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Chapter 1 : Amicus, the Friendly Face of Fear | The Dark Side

For Syrian Refugees, He Is a Friendly Face in a Strange New Land According to the United Nations, more than 11 million Syrians have been displaced due to Syria's civil war. Seeking safety, these refugees are resettling in numerous countries around the world.

Share via Email The Ankole longhorn of western Uganda are being replaced with industrial species that produce more milk and meat but are more susceptible to disease. But after flourishing for almost 10, years, the Ankole have begun to rapidly disappear. Farmland is dwindling in Uganda due to the expanding human population, and Ankole require vast areas to graze. Local herders have responded to the pressure by replacing them, cross-breeding Ankole cattle with industrial species such as the European Holstein. But while these hybrids gain favourable genetic traits from the Holstein, producing more milk and meat, and requiring less land to keep, there is a hidden cost. The genetic adaptations which enabled the Ankole to survive in such a harsh climate are diluted in the new hybrids, which lack the immune capabilities to resist local diseases. Instead of reaping profits, the herders now spend much of their money on antibiotics and pesticides to keep the animals healthy. In Burkina Faso, farmers who made similar decisions in recent years have lost almost all of their livestock to disease. Across the UK and much of the rest of the world, the cattle farming industry is facing increasing challenges due to environmental pressures as well as the consequences of genetic selection programmes aimed at increasing income. Research has shown that between and , nearly native livestock breeds worldwide became extinct, as farmers attempted to boost falling profit margins by either cross-breeding or replacing them altogether with a small handful of industrial breeds. Ginja estimates that for breeds like the Holstein, millions of these cows originate from a mere handful of bulls. Over the past 15 years, this has been exacerbated by the advent of genomic sequencing. Breeders can now specifically select cattle with combinations of genes that are known to optimise milk and meat production, and because these are the only animals in the herd that are allowed to mate, over time the entire population becomes descended from a few individuals. This year scientists from the Netherlands published a study showing that genetic diversity in Dutch cattle populations has dropped alarmingly over the past three decades due to such breeding programmes. But because breeders are solely prioritising genes which improve milk and meat yields, any unusual genes which may have offered immune protection against infections become lost. In addition, inherited disorders caused by a single mutation are far more common, as all the animals are effectively related. A common problem for Holstein cattle breeders is Bovine leukocyte adhesion deficiency Blad which can spread from one individual bull. Cattle with Blad are prone to recurrent infections and heal very slowly. They become too extreme. The key is recognising there are limits which are not to be passed. They also buy frozen semen from different banks across Europe, which contains the original genetic material of the species, and inject that into females in the herd at regular intervals to try to maintain the genetic diversity at a certain level. This means that keeping cattle farming economically viable is a very fine balance. As an example, one study last year showed that while the volume of milk produced by European dairy farms had increased in recent years, profit margins had fallen as production costs - ranging from labour resources to cattle feed â€” were rising far faster than milk prices. As a result of this, any unforeseen events can cause major problems. They have been forced to spend heavily on air conditioning units to regulate the temperature and humidity for their herds. But the artificial cooling also costs a lot. The economic returns are not viable, and the carbon footprint from rearing them is extremely high due to the large amounts of land they need. An advantage of breeds like the Holstein is that they require relatively little space. From a carbon perspective, the most environmentally friendly way to farm cattle is intensively with industrial breeds. These tools are increasingly able to be used to identify other important traits, for example combinations of genes relating to heat tolerance and the immune system. This could help industrial breeds deal more rapidly with environmental change, as well as produce sufficient milk and meat. However, Bruford points out that implementing these strategies will take careful planning and may need to be regulated by national authorities to ensure that the cattle farming industry survives in the long-term.

Chapter 2 : A Bizarre Dragonfly Behavior | The Dragonfly Woman

According to the United Nations, more than 11 million Syrians have been displaced due to Syria's civil war. Seeking safety, these refugees are resettling in numerous countries around the world.

Arrows represent general pattern of the migration of Tai-speaking tribes along the rivers and over the lower passes. Khmer people established Khmer empire centered in Angkor in the 9th century. While there are many assumptions regarding the origin of Tai peoples, David K. Initial states of Thailand States in the Indochinese peninsula in the late 13th century. After the decline of the Khmer Empire and Kingdom of Pagan in the early 13th century, various states thrived in their place. The domains of Tai people existed from the northeast of present-day India to the north of present-day Laos and to the Malay peninsula. During the 13th century, Tai people have already settled in the core land of Dvaravati and Lavo Kingdom to Nakhon Si Thammarat in the south. There are, however, no records detailing the arrival of the Tais. He later crowned himself the first king of Sukhothai Kingdom in Mainstream Thai historians count Sukhothai as the first kingdom of Thai people. Sukhothai expanded furthest during the reign of Ram Khamhaeng â€" However, it was mostly a network of local lords who swore fealty to Sukhothai, not directly controlled by it. He is believed to invent Thai script and Thai ceramics was an important export goods in his era. To the north, Mangrai who descended from a local ruler linage of Ngoenyang , founded the kingdom of Lan Na in , centered in Chiang Mai. He unified the surrounding area and his dynasty would rule the kingdom continuously for the next two centuries. He also created a network of alliance through political alliance to the east and north of Mekong. Ayutthaya Kingdom Main articles: Ayutthaya Kingdom and Thonburi Kingdom According to the most widely accepted version of its origin, Ayutthaya Kingdom rose from the earlier, nearby Lavo Kingdom and Suvarnabhumi with Uthong as its first king. Ayutthaya was a patchwork of self-governing principalities and tributary provinces owing allegiance to the king of Ayutthaya under mandala system. Its initial expansion is through conquest and political marriage. Before the end of the 15th century, Ayutthaya invaded Khmer Empire twice and sacked its capital Angkor. Ayutthaya then became a regional great power in place of Khmer Empire. Constant interference of Sukhothai effectively made it a vassal state of Ayutthaya and was finally incorporated in to the kingdom. Ayutthaya was interested in Malay peninsula but failed to conquer Malacca Sultanate which was supported by Chinese Ming Dynasty. Siamese envoys presenting letter to Pope Innocent XI , European contact and trade started in the early 16th century, with the envoy of Portuguese duke Afonso de Albuquerque in , followed by the French, Dutch, and English. Multiple war with its ruling dynasty Taungoo Dynasty starting in the s in the reign of Tabinshwehti and Bayinnaung were ultimately ended with capture of the capital in Then was a period of brief vassalage to Burma until Naresuan proclaimed independence in Ayutthaya then seek to improve relations with European powers for many successive reigns. However, overall relations remain stable with French missionaries still active in preaching Christianity. Anarchy followed destruction of the former capital, with its territories split into five different factions, each controlled by a warlord. Taksin rose to power and proclaimed Thonburi as temporary capital in the same year. He also quickly subdued the other warlords. His forces engaged in wars with Burma, Laos, and Cambodia, which successfully drove the Burmese out of Lan Na in , captured Vientiane in and tried to install a pro-Thai king in Cambodia in the s. In his final years there was a coup which was caused by his supposedly "insanity," and eventually Taksin and his sons were executed by longtime companion General Chao Phraya Chakri future Rama I. Modernization and centralization Main article: Rattanakosin Kingdom Siamese territorial concessions to Britain and France by year Under Rama I , Rattanakosin successfully defended against Burmese attacks and put an end to Burmese invasion. He also created overlordship over large portions of Laos and Cambodia. In , John Crawfurd was sent on a mission to negotiate a new trade agreement with Siam â€" the first sign of an issue which was to dominate 19th-century Siamese politics. Anouvong of Vientiane, who misunderstood that Britain was about to attack Bangkok, started the Lao rebellion in and was defeated. Vientiane was destroyed and a large number of Lao people was relocated to Khorat Plateau as the result. Bangkok also waged multiple wars with Vietnam , where Bangkok successfully regained influence over Cambodia. However, Thailand is the only Southeast

Asian nation to never have been colonized by any Western power, [35] in part because Britain and France agreed in to make the Chao Phraya valley their buffer state. Chulalongkorn introduced the Monthon system, where centralized officials were sent to oversee the entire land, thus effectively ending the power of all local dynasties. There were also major concessions to France and Britain, most notably the loss of a large protectorate territory east of the Mekong composed of present-day Laos and Cambodia and the ceding of four Malay provinces to Britain in Anglo-Siamese Treaty of The bloodless revolution took place in carried out by the Khana Ratsadon group of military and civilian officials resulted in a transition of power, when King Prajadhipok was forced to grant the people of Siam their first constitution, thereby ending centuries of absolute monarchy. His conflicting view with the government led to abdication. The government selected Ananda Mahidol to be the new king. Later that decade, the military wing of Khana Ratsadon came to dominate Siamese politics. Field Marshall Plaek Phibunsongkhram built fascism , and decreed cultural mandates which changed the name of the kingdom to "Thailand" and affected many aspects of daily life. After France was conquered by Nazi Germany in June , Thailand took the opportunity to retake territories conceded to the French many decades earlier, which Thailand won the majority of the battles. The conflict came to an end with Japanese mediation. On December 7, , the Empire of Japan launched an invasion of Thailand , and fighting broke out shortly before Phibun ordered an armistice. Japan was granted free passage, and on December 21, Thailand and Japan signed a military alliance with a secret protocol, wherein Tokyo agreed to help Thailand regain territories lost to the British and French. Coronation of Bhumibol Adulyadej. In June , young King Ananda was found dead under mysterious circumstances. His younger brother Bhumibol Adulyadej succeeded the throne. Military dictatorships at the time were supported by US government, and Thailand joined anti-communist measures in the region alongside the US, most notably participation in the Vietnam War between and The period brought about increasing modernisation and Westernisation. Internal conflict regarding economic difficulties which began in led to Thai popular uprising , an important event in Thai modern history. Contemporary history United Front for Democracy Against Dictatorship , Red Shirts, protest in Constant unrest and instability, as well as fear of communist takeover after Fall of Saigon , made some ultra-right groups brand increasingly leftist students as communists. This culminated in Thammasat University massacre in October Another coup in the following year installed a more moderate government, which offered amnesty to communist fighters in The Party abandoned the insurgency by Thailand had its first elected Prime Minister in This caused a popular demonstration in Bangkok, which ended with a military crackdown. Bhumibol intervened in the event and Suchinda then resigned.

Chapter 3 : Thailand - Wikipedia

For Syrian Refugees, He Is a Friendly Face in a Strange New Land According to the United Nations, more than 11 million Syrians have been displaced due to Syria's civil war.

The Blood Of The Earth: In this photo, Haitian farmers maximize productivity in small lots by utilizing a technique â€" adapted from Nicaragua â€" of planting in recycled tires. Yesterday, January 12, on the sixth anniversary of the 7. Among the risks and catastrophes the peasants confront are lack of quality and quantity in food production, and their right to live as human beings. They also face a challenge in accessing the basic resources they need to produce, especially seeds and water. The biggest problem has to do with access to land. Land defines social relations and economic systems in communities and countries. The right to land is linked with the agricultural system peasants want and to the kind of economic model that can buttress it. We see this in Haiti as all over in Latin America, Africa, and other parts the world. That model has to be family-oriented, peasant-oriented, and ecological. It has to adequately address questions of land ownership, of what and how peasants produce, of all the questions linked to their future and the future of the planet. Today, all of this is greatly threatened by the agro-industrial model of production, within the broader model of capitalist production that threatens life itself. Even though Haiti has a specific history, it must nonetheless be placed in a context of global forces. These processes have been more acute in Haiti than in many countries, being an area that â€" since with the arrival of Columbus â€" was subjugated sequentially by Spain, France and others in the triangular trade between Europe, Africa, and the Americas. The colonizers used Indians first, replacing them with Africans next, to work the land as slaves and produce great wealth. In , we had a slave revolt driven by two major demands: The struggles of the dominated were to achieve control over their lives, the land, their own production processes, their own economy and, ultimately, the political independence of country. Since [the liberation from both France and enslavement in] , we have seen a fight between two models of production. One was driven by the generals promoting large plantations, producing for export to generate income while disregarding the needs of the local population to achieve food sovereignty. This led to the exploitation of the peasantry, and their spiraling fall into poverty. This also led to more resistance resulting, as one example, in the rise of the peasant leader Jean-Jacques Acaau in Through the 19th and 20th Centuries, the resistance was met with massacres. This happened, for instance, in in the area of Jean-Rabel [when landowners and hired goons killed peasants in one day] and Piatre [when paid killers assassinated 11 people in one day in]. Global forces have continued to control land ownership and agriculture. These actors have made land into a resource that has to be controlled as a central nexus of all processes of production. They have pushed small producers, peasants, and even states out of the way. Anti-Peasant Government Programs The current [Martelly] government is fundamentally anti-peasantry, returning the peasantry to slavery without control over their own means of production, and without the necessary tools to be an actor in the social and economic life of the nation. Beyond tourism, a second target area is exploitation of mines. The World Bank has helped draft a mining law would benefit multinational companies â€" American, Canadian, European and others â€" and displace an unknown number of peasants. The third area has to do with the creation of free-trade agricultural zones to seize the land from peasants for the benefit of investors. Peasants who used to cultivate the land to make a living are reduced to finding daily work in the free trade zone for a few dollars a day. Even with their simple tools, peasants play an important role in the economy of the country. Yet they are treated dismissively as poor country cousins. Another example is in Maribahou, in the North East where Codevi, a Dominican outfit, created a free trade zone. In Caracol, with the displacement of the peasants in a most fertile area, hunger has grown. The government has abandoned any idea of agrarian reform, contrary to the demands of the peasants. Instead, through land ownership reform, the government is aiming at the expulsion of the peasantry with violence. They are planning to seize the land and eliminate the actors that have prevented the economy and country from sinking since The Need for Democracy in Land and Agricultural Policy Peasant groups are fighting to protect their rights, to get land, to undo the public policies being adopted by the government. They are working to defend a peasant-, family-oriented and ecological agriculture, to

promote food sovereignty, and to fight rural poverty through economic and social policies. The mobilizations that have taken place since are to do away with multinational organizations and companies working endlessly to be the lords and masters of the land. The mobilizations are to let the citizens take control of the country and draft public policies to satisfy their demands. These include the right to land, water, seeds, local markets, food; and to reshaping the connection between agriculture and the larger economy. We need to create strong organizations and networks to empower people so they can serve their role as citizens and have democratic control of public policies. These organizations and networks must link with their counterparts everywhere to promote food sovereignty in global public economic policy. Source Article from https:

Chapter 4 : U.S. News | Latest National News, Videos & Photos - ABC News - ABC News

Written 10 months ago by Guest Blogger. Welcome to the Happy Place - an Instagram friendly pop-up museum launched on November 20th in LA's Art District inside a massive 20, sq ft space colored in Gen Z's favorite bright yellow - a color meant to evoke happiness, laughter, and cheerfulness.

Smith on November 11, If my people who are called by my name humble themselves, and pray and seek my face and turn from their wicked ways, then I will hear from heaven and will forgive their sin and heal their land. Most involve requests for investigations, new policies or codes. The only ones who can take action that will truly reform the Church and restore trust to the episcopacy are the bishops. Most of them likely are not in any immediate way responsible for the presence and corrosive influence of unchaste priests. They understandably fear losing many priests were they to address the problem, for they would have an even harder time making sure the sacraments are readily available than they do now. Moreover, many of the laity would prefer to have corrupt priests than to make the sacrifice of attending Mass in an unfamiliar parish or one at a distance. This proposal is directed to bishops. The problem is so wide and deep and the diocesan culture so ill equipped to handle the problem that reform requires unprecedented and radical measures. While it is foolish to be truly optimistic, I believe the measures laid out below could work. It requires, though, that the bishops be humble and courageous in ways that have been expected of few people ever. What I am proposing is that bishops admit to the mistakes they have made â€" indeed, the sins they have committed â€" in the governance of the Church in respect to priestly sexual misconduct. I apologize for the boldness and even presumptuousness in making this proposal but we laity love our Church and our bishops, so in these desperate times we must be willing to take unusual steps. It may be some small comfort that likely there are very few bishops who have not been complicit in some way in respect to the sexual abuse crisis; thus bishops can take strength from the fact that large numbers of them should be subjecting themselves to this penitential exercise. I do not propose that bishops resign unless they themselves are engaged in sexual misconduct and unwilling to reform. I do not propose that those who have failed in their duties resign, unless their failure is of such a magnitude that trust cannot possibly be restored. It is my hope that bishops will do an honest accounting of their behavior, ask pardon of God and forgiveness from those whom they have offended, do appropriate penance and resolve to change course suggestions for suitable changes, below. Examination of Conscience Among the questions the bishops should ask themselves before the Lord, in a sincere examination of conscience, are these. Have I failed to oppose the advancement of such a priest? Have I required subordinates to do so in order to protect my own reputation and distance myself from the problem? Making a public accounting of these failures would be an excellent way to clear the board. Practical Purifying Action But then, action corresponding to those admissions must be undertaken, action that would purify the presbyterate. Bishops should offer to help such men find employment in the secular world and to provide funding at a reasonable level to help them during the transition period gain the education or training needed. Bishops should offer to those living unchaste lives but who want to repent and reform, help in doing so, whether that involves counseling, effective modes of accountability, a lengthy retreat, or training in acquiring the virtue of chastity. Bishops should invite their priests to approach them voluntarily to pursue either of the above paths. In every way the bishops should deal with their priests as a father would. Laity assistance would help restore the confidence in the bishops. Bishops should set up lay boards to assist them in this fashion for the future. Common sense measures should also be taken to ensure that seminaries are safe places for their seminarians and that they are formed in the virtue of chastity. We recommend that bishops initiate a year dedicated to recommitting their presbyterate to chaste celibacy in order to help their priests achieve intimacy with Jesus and be the priests Jesus wants them to be. One such program could be based upon the recommendations in the book In Sinu Jesu: This book is a record of private locutions to a Benedictine priest by Jesus and the Blessed Mother who implore the author and other priests to do reparation for impure priests. Here is a typical passage: I am about to renew the priesthood of My Church in holiness. I am very close to cleansing My priests of the impurities that defile them. Soon, very soon, I will pour out graces of spiritual healing upon all My priests. I

will separate those who will accept the gift of My divine friendship from those who will harden their hearts against me. To the first I will give a radiant holiness like that of John and of My apostles in the beginning. From the others I will take away even what they think they have. It must be so. I want the priests of My Church clean in heart and faithful in responding to the immense love with which I have loved each one of them and chosen each one for Myself and for the realization of the designs of My Heart. Those who do not live in My friendship betray Me and impede My work. They detract from the beauty of holiness that I would see shine in my Church. I weep over the hardness of heart, and My Immaculate Mother, their sorrowing Mother weeps with Me over them. All priests meet on Thursday evening in the Cathedral with the bishop if possible, or at several churches in accessible locations with the bishop rotating between them. They pray vespers together. They have time for confessions. They have mass and an hour of adoration with some passages read from In Sinu Jesu. They share a simple meal together. Bishops should also consider modifying their living arrangements and life-styles and to ask their priests to do the same in order to model more truly the way of the Lord Jesus. Who shall ascend the hill of the LORD? And who shall stand in his holy place? He who has clean hands and a pure heart, who does not lift up his soul to what is false and does not swear deceitfully. Such is the generation of those who seek him, who seek the face of the God of Jacob. Please send a copy of this by email or snail mail to your bishop and also a copy of or a link to the document:

Chapter 5 : Family Friendly Festival | Lekkerland Carnival

3: to meet face-to-face or in competition The team will face a tough opponent in its next game. 4 a: to stand or sit with the face toward The teacher faced the class.

Use[edit] Land mines were designed for two main uses: To act as passive area-denial weapons to deny the enemy use of valuable terrain, resources or facilities when active defense of the area is not desirable or possible. Land mines are currently used in large quantities mostly for this first purpose, thus their widespread use in the demilitarized zones DMZs of likely flashpoints such as Cyprus , Afghanistan and Korea. As of , the only governments that still laid land mines were Myanmar in its internal conflict , and Syria in its civil war. Explosive land mines were used in by the Chinese during the Song dynasty against an assault of the Mongols , who were besieging a city in southern China. The invention of this detonated "enormous bomb" was credited to one Lou Qianxia of the 13th century. These mines are mostly installed at frontier gates and passes. Pieces of bamboo are sawn into sections nine feet in length, all septa in the bamboo being removed, save only the last; and it is then bandaged round with fresh cow-hide tape. Boiling oil is next poured into the tube and left there for some time before being removed. The fuse starts from the bottom of the tube , and black powder is compressed into it to form an explosive mine. The gunpowder fills up eight-tenths of the tube, while lead or iron pellets take up the rest of the space; then the open end is sealed with wax. A trench five feet in depth is dug for the mines to be concealed. The fuse is connected to a firing device which ignites them when disturbed. At Augsburg in , a German military engineer by the name of Samuel Zimmermann invented an extremely effective mine known as the Fladdermine. It consisted of a fougasse or later, sometimes a shell fougasse, that is, a fougasse loaded not with stones but with early black powder mortar shells, similar to large black powder hand grenades activated by a snaphance or flintlock mechanism connected to a tripwire on the surface. Combining the effects of a tripwire activated bounding fragmentation mine with a cluster bomb , it was devastating to massed attackers but required high maintenance due to the susceptibility of black powder to dampness. Consequently, it was mainly employed in the defenses of major fortifications, in which role it continued to be used until the s. Known in French as fougasse , the term is sometimes still used in the present day to describe such devices. This technique was used in several European wars of the eighteenth century, the American Revolution , and the American Civil War. The first modern mechanically fused high explosive anti-personnel land mines were created by Confederate troops of Brigadier General Gabriel J. Rains during the Battle of Yorktown in As a Captain, Rains had earlier employed explosive booby traps during the Seminole Wars in Florida in Many of these designs were improvised in the field, especially from explosive shells, but by the end of the war nearly 2, standard pattern "Rains mines" had been deployed. Improved designs of mines were created in Imperial Germany , circa , and were copied and manufactured by all major participants in the First World War. Both sides employed land mines defensively and tunnel mines offensively. Poison gas mines were manufactured at least until the s in the Soviet Union. The United States was known to have at least experimented with the concept in the s. Nuclear mines have also been developed, both land and naval varieties. An example is the British Blue Peacock project, while another was the U. Medium Atomic Demolition Munition. Characteristics and function[edit] A typical land mine includes the following components: Most modern anti-vehicle mines use a magnetic trigger to enable it to detonate even if the tires or tracks did not touch it. Advanced mines are able to sense the difference between friendly and enemy types of vehicles by way of a built-in signature catalog. This will theoretically enable friendly forces to use the mined area while denying the enemy access. Many mines combine the main trigger with a touch or tilt trigger to prevent enemy engineers from defusing it. Land mine designs tend to use as little metal as possible to make searching with a metal detector more difficult; land mines made mostly of plastic have the added advantage of being very inexpensive. These self-destruct mechanisms are not absolutely reliable, and most land mines laid historically are not equipped in this manner. There is a common misperception that a landmine is armed by stepping on it and only triggered by stepping off, providing tension in movies. In fact the initial pressure trigger will detonate the mine, as they are designed to kill or maim, not to make someone stand very still until

it can be disarmed. Anti-handling device Anti-handling devices detonate the mine if someone attempts to lift, shift or disarm it. The intention is to hinder deminers by discouraging any attempts to clear minefields. There is a degree of overlap between the function of a boobytrap and an anti-handling device insofar as some mines have optional fuze pockets into which standard pull or pressure-release boobytrap firing devices can be screwed. Alternatively, some mines may mimic a standard design, but actually be specifically intended to kill deminers, such as the MC-3 and PMN-3 variants of the PMN mine. Anti-handling devices can be found on both anti-personnel mines and anti-tank mines, either as an integral part of their design or as improvised add-ons. For this reason, the standard render safe procedure for mines is often to destroy them on site without attempting to lift them. Anti-tank mine Section of an anti-tank mine. Note the yellow main charge wrapped around a red booster charge , and the secondary fuze well on the side of the mine designed for an anti-handling device Anti-tank mines were created not long after the invention of the tank in the First World War. At first improvised, purpose-built designs were developed. Set off when a tank passes, they attack the tank at one of its weaker areas â€" the tracks. They are designed to immobilize or destroy vehicles and their occupants. Anti-tank mines are typically larger than anti-personnel mines and require more pressure to detonate. More modern anti-tank mines use shaped charges to focus and increase the armor penetration of the explosives. Anti-personnel mine Anti personnel mine in Cambodia Anti-personnel mines are designed primarily to kill or injure people, as opposed to vehicles. They are often designed to injure rather than kill in order to increase the logistical support evacuation, medical burden on the opposing force. Some types of anti-personnel mines can also damage the tracks or wheels of armored vehicles. Under the Ottawa Treaty , the Parties undertake not to use, produce, stockpile or transfer anti-personnel mines and ensure their destruction. As of early , countries have joined the Treaty. IEDs are used mainly by insurgents and terrorists against regular armed forces and civilians. The injuries from the anti-personnel IED were recently reported in BMJ Open to be far worse than with landmines resulting in multiple limb amputations and lower body mutilation. Army Explosive Ordnance Disposal technician removing the fuze from a Russian-made mine in order to clear a minefield outside of Fallujah, Iraq Argentinian minefield at Port William, Falkland Islands created in ; clearance inhibited by boggy terrain In military science , minefields are considered a defensive or harassing weapon, used to slow the enemy down, to help deny certain terrain to the enemy, to focus enemy movement into kill zones , or to reduce morale by randomly attacking material and personnel. In some engagements during World War II, anti-tank mines accounted for half of all vehicles disabled. Since combat engineers with mine-clearing equipment can clear a path through a minefield relatively quickly, mines are usually considered effective only if covered by fire. The extents of minefields are often marked with warning signs and cloth tape, to prevent friendly troops and non-combatants from entering them. Of course, sometimes terrain can be denied using dummy minefields. Most forces carefully record the location and disposition of their own minefields, because warning signs can be destroyed or removed, and minefields should eventually be cleared. Minefields may also have marked or unmarked safe routes to allow friendly movement through them. Placing minefields without marking and recording them for later removal is considered a war crime under Protocol II of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons , which is itself an annex to the Geneva Conventions. Artillery and aircraft scatterable mines allow minefields to be placed in front of moving formations of enemy units, including the reinforcement of minefields or other obstacles that have been breached by enemy engineers. They can also be used to cover the retreat of forces disengaging from the enemy, or for interdiction of supporting units to isolate front line units from resupply. In most cases these minefields consist of a combination of anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, with the anti-personnel mines making removal of the anti-tank mines more difficult. Mines of this type used by the United States are[citation needed] designed to self-destruct after a preset period of time, reducing the requirement for mine clearing to only those mines whose self-destruct system did not function. Some designs of these scatterable mines require an electrical charge capacitor or battery to detonate. After a certain period of time, either the charge dissipates, leaving them effectively inert or the circuitry is designed such that upon reaching a low level, the device is triggered, thus destroying the mine. Guerrilla warfare[edit] None of the conventional tactics and norms of mine warfare applies when they are employed in a guerrilla role: Mined areas are not marked. Mines are usually placed singly and not in groups

covering an area. Mines are often left unattended not covered by fire. Land mines were commonly deployed by insurgents during the South African Border War , leading directly to the development of the first dedicated mine-protected armoured vehicles in South Africa. The preferred, but most labour-intensive, way is to have engineers bury the mines, since this will make the mines practically invisible and reduce the number of mines needed to deny the enemy an area. Mines can be laid by specialized mine-laying vehicles. Mine-scattering shells may be fired by artillery from a distance of several tens of kilometers. Mines may be dropped from helicopters or airplanes , or ejected from cluster bombs or cruise missiles. Anti-tank minefields can be scattered with anti-personnel mines to make clearing them manually more time-consuming; and anti-personnel minefields are scattered with anti-tank mines to prevent the use of armored vehicles to clear them quickly. Some anti-tank mine types are also able to be triggered by infantry, giving them a dual purpose even though their main and official intention is to work as anti-tank weapons. Some minefields are specifically booby-trapped to make clearing them more dangerous. Mixed anti-personnel and anti-tank minefields, anti-personnel mines under anti-tank mines, and fuses separated from mines have all been used for this purpose. Often, single mines are backed by a secondary device, designed to kill or maim personnel tasked with clearing the mine. Multiple anti-tank mines have been buried in stacks of two or three with the bottom mine fuzed, in order to multiply the penetrating power. Since the mines are buried, the ground directs the energy of the blast in a single directionâ€”through the bottom of the target vehicle or on the track. Another specific use is to mine an aircraft runway immediately after it has been bombed in order to delay or discourage repair. Some cluster bombs combine these functions. One example is the British JP cluster bomb which includes munitions to damage crater the runway as well as anti-personnel mines in the same cluster bomb.

Chapter 6 : Medical Conditions for Medical Marijuana Card / California Medical Marijuana Delivery Blog

Friendly New Face in the Network! LeAnn (front row with her dog, Gristle) on a environmental youth science trip. Citizens for Dixie's Future (CDF) proudly announced the arrival of LeAnn Skrzynski as the incoming Executive Director, replacing Christi Wedig who has taken her incomparable skills to head up the Glen Canyon Institute.

Chapter 7 : Technology and Science News - ABC News

At Friendly Faces our clients are our number one priority. We know that every family is different and we work to provide the most specialized care we can. Our licensed team is here for you and your loved ones when you need it most.

Chapter 8 : Landforms: Face of the Earth

Landforms are natural features of the landscape, natural physical features of the earth's surface, for example, valleys, plateaus, mountains, plains, hills, loess, or glaciers.

Chapter 9 : Face | Definition of Face by Merriam-Webster

A land mine is an explosive device concealed under or on the ground and designed to destroy or disable enemy targets, ranging from combatants to vehicles and tanks, as they pass over or near it.