

**Chapter 1 : US Code Title 18 Section**

*THE ROAD TO DEFEAT PART I THE CAUSES CHAPTER I. Men Make Wars 1 II. Hitler 3 III. Discipline 8 IV. Ignorance 13 PART II THE BEGINNINGS V. The Wehrmacht is Reborn 21 VI. Hitler versus the German General Staff 25 VII. The Phoney War 33 VIII. Victory " and Defeat 39 PART III THE MISTAKES IX. The Early Mistakes " Gibraltar and Crete 54 X.*

Other cities under consideration were Atlanta, Tampa, and Los Angeles. But Elway decided to stay with Denver and see if he could lead them to a second consecutive championship. Under the leadership of head coach Mike Shanahan , the Broncos stormed to the top of the AFC with a 14-2 regular record in , winning their first 13 games before suffering their first loss to the New York Giants. The year-old quarterback made the Pro Bowl for the 3rd year in a row and the 9th time in his career, throwing for 2, yards and 22 touchdowns, with only 10 interceptions. Wide receivers Ed McCaffrey 64 receptions, 1, yards and 10 touchdowns and Rod Smith 86 receptions, 1, yards, 6 touchdowns, and 66 rushing yards provided the team with outstanding deep threats, while tight end Shannon Sharpe 64 receptions, yards and 10 touchdowns provided a sure-handed target over the middle. The Broncos also had three Pro Bowlers anchoring their offensive line: On special teams, running back Vaughn Hebronn returned 46 kickoffs for 1, yards and a touchdown, giving him a Up front, the line was anchored by defensive tackles Maa Tanuvasa and Trevor Pryce , who each recorded 8. Behind them, Pro Bowl linebacker Bill Romanowski recorded 55 tackles, 7. The secondary was led by Pro Bowler Steve Atwater and Darrien Gordon , who led the team with 4 interceptions, which he returned for yards and a touchdown. Gordon was also a great punt returner, returning 34 punts for yards. Like the Broncos, they finished the regular season with a 14-2 record, including wins in each of their last nine games. In fact, the team recorded just four winning seasons in the last 20 years prior to , and only two in the s. See List of Atlanta Falcons seasons. After that, Reeves was in constant conflict with his coaching staff and some of his players for the next three years. He left Denver in and spent four seasons as the head coach of the New York Giants before joining the Falcons. Wide receivers Tony Martin and Terance Mathis provided the team with a superb deep threat, each recording over 60 receptions and 1, receiving yards, while also combining for 17 touchdowns. Santiago added 27 receptions for yards and 5 scores. But the biggest threat on offense was Pro Bowl running back Jamal Anderson , who rushed for 1, yards, caught 27 passes for yards, and scored 16 total touchdowns. Rookie wide receiver Tim Dwight gave the team a great special teams attack, gaining a total of 1, yards and scoring a touchdown on kickoff and punt returns. Defensive linemen Lester Archambeau 10 sacks, 2 fumble recoveries and Chuck Smith 8. Behind them, Atlanta had two outstanding linebackers, Pro Bowler Jessie Tuggle 65 tackles, 3 sacks, 1 fumble recovery and Cornelius Bennett 69 tackles, 1 sack, 2 fumble recoveries. The season was punctuated by Reeves receiving emergency coronary bypass surgery after Week Doctors said he could have been "within hours of a catastrophic heart attack. Then-defensive coordinator Rich Brooks substituted for Reeves as head coach in Weeks 15 and 16, and won both games. Meanwhile, the Falcons were victorious against the San Francisco 49ers , 20-18 and then upset the heavily favored Minnesota Vikings on the road, 30-27 in overtime. This was the third Super Bowl in history that featured two teams with two losses or less. Both teams came into the game with 16-2 records after the playoffs. Super Bowl pregame news[ edit ] Much of the pregame hype was centered around John Elway confronting his former coach Reeves. Broncos defensive lineman Mike Lodish was making his record 6th appearance in a Super Bowl. On the night before the Super Bowl, Falcons safety Eugene Robinson was arrested for solicitation of prostitution. Although he was released from jail and allowed to play the game, he was widely denounced by the press and fans for the incident. Ironically, on the morning of the day Robinson was arrested for the incident, he had received the Bart Starr Award for his "high moral character. Miami became the first Super Bowl host city to have games televised by all four major American broadcast networks. Family Guy would become, at the time, only the fourth series to premiere after the Super Bowl and then have a very successful, lengthy run afterwards. With this appearance, the Broncos became the first team to play in Super Bowls televised on all four major broadcast networks in the United States. The starting lineups were shown

using a virtual TV. To TV viewers, it appeared as if the end zone opened up and a giant TV came up out of the ground. The virtual TV displayed video announcing the starting lineups. Mankind won the title, just seven days after losing it to The Rock at the Royal Rumble. Viewer questions were solicited via the FoxSports. Pregame ceremonies[ edit ] The pregame show, narrated by actress Tori Spelling , depicted the adventure of a Caribbean cruise from its festive departure to its journey to exotic destinations. The show included a performance by KISS , along with their trademark elaborate costumes and theatrical pyrotechnics.

*Commander ArÃ¼n Filitt from Valerian and the City of a Thousand Planets Klaus Adler from Iron Sky Stefano Valentini, Theodore Wallace, and the Administrator f.*

Post Email January 30, Louis Rams and Tennessee Titans at the Georgia Dome in Atlanta is one of the best finishes in the big game ever when the Titans fell 1-yard short of potential overtime, losing as time expired. The Rams remain one of only four teams in NFL history to score more than 30 points twelve separate times in a single season, and quite simply were one of the funnest offense ever to watch. The Titans , were a physical team on both offense and defense with quarterback Steve McNair, running back Eddie George, and defensive end Jevon Kearse. This was only the fourth Super Bowl to be held a week after the conference championship games. The Titans were a wild card team, and had to win that game on what became known as "The Music City Miracle" on a lateral pass. For the first half of the game, the defenses set the tone. Despite out-gaining the Titans â€”89 in the first half, the Rams only had a halftime lead. In the second half, the offensive fireworks started. George then scored from 1-yard out, but Tennessee missed the two-point conversion, making it The Titans would force a punt and then score again on a George two-yard run, making it A Tennessee field goal with 2: Warner and the Rams did what they had done all season, strike on a big play. On the very first play of the possession, Warner faced pressure but threw a strike down field that Bruce took for a yard touchdown. That, however, left McNair and the Titans time to score. McNair drove them all the way from their own yard line with just 1: Louis yard line with incredible plays of escapability and athleticism. With just 6 seconds left in the game and no timeouts remaining, what unfolded would simply become known as "The Tackle". McNair found receiver Kevin Dyson in the middle of the field and when it looked like he would be able to score, Rams linebacker Mike Jones was able to get Dyson be the legs. Dyson tried to stretch the ball past the goal line, but was stopped at the 1-yard line. You can see the whole final drive here: It also prevented the first-ever Super Bowl overtime. But, what a game. And what a game by Warner. He completed 24 out of 45 passes for a Super Bowl record yards and 2 touchdowns and was named the Most Valuable Player. His 45 pass attempts without an interception was also a Super Bowl record. Check out more intriguing moments of sports history in Throwback on ThePostGame.

**Chapter 3 : The Lost State of Franklin**

*Evil Genius from Time Bandits Top Dollar from The Crow Sergeant Gunnery Hartman from Full Metal Jacket Archibald Snatcher from The Boxtrolls Snaptrap & Evil.*

Introduction Atrocities Fatalities Ending Coding Works Cited Notes Introduction During World War II, Japanese occupation whose policies, it must be noted in this study of the impacts of violence on civilian groups, resulted in a devastating famine in [i] effectively ended French Colonial administration of the area known as Indochina, which included present-day Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Various Vietnamese actors contributed to establishing an independent Vietnam, unifying the country and seizing control of the capitol Hanoi. British forces accepted the Japanese surrender south of the 16th parallel and Chinese forces did so north of the line. The post-war transition was managed to allow the French to re-establish control and use force to dislodge the new nationalist government. Over the course of several months armed confrontations broke out across the south, dating as the beginning of the conflict. While talks continued, the key players shifted towards hardline stances. An agreement between Ho and French negotiators of March 6, articulated an idea of shared sovereignty, but was vague and impractical. Atrocities Fighting in developed as a series of skirmishes, escalating in November with a full-scale French assault on the city of Haiphong, where an undetermined number of civilians were killed. As they sought to control rural areas, the Vietminh tried to rely on indoctrination and education programs, but where support faltered, they resorted to coercion and assassination. In the favor of the Vietminh were the strong nationalist and anti-colonialist sentiments of the population. Further, as the Vietminh hid amongst the population, French use of torture, napalm and attacks that often killed civilians, fueled insurgent recruitment. Both sides were now better armed than previously and the scale of battles increased. The Vietminh used terrorist tactics to strike within French-held territory. The US aggressively urged its French allies to adhere to the war effort rather than seek a negotiated solution. The French attempted to progress further in the north, designating Dien Bien Phu as the center of operations to be defended at all costs. The Vietminh, although suffering considerable casualties, achieved an inconceivable at least to the French defeat of the French forces. After cutting off the French base from re-supply, the Vietminh continued to bombard the fortress until May 7, when the French surrendered. Dien Bien Phu was a humiliating and debilitating loss that cost the French 1, men, leaving another 3, to 4, wounded and the remaining 10, taken prisoner. With this decisive victory, new impetus was given to negotiations in Geneva. The Geneva Accords, which established a cease-fire between France and the Viet Minh, also set the conditions of peace. The violence in the North largely occurred as a result of the land reform policies implemented by the communists. Land reform had been a key component of Vietnamese Communists plans, as their prospects rose in the war, particularly with increased aid from Chinese communists and Soviet support, they began to slowly implement land policies. The population of a village would be classified and landowners identified. The ranges that currently exist tend to reflect political preferences of either the government of North Vietnam or its opponents, particularly the United States. When appointed Prime Minister, Diem faced large cohorts that had fought for the French and remained sympathetic to their former colonial power. In the instances of early rural violence in South Vietnam, data is once again difficult to find and verify, however, it is clear that wholesale policies of persecution were implemented as early as Furthermore, there was no ability to appeal as the cases were tried within three days before a military tribunal. However, these estimates combine the number of arrested with those executed and there is no consensus on the numbers of people executed. Data is exceptionally poor for this conflict even in terms of statistics on the number of soldiers killed or the sum total people killed let alone any assessment that disaggregates civilian deaths. An Interdisciplinary Tool, the French government proposed a rough figure of , Vietnamese presumptively includes both civilian and combatant killed during the conflict. Lacina and Gledtich put forward a different number, but do not cite a source nor explain it: French historian Yves Gras, writes [xxix]: He further estimated 58, were killed or disappeared from Vietnamese armed forces. This would leave a rough estimate of ,000 , civilians killed. Stein Tonnesson writes that the war cost 40, lives on the French side, , on the Vietminh side, including , civilians. North Today, conservative

estimates range between 3, and 15, civilians killed from to when the Communist party became increasingly concerned with strengthening political and military support in the south. The North Vietnamese government produced a number of " 2, people killed, whereas U. President Nixon cited 1 million, which should be viewed skeptically given their many efforts to undermine the Communist government. Bernard Fall suggests close to 50, people died; Gerard Tongas argues that as many as , died and Gareth Porter places the number as 1, executions. Information Printing Office, , " Endings When evaluating dynamics surrounding civilian deaths during the post-conflict period it is important to note that both the RVN and Democratic Republic of Vietnam DRV sought to consolidate power and used force to do so. In both cases as well, state-sponsored executions of political opponents were official state policy. In the South, violence against civilians began to temporarily subside by , as the Diem government cracked down on Communist sympathizers. Until , Diem appeared to be winning the battle against communism in the Southern countryside. In fact, his oppressive policies terrorized the countryside and exacerbated the very problem they were intended to solve. Initially, the party in the North sought to pursue political efforts in the South in preparation for the elections that were supposed to be held in . By the end of the NLF had a main force of 5, and roughly 30, guerillas and became increasingly successful at cultivating popular support. In both the north and south, atrocities appear to have declined in . Though the years between and were marked by increased skirmishes in the countryside, and a series of coups in Saigon, it appears that the number of civilian deaths was below 5, per year. This is the only period of time between and where that is the case. Coding We code this case primarily based on the targeting of civilians during the armed conflict, since that is the primary cause of civilian deaths. Hence, it is coded as ending through a defeat of perpetrators by domestic forces and the withdrawal of international forces. We also note that there were multiple victim groups and that the initiator, the Vietnamese forces, were not the primary perpetrator. The post-war period concludes through a process of normalization, but because there are two new regimes in power we do not use this coding which we reserve for cases where the same regime was in power before and through the ending of mass atrocities. Works Cited Banens, Mak. Vietnam in Military Statistics: A History of the Indochina Wars " A Population Survey in Vietnam. The Indochinese Experience of the French and the Americans: Nationalism and Communism in Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. The Atlantic Monthly Press. Anatomy of a War. Lacina, Bethany and Nils Petter Gleditsch. A New Dataset of Battle Deaths. How the War Began. University of California Press. The Vietnam Wars The Indochina War Notes [i] Logevall , He estimates that between ,00 " 1 million people died in the famine; a range that testifies to the poor quality of the data.

**Chapter 4 : Israel/Judah And Assyria | theinnatdunvilla.com**

*Year BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman theinnatdunvilla.com was known at the time as the Year of the Consulship of Rullianus and Mus (or, less frequently, year Ab urbe condita).*

Manwaring and John T. Fishel within the pages of the academic journal *Small Wars and Insurgencies* in Individuals with expertise in one or more of these conflicts were questioned on what the respondent considered significant to its outcome. Through this process, seventy-two different variables were generated. Since its original publication, the SWORD Model has been elaborated on several times by Manwaring and Fishel, and additional insurgency cases have been added to its analysis. Making the Case The SWORD Model, based as it is on a statistical representation of factors across a wide sample of historical insurgencies since the end of the Second World War, offers a real advantage over other historical analytical frameworks in approaching the subject of small wars and insurgencies. The persistent state of discord as to what, in some cases, the facts even are in the historiography of certain conflicts veritably begs for what can be considered a more clinical framework for historical analysis. This, the SWORD Model can provide, because it possesses no loyalty for any of the philosophical or narrative ontologies that consistently intrude on historical analyses of the very conflicts it models. These include such analytical perspectives as the modernist, the Marxist, the post-colonialist, the post-modernist, the revisionist, the Zionist, the post-Zionist, and on and on. Each of these analytical perspectives holds dear to itself a narrative-based ontology which it seeks to promote and defend to the extent that historiography can and does often descend into polemics. Indeed, the commitment of Manwaring and Fishel to the fidelity of their data led them to demand accuracy even when that accuracy might ruffle the feathers and sensibilities of their questionnaire respondents by having to admit to failure and defeat. This is an obvious point, for which there is an equally obvious counterpoint: Moreover, the SWORD Model is freely accessible over the internet, and thus lends itself equally to benefit insurgencies and those who seek to counter them. Such assertions are, of course, insufficient on their own. The remainder of this study will illustrate use of the SWORD Model as a tool of historical analysis with a particular conflict as a case in point. These accretions tend to be made up primarily of attributions of solitary cause as to the failure of the British during the insurgency, as well as political and moralistic commentaries on the conflict itself. These range from such claims as those asserting that it was chiefly the Irgun which drove the British out of Palestine, to others that insist the conflict between the British and the Jews in Mandatory Palestine was largely non-existent and that British failure in the Mandate owed entirely to the irreconcilable nature of Jewish and Arab national aspirations. A Guide to Israeli Military History. Within more general historiography, in addition to rolling the insurgency into the War, politicization is extraordinarily high. This is not surprising, as the Israel-Palestine conflict remains ongoing and shows little sign of resolving in the foreseeable future. It is difficult to overstate the international controversy these scholars precipitated. In contrast, David A. Israeli War of Independence, Terrorist campaigns against Mandate power and each other. Ended with creation of Israel and Israeli defeat of invading Arab armies. Filling in the myriad variables within the SWORD Model with the appropriate data on the conflict is quite revealing, as we shall see. Not only does this process do much to parse the reality behind the various conflicting historical narratives on the matter, it also offers novel insight as to the failure of this counterinsurgency in a historically meaningful way. Of the variables, sixty-three code negatively for counterinsurgency success. A listing of these variables and their coding is provided at the end of this study. Given the spectacular confluence of negatively coding variables in regard to British counterinsurgency praxis during the Jewish Insurgency, a SWORD Model-based monograph fleshing out all of the particulars is ripe for the writing. For our own purposes of utilizing the SWORD Model in historical analysis, however, we turn to the ambiguities its use reveals about the Jewish Insurgency. These ambiguities are important and tend to arise where the interface and designation between Host Government and Intervening Power come into question. An elaboration of these ambiguities reveals systemic problems within the formation of the Mandate for Palestine. Succinctly, ambiguities arise from the fact that the Jewish Agency was designated as a legitimate and integral governing body by Article 4 of the Mandate for Palestine. Since Palestine was meant to be held in trust by the

British, it often qualified as the intervening power on behalf of the Jewish Agency as host government. During the Arab Revolt of 1936-39, the Haganah came to the aid of the British in suppressing Arab insurgents—causing an instance in which the British were the host government and the Jewish Agency was the intervening power. The Haganah worked with and received counterinsurgency training from the British officer Orde Charles Wingate. This was chiefly because the Mandate called for the continuation of the Jewish Agency as the governing body of the Jews in Palestine. While doing away with the Jewish Agency was at times considered, the idea never gained traction. Bizarrely, even had the British disbanded the Jewish Agency, it would have been an insurgent victory by causing an international crisis sufficient to bring the Mandate itself to an end. In this way, it may be inappropriate to question what the British may have done differently to succeed in its counterinsurgency. In the ambiguity of its relationship with the Jewish Agency, the British were essentially on their own, without the cooperation of a host government—and were left with the option of deposing said elected government, one the Mandate tasked them with supporting, as the only possible means of ending the insurgency. The British clearly had neither the means nor the will to do so, to even speak of the substantial financial and political resources abroad operating on behalf of the Jews of Palestine. This suggests that the Mandate as a whole was systemically flawed beyond its own basic functionality. Moderation of Historiographic Narrative Use of the SWORD Model in analysis of the Jewish Insurgency in Mandatory Palestine of has illustrated fundamental ambiguities which rendered effective British counterinsurgency impossible and has offered a novel insight into the systemic impossibility of the British Mandate as an executable institution. For instance, while it may be true that the activities of the Irgun gutted the resolve of the British to retain the Mandate, through their terror campaign and ultimately the reprisal hangings of two British sergeants, the Irgun and Lehi would not have been able to operate at all without the consistent support—in principle if not always in methods—of the Jewish Agency. Rather, the nature of the British Mandate meant that the British and the Jewish Agency were simultaneously co-dependent and at odds. This carries through the overall controversy between these two historiographic camps—which boils down to the status of the nature of the Jewish Agency as either a lawful body or a criminal organization. It is also notable that the implication derived from the SWORD Model analysis that the British Mandate was systemically impossible to execute largely obviates grander historiographic assessments that the British failed in Palestine because of the irreconcilable natures of both Jewish and Arab nationalism. While these nationalisms were almost certainly irreconcilable, as an order of consequence, the systemic flaws take precedence—which is to say that the Mandate would have failed even in the absence of Arab national aspirations. The preceding study has illustrated that the SWORD Model possesses useful functionality in historical analysis, especially in cutting through the historiographic polemics of conflicts which remain contentious. Moving forward, the SWORD Model shows great promise as a tool for historical analysis in addition to its intended design as a guide to counterinsurgency doctrine. Fishel and Max G. University of Oklahoma Press, , 4. Saul Zaka, *Blood in Zion: A guide to Israeli Military History*, Westport: Praeger, ; Other military histories which sidestep the Jewish Insurgency includes: Notably, the listing in Appendix III, entry 3, lists the dates as ranging from—at odds with the listing in Appendix I. The British intervened to protect Jews from Arab rioters on numerous occasions during the 1930s and early 1940s.

**Chapter 5 : Samurai Jack - Season 3 - IMDb**

â€”Pub. L. substituted "fined under this title" for "fined not more than \$5," in closing provisions. â€”Pub. L. amended section generally, designating undesignated pars. as opening provisions, pars. (1) to (9), and closing provisions, and in pars. (1) and (9) inserting reference to United States Trustee.

As the child grows, the house has to be lengthened from mountain to sea in order to contain him. Hina climbs upon the hill to take a look about and is borne off to Molokai to become the wife of the Molokai chief. Her husband appeals to his son Niheu, who sends him to Kana, at the sight of whose eyes the father flees terrified. Kana joins the war party, but twice the weight of his hand sinks canoes prepared by all the canoe builders of Hawaii. Finally Uli digs up the canoe Kau-mai-elieli in the uplands of Paliuli. In vain the prophet Moi, brother of Nuakea, warns the Molokai chief of defeat. The messenger birds Kolea Plover and Ulili Snipe are sent to reconnoiter and the warrior snout-fish Ke-au-leina-kahi or a monster turtle is despatched to destroy the canoe. The warrior is slain with the club Wawa-i-ka-lani and a huge rock rolled p. Niheu lands, breaks down a barricade of ulei and ti leaves, and would have escaped with his mother from the house Hale-uki had not the birds laid hold of his sacred hair and Hina run back when he put up his hands to ward them off. Kana now attempts to raise himself above the hill and the two contestants stretch themselves up into the blue sky. As his feet become plump again with her feeding, Niheu cuts at them with his stone axe to remind him of his task. Uli tells him that the hill Haupu is a giant turtle named Ka-honu-nui-maeleka or -maeaea whose stretching power lies in its flippers. He breaks these off, crushes its back to pieces, and brings Hina back to her husband. From the pieces of the hill Haupu come the turtles today in Hawaiian waters. Haka-lani-leo Listener to the heavenly voice, child of Ku and Uli, weds Haka, ruling chief of Hilo district, and has ten giant sons, then a dwarfish son Niheu with strength and cunning beyond his brothers, and finally Kana, born in the shape of a rope and flung into the pigpen. Uli comes and carries it away to the uplands where she places it in a calabash of water and in a few days it develops into a child and in forty days has acquired forty feet in length and large bright eyes like the moon. Keoloewa abducts the beautiful Hakalanileo while she is out surfing and carries her away in his canoe to Haupu. The husband appeals to her sons, but Niheu is the only one able to tell where she is hidden and as his strength is good only for his own island he is unable to avenge his father on the Molokai chief. Kana appears among them in the form of a child and easily catches in his arms a great fish over which they are contesting in strength. His brothers bind him, but Uli appears and at her bidding he breaks the bonds. Niheu is now encouraged by this new supporter to attempt the Molokai expedition. In two days all is complete. Kana in rope form joins Niheu for the launching and allows the canoes to run so swiftly over the shoulders of the giant brothers that all are knocked down and crushed to death. With a single helper called Stone the two brothers set out. Stone kills the fish, Niheu fails when five hairs are pulled from his head, and Kana tries the stretching contest with the hill Haupu, using each of his five bodies in succession--human, rope, convolvulus vine, banana, and spider web. Fed and instructed by Uli, as in the other version, he crushes the backs of the turtles and so breaks their stretching power. The deserted husband goes to seek a strong man to restore his wife to him but finds even such kupua heroes as Kamalalawalu, Niuloihiki, Kaulu, and Lonokaeho unequal to the task. His kupua son Niheu fails also in bush-pulling and canoe-building tests, but his son Kana merely scratches about in the sand and a double canoe called Kaumueli is ready to set sail. In the morning they free the canoe from en-tangling trees. Niheu, however, fails to capture his mother and the stretching contest follows. When these trees are destroyed the power of Haupu is ended. The swimming hill Haupu as the means of the abduction has parallels in other groups. It goes away to Samoa, its top covered with sweet-smelling herbs. Hina moves her sleeping mat to the rock and is carried back to the Tongan chief. The fact that the word moku, meaning "cut off," is used for both an island and a ship may have given impulse to this myth of the navigable island. The Maori Nga-i-tahu tradition is that "some of the mountains which we now see were ships in days gone by. A note in Malo records an enigmatical folk-tale about the hill Haupu to the effect that the hill sinks and rises again due to the movements of a giant turtle, and only by killing the turtle can the disturbance be stopped. Mo-i, the kupua ruler of Molokai, refuses to do this and the plovers accordingly tear out his eyes

and are banished to the barren hill of Maakuewa. When an earthquake occurs it clasps the rock, otherwise the island would go under. There was a great convulsion of the earth and the land came away in the shape of a great fish which swallowed the girl and became possessed by her spirit, and it swam away and formed the island of Tahiti. In order to make the land stable its sinews must be cut. In San Cristoval two serpents have a stretching contest. The god Tui Vutu runs after him, wins in a stretching contest, and brings back the ornament. Hawaiians call by the name niheu sand crab a special method of head dressing, skewered on top, and plastered with red clay alaea such as is worn by the impersonator of deity who accompanies the kahuna when he removes the tapu and purifies the land during the ceremonies accompanying the erection of a luakini heiau. A kupua champion like Kana is represented with the powers of stretching to the heavens and terrifying by his gaze. Like Kana he is born in nonhuman form and preserved by a supernatural relative who recognizes him as a god. He develops human form and, in these South Sea stories, must be at once fed with human food and provided with a loincloth before he is able to live among men as in similar Hawaiian stories the ceremony of incision is performed in the heiau. He obtains a weapon and a canoe famous in story. He serves as a champion against enemies who have terrorized the country. In many kupua legends he himself becomes a terror and his death is sought even by those he has protected. The Hiro legend in the middle islands contains some of these traits. He lives at Uporu on Tahiti with his maternal grandmother Cave. The clan inimical to him he crushes to death by sending the canoe along their shoulders at the launching. He is poet, warrior, navigator. His name occurs in the genealogies of chiefs. He lives in the mountains of Tahiti and his food consists in edible fernroot and fresh-water fish. His canoe is named Te-ivi-i-kaua. He weds Ata-nui and has a son named The-double-headed. Ono is born in the form of an egg to Kua-iana-nei when her husband Tana-oa-kauhue is slain by her second husband Aio. His grandfathers Iipo and Iiao learn this in a dream and rear Ono on air. Two of his brothers in succession are sent with offerings of fish to their grandparents. They eat the fish on the way, and Ono kills them and tears out their eyes, but subsequently restores them to life. In human form Ono makes a great catch of fish. He is girded with a loincloth and engages in wrestling matches, in which he kills Na-mahi-a-Tanaoa at Taaoa and Na-mahi-o-tu-Fiti, brother of his Fijian wife Peautona, at Atuona. The Atuona people try to put him to death. They set him tasks such as lifting a rock from a pit and cutting down a giant tree, both of which he easily performs and escapes their designs for putting him to death while so engaged. He bids them cast him into the sea, where he is caught in a net and his head cut off. The body remains as a coral formation off the coast. He goes again to live with his grand-fathers. He sleeps and they plant a tree over him and flee in fear. While he sleeps darkness reigns; when he stands up his head towers above the clouds and it is light. In human proportions once more he contends with two magicians in magic and gets possession of the island of Mohotani, where he dwells thereafter. He is discovered in the cave living upon stones, which he alternately p. When he is brought out before the people his head towers above the clouds. His weapon is the great spear Ruaipaoa. No one can budge the ship Aere in which they are to sail until he gives a shove. When he shows himself his head towers to the skies. They offer him a royal name, but he calls himself Maui-tua, Maui-aro Backwoodsman in front, -behind. In a wrestling match he overcomes his warrior mother. The terrified father attempts to have him killed by throwing stones down upon him, all of which he catches in his hands. Ono comes from the land whence came an ironwood tree to the valley of Angaruaau which all have tried in vain to cut down to make weapons out of the wood. With his spade Rua-i-paku he kills the boar after uprooting the tree, and carves from the wood the weapons of today. From the chips spring more iron-wood trees. In a chant the destruction of Nukuhiva is lamented. Foouma is a tall boy who can walk across the sea. He is brought up in a house built in the bush and grows a fathom each year up to eight fathoms. He overthrows the people who have exacted tribute from his relatives and sets up and defends a ruling chief. Apakura is descended from Kae and his wife from the island of women. She has a kupua brother called Pakaha-ima-oa The long-armed one with fear-compelling eyes or Haa-tau-niva. Without his help, as in the Kana story, the other brother who takes up her cause is unable to provide a canoe for the journey of vengeance. Although the motive for revenge varies, the abduction of a wife as against the death of a young relative, the action of these stories follows exactly the same pattern, analyzed as follows: A Search for a champion; A1 one champion after another discarded; A2 a long-armed fierce-eyed champion discovered. B Building of war canoes; B1

unsuccessful without aid of the champion; B2 or some supernatural helper. C Prophetic warnings disregarded by the enemy. D Outguards of the enemy met and destroyed one by one. E Defeat and death of the enemy; E1 after a stretching contest. Te-hina-tu-o-kae, chief of Taaroa, has eight children only two of whom have natural forms. The two human children are Apekua called Peikua and the youngest son E-tia-i-te-toua. Apekua seeks revenge, but each of her brothers turns a deaf ear to her plea until she comes to E-tia-i-te-toua, who arouses the allied tribes and sets out to build a great war canoe.

**Chapter 6 : [USC07] 18 USC Ch. FRAUD AND FALSE STATEMENTS**

*Amendment by Pub. L. effective Sept. 13, , see section (d) of Pub. L. , set out as a note under section 13 of this title. carries any merchandise through the same, in.*

Related Media Early Periodâ€” The homeland of Assyria was in the northeast corner of the Fertile Crescent where the Tigris River flows southward across the plains, and the mountains of Kurdistan loom up in the background. The city which gave its name to the country and empire, even as it took its own name from the national god, was Ashur. It was located strategically on a low bluff on the right bank of the Tigris at a place now called Qalat Sharqat cf. These were interrupted by the rise of the Hittite state. There is a governor from the neo-Sumerian period ruling in Assyria B. He may have moved against Babylon. At any rate, he captured a town on the Tigris River which opened up Assyria to him. Assyria had just regained her independence from the south. From his Assyrian throne, he moved west and eventually conquered Mari. The whole of upper Mesopotamia was now in his control and the Cappadocian colonies began to show renewed activity. His son, Ishme-Dagon, was able to retain only Assyria. Mari fell back to the original Amorite dynasty through Zimrilim. The Period of Decline B. During this period, Assyria was dominated by others. Mitanni seems to have controlled Assyria see Unit 9 for Mitanni. Mitanni was defeated by the Hittites B. The Middle Kingdom B. The Middle Assyrian Kingdom arose in the 14th and 13th centuries. It was reconstituted about B. Names appear here which are better known in the New Assyrian Kingdom: There was a decline from to B. Assyria rose to the height of its power at the time of the New Kingdom. The Assyrians subjugated all of Mesopotamia, including Babylonia, and the border regions. They also extended their rule over a part of Asia Minor, all Syria, and, for a while, even over Egypt. They conquered Syria and Palestine, as well as other lands, and undertook frequent campaigns there. They include Shalmaneser V B. ANE who undertook several campaigns against Egypt and occupied the Delta and the old royal city of Memphis. The last goal of Assyrian expansion, the overthrow of Egypt, was brought very close. This decline came about swiftly under his successors. Major Assyrian Kings in the New Kingdom. He established a ferocious reputation. His capital was at Calneh Nimrud. Most of his work was done at the acropolis. The outstanding discovery was the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal II. It contained huge winged bulls and human figures. It was almost lost at sea in a storm. Shalmaneser III B. Sixth year B. I crossed the Tigris and approached the towns of Giammu on the river Balihâ€”I departed from Aleppo and approached the two towns of Irhuleni from Hamath. I departed from Arganaâ€”and approached the city of Karkara. I destroyed, tore down and burned down Karkara, his royal residence. They rose against me [for a] decisive battle. I fought with them with the support of the mighty forces of Ashur, which Ashur, my lord, has given to me, and the strong weapons which Nergal, my leader, has presented to me, and I did inflict a defeat upon them between the towns Karkara and Gilzau. I slew 14, of their soldiers with the sword, descending upon them like Adad when he makes a rainstorm pour down. I spread their corpses everywhere , filling the entire plain with their widely scattered fleeing soldiers. During the battle I made their blood flow down the hur-pa-lu of the district. These twelve kings decided that they needed to put a stop to the westward expansion of the Assyrians. Ahab of Israel and Hadad-ezer of Damascus, normally bitter enemies, joined the coalition as allies. Shalmaneser claimed complete victory, but it was several years before he returned. Jehoahaz was ruling in the north and Joash in the south. I ordered the numerous army of Assyria to march against Palestine. I crossed the Euphrates at its flood. As to the numerous hostile kings who had rebelled in the time of my father Shamshi-Adad V and had wi[th held] their regular tributes â€”I received all the tributes [â€”] which they brought to Assyria. I then ordered [to march] against the country Damascus. One hundred talents of gold corresponding to one thousand talents of [silver], 60 talentsâ€”[I received as his tribute]. We read in 2 Kings ANE This monarch brought Assyria to new life. Isaiah, in chapter 1, uses language to describe the state of Judah that sounds as though they have undergone a siege. The question is of what devastation does this speak? An officer of mine I installed as governor over them. I returned him to his place [and imposed tribute upon him, to wit: Israel [Omri land], all its inhabitants and their possessions I led to Assyria. The usual interpretation is that Syria and Ephraim are forming an anti-Assyrian coalition and do not

dare leave their southern flank uncommitted. Kings 2 Kings They were subsequently released under the prophecy of a certain Oded. It was at this point that Isaiah confronted Ahaz and challenged him to trust in Yahweh, but Ahaz has already made up his mind to go to Assyria 2 Kings This meant that Ahaz and Judah became vassals of Assyria and also subordinated themselves to the gods of Assyria. The sequence of events must have been something like this: However, the goal of defeating Jerusalem and Ahaz directly so as to put an anti-Assyrian on the throne failed. Consequently, Syria and Ephraim had decided to come back later to complete the task. This was what frightened Ahaz and his advisers so badly that they sent to Tiglath-pileser for help. I brought away as prisoners of its inhabitants with their possessionsâ€”their large and small cattleâ€”of the 16 districts of the country of Damascus I destroyed making them look like hills of ruined cities over which the flood had swept â€”Israelâ€”all its inhabitants and their possessions I led to Assyria. They overthrew their king Pekah and I placed Hoshea as king over them. I received from them 10 talents of gold, ? The Bible says 2 Kings Then Hoshea the son of Elah made a conspiracy against Pekah the son of Remaliah and struck him down, and slew him and reigned in his stead. Hoshea sat on the Israelite throne at the pleasure of Assyria. Whoever he was, he was in no position to oppose Assyria, and Hoshea was left twisting in the wind. Shalmaneser apparently began the siege, and Sargon II finished it when Shalmaneser died. Sargon II B. I formed from among them a contingent of 50 chariots and made remaining inhabitants assume their social positions. I installed over them an officer of mine and imposed upon them the tribute of the former king. Hanno, I captured personally. As Finegan suggests, Sargon may have come to the throne on the heels of the defeat of Samaria and carried out the deportation begun by Shalmaneser V. Sargon put down a rebellion in Ashdod. Shabako, the Nubian, was ruling Egypt at that time. Isaiah used this incident to show Judah the utter futility of expecting Egypt to give them help against Assyria. Then they shall be dismayed and ashamed because of Cush their hope and Egypt their boast. Sennacherib ruled at the end of the eighth century and beginning of the seventh. The northern kingdom exists no more and Hezekiah is on the throne in Judah as an unwilling vassal of Sennacherib. Isaiah has been trying to get the Judeans to trust in Yahweh for deliverance, and that is what happened in B. I set Sharruludari, son of Rukibtu, their former king, over the inhabitants of Ashkelon and imposed upon him the payment of tribute and of presents due to me as overlordâ€”and he now pulls the straps of my yoke! In the plain of Eltekah, their battle lines were drawn up against me and they sharpened their weapons. In the melee of the battle, I personally captured alive the Egyptian charioteers with the ir princes and also the charioteers of the king of Ethiopia. I besieged Eltekah and Timnah, conquered them and carried their spoils away. I assaulted Ekron and killed the officials and patricians who had committed the crime and hung their bodies on poles surrounding the city. The common citizens who were guilty of minor crimes, I considered prisoners of war. The rest of them, those who were not accused of crimes and misbehavior, I released.

## Chapter 7 : The Congo: From Leopold to Kabila: A People's History - Georges Nzongola-Ntalaja - Google

*Amendment by Pub. L. effective Sept. 13, , see section (d) of Pub. L. , set out as a note under section 13 of this title. Effective Date of Amendment Amendment by act June 30, , effective July 1, , see section 2(d) of act June 30, , set out as a note under section of Title 19, Customs Duties.*

## Chapter 8 : [USC10] 18 USC Ch. CUSTOMS

*" V - On the defeat of the DÃ¢nava forces of Mahisa " VI - On the Deva DÃ¢nava fight*

## Chapter 9 : Hawaiian Mythology: Part Four. Heroes and Lovers in Fiction: XXXIII. The Kana Legend

*Super Bowl XXXIII was an American football game played between the American Football Conference (AFC) champion Denver Broncos and the National Football Conference (NFC) champion Atlanta Falcons to decide the National Football League (NFL) champion for the season.*