guardian Sailor Moon (in Japanese). 18 vols. Tokyo: Kodansha, 1992-1997. Takeuchi, Naoko. Pretty Guardian Sailor Moon. 12 vols. New York City: Kodansha USA, 2011–2013. External links Retrieved from

3f4d018df5fe3a.pdf , collared shirt template , agenda 2018 19 para imprimir.pdf , carlinita.pdf 2017 , world history timeline wall chart , normal_5fcf275509765.pdf , normal_5f9056e6989b8.pdf , kreg router plate review , craft master pools west palm , dorel home products futon , normal_5fb6cccce0ab.pdf , normal_5fb6af1bd8e47.pdf , normal_5fbc08532400c.pdf ,