

Chapter 1 : Pomelo continues push into South East Asia e-commerce market with launch in Malaysia | The

Similarly, cutting off all trade to China would not be an effective or careful constraint to China's push into the South China Sea. If the U.S. and others were to completely cut off trade, there is the possibility that China might seize the goods being travelling through its claimed EEZ.

Furthermore, China is claiming territory over vast amounts of the sea which are international waters. Chinese exceptionalism, combined with its history of unilateral actions, hinders the possibility that borders will return to the status quo in the region. Territorial conflicts amongst the states encircling the sea have a long history; moreover, the past fifty years show that the exchange of gunfire is not rare in the region. Yet, today China is not just disputing territory, it is creating territory as well. Starting with the Mischief Reef in April of , dredgers displacing sediment from the bottom of the sea onto reefs are artificially creating islands. The Chinese then use their claimed islands "artificially created or not" which are nearly in the center of the sea, to establish EEZs. If China manages to maintain its claims then it will effectively have arbitrary control over passage in more than half of the sea, jeopardizing trade routes and resource exploitation in what would be international or state waters. Since the United States is currently refusing to boldly intervene, the other states situated around the South China Sea will either have to act multilaterally, seek assistance from another great power, or accept the hegemon. Perhaps the United States has not taken a strong enough stance to deter China because the United States has not ratified UNCLOS, and therefore does not have the reciprocity grounds against which to hold China accountable. Regardless of the decision by other great powers, the regional states should adopt a strong policy of deterrence against expanding China. Chinese exceptionalism is the Sino-centric idea that emphasizes the beneficial uniqueness of Chinese culture while ignoring the pitfalls, supporting the advancement of Chinese culture over others in a seemingly logical way to the Chinese population. Chinese exceptionalism has and will continue to promote unilateral and imperialistic behavior; diplomacy will not solve the dispute without allowing China to expand its territorial waters. The regional states should create a multilateral military coalition to firmly oppose Chinese intrusion. The United States should be a part of that coalition, even if just supplying aid and intelligence, to avoid the appearance of a pro-war foreign policy. While war should be an option of last resort, it is apparent that international rulings and military drills are not enough to constrain China. The next step should be a multilateral military coalition to deter the hegemon from impeding on state sovereignty. While many may denounce a militarized response, it is the only logical response to restrain China. The Philippines and Vietnam are already emphatically calling for a firm international stance against China, while Japan, India, and Australia are steadily working to mitigate Chinese influence in the sea. China will not halt expansion until it is met at a standoff with other regional states "this standoff is likely to occur with or without the United States. The coalition would deter war more than it would promote it, even more so if the United States joined such a coalition. Works Cited Perlez, Jane. The content contained in the following material is the sole ownership of the author and does not reflect the views of the Towson University Journal of International Affairs nor Towson University in any respect whatsoever sharing is caring.

Chapter 2 : How far down did the North Koreans push the South Koreans

scarface letra: Push It To The Limit Scarface Push it to the limit Walk along the razor's edge but don't look down, just keep your head and you'll be finished Open up the limit past the point of.

Eisenhower , had 73 divisions under his command in North-western Europe, of which 49 were infantry divisions, 20 armored divisions and four airborne divisions. Forty-nine of these divisions were American , 12 British , eight French , three Canadian and one Polish. Another seven American divisions arrived during February, [16] along with the British 5th Infantry Division and I Canadian Corps , both of which had arrived from the fighting on the Italian Front. As the invasion of Germany commenced, General Eisenhower had a total of 90 full-strength divisions under his command, with the number of armored divisions now reaching Dempsey in the center and the U. Bradley had two American armies, the U. Patton on the right south. Devers , with the U. Originally, General Eisenhower had planned to draw all his forces up to the west bank of the Rhine, using the river as a natural barrier to help cover the inactive sections of his line. If successful, this pincer movement would envelop the industrial Ruhr area, neutralizing the largest concentration of German industrial capacity left. Although Kesselring brought an outstanding track record as a defensive strategist with him from the Italian Campaign , he did not have the resources to make a coherent defense. During the fighting west of the Rhine up to March , the German Army on the Western Front had been reduced to a strength of only 26 divisions, organized into three army groups H , B and G. Little or no reinforcement was forthcoming as the Oberkommando der Wehrmacht continued to concentrate most forces against the Soviets; it was estimated that the Germans had divisions on the Eastern Front in April. Buschâ€™ whose main unit was the German 1st Parachute Army â€™ was to form the right wing of the German defenses. The 12th and 6th Army Groups were to mount a subsidiary offensive to keep the Germans off balance and diminish their ability to stop the northern thrust. This secondary drive would also give Eisenhower a degree of flexibility in case the northern attack ran into difficulties. Eisenhower thus turned his attention to other objectives, most notably a rapid meet-up with the Soviets to cut the German Army in two and prevent any possibility of a unified defense. Once this was accomplished the remaining German forces could be defeated in detail. This increased the importance of the southern offensives across the Rhine. If they held out for a year or more, dissension between the Soviet Union and the Western Allies might give them political leverage for some kind of favorable peace settlement. In reality, by the time of the Allied Rhine crossings the Wehrmacht had suffered such severe defeats on both the Eastern and Western Fronts that it could barely manage to mount effective delaying actions, much less muster enough troops to establish a well-organized alpine resistance force. Still, Allied intelligence could not entirely discount the possibility that remnants of the German Army would attempt a suicidal last stand in the Alps. Denying this opportunity became another argument for rethinking the role of the southern drive through Germany. While Montgomery was carefully and cautiously planning for the main thrust in the north, complete with massive artillery preparation and an airborne assault, American forces in the south were displaying the kind of basic aggressiveness that Eisenhower wanted to see. These bold actions eliminated the last German positions west of the Rhine. By the end of March, the Supreme Commander thus leaned toward a decision to place more responsibility on his southern forces. The events of the first few days of the final campaign would be enough to convince him that this was the proper course of action. The officer in charge of the unit capturing the area, typically a company or battalion, accepted responsibility over the town. Soldiers requisitioned housing and office space as needed from residents. The displaced residents nonetheless had to find housing on their own. Patton also appreciated the opportunity he now had to beat Montgomery across the river and win for the 3rd Army the coveted distinction of making the first assault crossing of the Rhine in modern history. To accomplish this, he had to move quickly. While this was certainly short notice, it did not catch the XII Corps completely unaware. As soon as Patton had received the orders on the 19th to make a crossing, he had begun sending assault boats, bridging equipment, and other supplies forward from depots in Lorraine where they had been stockpiled since autumn in the expectation of just such an opportunity. Seeing this equipment moving up, his frontline soldiers did not need any orders from

higher headquarters to tell them what it meant. Patton knew that the most obvious place to jump the river was at Mainz or just downstream, north of the city. However, Patton also realized that the Germans were aware of this difficulty and would expect his attack north of Mainz. However, the same flat east bank meant that the bridgehead would have to be rapidly and powerfully reinforced and expanded beyond the river since there was no high ground for a bridgehead defense. The importance of quickly obtaining a deep bridgehead was increased by the fact that the first access to a decent road network was over 6 miles 9. On 22 March, with a bright moon lighting the late-night sky, elements of U. At Nierstein assault troops did not meet any resistance. As the first boats reached the east bank, seven startled Germans surrendered and then paddled themselves unescorted to the west bank to be placed in custody. Upstream at Oppenheim, however, the effort did not proceed so casually. The first wave of boats was halfway across when the Germans began pouring machine-gun fire into their midst. An intense exchange of fire lasted for about thirty minutes as assault boats kept pushing across the river and those men who had already made it across mounted attacks against the scattered defensive strongpoints. Finally the Germans surrendered, and by midnight units moved out laterally to consolidate the crossing sites and to attack the first villages beyond the river. German resistance everywhere was sporadic, and the hastily mounted counterattacks invariably burned out quickly, causing few casualties. The Germans lacked both the manpower and the heavy equipment to make a more determined defense. Tanks and tank destroyers had been ferried across all morning, and by evening a Treadway bridge was open to traffic. By midnight, infantry units had pushed the boundary of the bridgehead more than 5 miles 8. Although the defense of these sites was somewhat more determined than that XII Corps had faced, the difficulties of the Boppard and St. Goar crossings were compounded more by terrain than by German resistance. In addition, the river flowed quickly and with unpredictable currents along this part of its course. Still, despite the terrain and German machine-gun and 20 millimetres 0. After overcoming stiff initial resistance, XV Corps also advanced beyond the Rhine, opposed primarily by small German strongpoints sited in roadside villages. The 12th Army Group commander said that American troops could cross the Rhine anywhere, without aerial bombardment or airborne troops, a direct jab at Montgomery whose troops were at that very moment preparing to launch their own Rhine assault following an intense and elaborate aerial and artillery preparation and with the assistance of two airborne divisions, the American 17th , and the British 6th. Thus, as his forces had approached the east bank of the river, Montgomery proceeded with one of the most intensive buildups of material and manpower of the war. His detailed plans, code-named Operation Plunder , were comparable to the Normandy invasion in terms of numbers of men and extent of equipment, supplies, and ammunition to be used. The 21st Army Group had 30 full-strength divisions, 11 each in the British 2nd and U. The crossings would be preceded by several weeks of aerial bombing and a final massive artillery preparation. The main targets were rail yards, bridges, and communication centers, with a secondary focus on fuel processing and storage facilities and other important industrial sites. The rest of the 9th Army would remain in reserve until the bridgehead was ready for exploitation. Dempsey took exception to this approach. Although he declined to increase the size of the American crossing force beyond two divisions, he agreed to keep it under 9th Army rather than 2nd Army control. This force would block any German counterattack from the Ruhr. Because of the poor road network on the east bank of this part of the Rhine, a second 9th Army corps was to cross over the promised Wesel bridges through the British zone north of the Lippe River, which had an abundance of good roads. The wisdom of putting lightly-armed paratroopers so close to the main battlefield was debated, and the plan for amphibious forces to cross the Rhine prior to the parachute drop raised questions as to the utility of making an airborne assault at all. However, Montgomery believed that the paratroopers would quickly link up with the advancing river assault forces, placing the strongest force within the bridgehead as rapidly as possible. Once the bridgehead was secured the British 6th Airborne Division would be transferred to 2nd Army control, while the U. Operation Plunder Plunder began on the evening of 23 March with the assault elements of the British 2nd Army massed against three main crossing sites: Rees in the north, Xanten in the center, and Wesel in the south. The two 9th Army divisions tasked for the assault concentrated in the Rheinberg area south of Wesel. The initial assault waves crossed the river quickly, meeting only light opposition. Meanwhile, Operation Widgeon began 2 miles 3. Entering in the night, the commandos secured the city late on the morning of 24

March, although scattered resistance continued until dawn on the 25th. The 30th was to cross between Wesel and Rheinberg while the 79th assaulted south of Rheinberg. The artillery fire had been so effective and so perfectly timed that the assault battalions merely motored their storm boats across the river and claimed the east bank against almost no resistance. As subsequent waves of troops crossed, units fanned out to take the first villages beyond the river to only the weakest of opposition. An hour later, at As heavier equipment was ferried across the Rhine, both divisions began pushing east, penetrating 3 1/2 miles 4. To the north, the British crossings had also gone well, with the ground and airborne troops linking up by nightfall. When limited objective attacks provoked little response on the morning of the 25th, the division commanderâ€™ Major General Leland S. Hobbs â€™formed two mobile task forces to make deeper thrusts with an eye toward punching through the defense altogether and breaking deep into the German rear. However, Hobbs had not fully taken into account the nearly nonexistent road network in front of the XVI Corps bridgehead. Faced with trying to make rapid advances through dense forest on rutted dirt roads and muddy trails, which could be strongly defended by a few determined soldiers and well placed roadblocks, the task forces advanced only about 2 miles 3. The next day they gained some more ground, and one even seized its objective, having slogged a total of 6 miles 9. The only potent unit left for commitment against the Allied Rhine crossings in the north, the th began moving south from the Dutch-German border on 25 March against what the Germans considered their most dangerous threat, the U. Late on 26 March, the 8th Armored Division began moving into the bridgehead. Unfortunately, because of pressure from the Germans in the northern part of the 2nd Army bridgehead, the British were having trouble completing their bridges at Xanten and were therefore bringing most of their traffic across the river at Wesel. With Montgomery allowing use of the Wesel bridges to the 9th Army for only five out of every 24 hours, and with the road network north of the Lippe under 2nd Army control, General Simpson was unable to commit or maneuver sufficient forces to make a rapid flanking drive.

Chapter 3 : What happens when the nazca seafloor plate pushes into the so American continental plate

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The growing nationalism of the American people was effectively engaged by the Democratic presidents Jackson and James K. By the Virginia frontier had been pushed as far west as the fall line—the point upstream at which the rivers emptying into the Atlantic became unnavigable. Some pioneers climbed beyond the fall line into the Blue Ridge Mountains, but the major flow into the backcountry regions of Virginia and the other southern Atlantic colonies went southward rather than westward. Germans and Scots-Irish from Pennsylvania moved down the Shenandoah Valley, largely between and, to populate the western portions of Virginia and the Carolinas. The British Proclamation of 1763 ordered a halt to the westward movement at the Appalachians, but the decree was widely disregarded. Settlers scurried into Ohio, Tennessee, and Kentucky. After the American Revolution, a flood of people crossed the mountains into the fertile lands between the Appalachians and the Mississippi River. By Ohio, Tennessee, and Kentucky had been transformed from wilderness into a region of farms and towns. Despite those decades of continuous westward pushing of the frontier line, it was not until the conclusion of the War of 1812 that the westward movement became a significant outpouring of people across the continent. By the Old Northwest and Old Southwest—areas scarcely populated before the war—were settled with enough people to warrant the admission of Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Alabama, and Mississippi as states into the Union. Michigan, Arkansas, Wisconsin, and Iowa received most of them. A number of families even went as far as the Pacific coast, taking the Oregon Trail to areas in the Pacific Northwest. In fortune seekers rushed into California in search of gold. Meanwhile, the Mormons ended their long pilgrimage in Utah. Between the gold rush and the Civil War, Americans in growing numbers filled the Mississippi River valley, Texas, the southwest territories, and the new states of Kansas and Nebraska. During the war, gold and silver discoveries drew prospectors—and later settlers—into Oregon, Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, and Montana. By only portions of the Great Plains could truly be called unsettled. For most of the next two decades, that land functioned as the fabled open range, home to cowboys and their grazing cattle from ranches in Texas. But by the late 1870s, with the decline of the range cattle industry, settlers moved in and fenced the Great Plains into family farms. That settlement—and the wild rush of pioneers into the Oklahoma Indian Territory—constituted the last chapter of the westward movement. By the early 1890s, a frontier had ceased to exist within the 48 continental states. Learn More in these related Britannica articles:

Chapter 4 : Push/Pull Factors for migration into South Africa - Zimbabwe and South Africa

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To pass over, through, or by, pass on like a flood. The portrait of Antiochus, as noticed in the Note on Daniel No such invasion of Egypt as that mentioned here is mentioned in history. From the time mentioned in Daniel The story related in 1 Maccabees 3: Lysias was defeated at Bethsur, and the news of the overthrow of his army was brought to Antiochus while he was in Persia. So appalling was the effect upon him of these tidings, that "he fell sick for grief" 1 Maccabees 6: It is unnecessary to suppose that the revelation resumes the narrative from Daniel For a good account of Antiochus, see Judas Maccab? Time of the end. The words mean the end of the world, with which Daniel The word "push" occurs also in Daniel 8: Pulpit Commentary Verse The Septuagint Version is somewhat shorter, "And at the time of the end the King of Egypt shall push at him: Still it is a possible thing that, as Egypt was the natural objective of all the military preparations of Syria, the shorter summary might be inserted instead of the longer paraphrase of the Massoretic. Throughout in the Septuagint Version, as may be noted, "Egypt" stands in place of "the south. At the time of the end. This refers to the same "time of the end" as that in ver. It is possible that to the writer the entrance of the new era - the Messianic time - would coincide with the fall of Antiochus, and that this era might be regarded as the end of the world. The king of the south shall push at him. This suggests war begun by the King of Egypt against Syria. It is difficult to see how this could take place after the fourth expedition of Antiochus into Egypt. The two brothers, Philometor and Euergetes Physcon , were at war with each other shortly after this, and though Philometor gained the mastery, he was not in a position to threaten Syria. Certainly, had Ptolemy Philometor been in a position to take vengeance on his uncle, the successful rebellion of the Jews afforded an opportunity. We have no record in Polybius, Livy, 1 Maccabees, or Josephus of any expedition of Egypt against Epiphanes, either planned or attempted. Polybius is certainly fragmentary, and so to a greater extent is Livy; yet what has come down bears on events so near chronologically to this alleged expedition planned against Syria that it would scarcely fail to be noticed. And the king of the north shall dome against him like a whirlwind, with chariot, and with horsemen, and with many ships. This purports to be an account of an expedition undertaken by Epiphanes against Ptolemy, presumably Philometor. Of this there is not a trace; Antiochus is in so great need of money that he must use one half his army to collect money by robbing temples in Elymais, while the other, under Lysias, is occupied in attempting to put down the rebellion of the Jews. Again the historians of the period are silent, and what they tell us is inconsistent with this fifth expedition. Jerome, in his commentary on Daniel, quotes Porphyry, who gives an account of an expedition against Egypt in the eleventh year of his reign. That, however, was the year of his death - the year, therefore, of his expedition against Elymais. It is impossible that in the beginning of that year he should undertake such an expedition into Egypt as that described by Porphyry, and at the end have time to march into Elymais. It cannot be the expedition of Lysias which is referred to, for he is represented 1 Macc. This might refer to the expedition which Antiochus undertook to Elymais, but in the following verse we learn the direction was toward Egypt. No such expedition occurred after the fourth. What explanation is to be given of this? The explanation favoured by Keil of this whole chapter, that the king of the north is antichrist, is applied here; but so much of the earlier portion of this chapter can be interpreted as history, that we, for our part, are loth to give an eschatological interpretation to this. The view favoured by most is that here the author narrated his expectations, but these expectations were contrary to facts. If this view had been correct, the expectations of the author would be falsified almost as soon as they were recorded; this would certainly seem to render it impossible for the book to get the vogue it did. We, for our part, favour a modification of the view maintained by Hitzig, that this section is a repetition of what has been previously mentioned. Against this is the chronological statement at the beginning. Regarding, as we do, this chapter as an interpolation and the work of a later hand, our idea is that the section before us is one attempt to interpolate, and the preceding section is another, and that both have been incorporated in the narrative. Matthew Henry Commentary From Antiochus the account seems to pass to antichrist. Reference

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seems to be made to the Roman empire, the fourth monarchy, in its pagan, early Christian, and papal states. If we would escape the ruin of the infidel, the idolater, the superstitious and cruel persecutor, as well as that of the profane, let us make the oracles of God our standard of truth and of duty, the foundation of our hope, and the light of our paths through this dark world, to the glorious inheritance above.

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