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Chapter 1 : A HISTORY OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND by James Harrison Kennedy

in opposition to the structural study of place names, and are based on the principles of the theory of speech activity presented by G. Asmolov (Asmolov,). Objective character vs. stimulus character (Principle 1).

Powers and Duties of Department and Board of Transportation. Repealed by Session Laws , c. Members of the Board of Transportation represent entire State. The chairman and members of the Board of Transportation shall represent the entire State in transportation matters and not represent any particular person, persons, or area. The Board shall, from time to time, provide that one or more of its members or representatives shall publicly hear any person or persons concerning transportation matters in each of said geographic areas of the State. Repealed by Session Laws , s. Powers of Department of Transportation. The said Department of Transportation is vested with the following powers: To take over and assume exclusive control for the benefit of the State of any existing county or township roads. To locate and acquire rights-of-way for any new roads that may be necessary for a State highway system. Subject to the provisions of G. Telephone, telegraph, distributed antenna systems DAS , broadband communications, electric and other lines, as well as gas, water, sewerage, oil and other pipelines, to be operated by public utilities as defined in G. Nonutility owned or operated communications or data transmission infrastructure. The Department retains full power to widen, relocate, change or alter the grade or location thereof, or alter the location or configuration of such lines or systems above or below ground. The Department is authorized to adopt policies and rules necessary to implement the provisions of this sub-subdivision. To change or relocate any existing roads that the Department of Transportation may now own or may acquire. To acquire by gift, purchase, or otherwise, any road or highway, or tract of land or other property whatsoever that may be necessary for a State transportation system and adjacent utility rights-of-way. Provided, all changes or alterations authorized by this subdivision shall be subject to the provisions of G. Provided, that nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to authorize or permit the Department of Transportation to allow or pay anything to any county, township, city or town, or to any board of commissioners or governing body thereof, for any existing road or part of any road heretofore constructed by any such county, township, city or town, unless a contract has already been entered into with the Department of Transportation. Provided, that when any person, firm or corporation owning a deposit of sand, gravel or other material, necessary, for the construction of the system of State highways provided herein, has entered into a contract to furnish the Department of Transportation any of such material, at a price to be fixed by said Department of Transportation, thereafter the Department of Transportation shall have the right to condemn the necessary right-of-way under the provisions of Article 9 of Chapter , to connect said deposit with any part of the system of State highways or public carrier, provided that easements to material deposits, condemned under this Article shall not become a public road and the condemned easement shall be returned to the owner as soon as the deposits are exhausted or abandoned by the Department of Transportation. Provided, no rules, regulations or ordinances shall be made that will conflict with any statute now in force or any ordinance of incorporated cities or towns, except the Department of Transportation may regulate parking upon any street which forms a link in the State highway system, if said street be maintained with State highway funds. The Department of Transportation shall have authority to maintain all streets constructed by the Department of Transportation in towns of less than 3, population by the last census, and such other streets as may be constructed in towns and cities at the expense of the Department of Transportation, whenever in the opinion of the Department of Transportation it is necessary and proper so to do. None of the roadside parks, picnic areas, picnic tables, scenic overlooks or other turnouts, or any part of the highway right-of-way shall be used for commercial purposes except for any of the following: Materials displayed in welcome centers in accordance with G. The Department of Transportation shall regulate the placing of the vending machines in highway rest areas and shall regulate the articles to be dispensed. Activities permitted by a local government pursuant to an ordinance meeting the requirements of G. And whenever the order of the said Department of

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Transportation shall require the removal of, or changes in, the location of telephone, telegraph, electric or other lines, wireless facilities, signboards, fences, gas, water, sewerage, oil, or other pipelines, or other similar obstructions, the owners thereof shall at their own expense, except as provided in G. Any violation of such rules and regulations or noncompliance with such orders shall constitute a Class 1 misdemeanor. For purposes of this subdivision, "wireless facilities" shall have the definition set forth in G. The said Department of Transportation is hereby authorized to enter into all contracts and agreements with the United States government relating to survey, construction, improvement and maintenance of roads, urban area traffic operations studies and improvement projects on the streets on the State highway system and on the municipal system in urban areas, under the provisions of the present or future congressional enactments, to submit such scheme or program of construction or improvement and maintenance as may be required by the Secretary of Transportation or otherwise provided by federal acts, and to do all other things necessary to carry out fully the cooperation contemplated and provided for by present or future aid acts of Congress for the construction or improvement and maintenance of federal aid of State highways. The good faith and credit of the State are further hereby pledged to make available funds necessary to meet the requirements of the acts of Congress, present or future, appropriating money to construct and improve rural post roads and apportioned to this State during each of the years for which federal funds are now or may hereafter be apportioned by the said act or acts, to maintain the roads constructed or improved with the aid of funds so appropriated and to make adequate provisions for carrying out such construction and maintenance. The good faith and credit of the State are further pledged to maintain such roads now built with federal aid and hereafter to be built and to make adequate provisions for carrying out such maintenance. The Department of Transportation is authorized to apply for, receive, administer, and comply with all conditions and requirements related to federal financial assistance necessary to fund the infrastructure banking program. The infrastructure banking program established by the Department of Transportation may utilize federal and available State funds for the purpose of providing loans or other financial assistance to governmental units, including toll authorities, to finance the costs of transportation projects authorized by the above federal aid acts. Such loans or other financial assistance shall be subject to repayment and conditioned upon the establishment of such security and the payment of such fees and interest rates as the Department of Transportation may deem necessary. The Department of Transportation shall establish jointly, with the State Treasurer, a separate infrastructure banking account with necessary fiscal controls and accounting procedures. Funds credited to this account shall not revert, and interest and other investment income shall accrue to the account and may be used to provide loans and other financial assistance as provided under this subdivision. The Department of Transportation may establish such rules and policies as are necessary to establish and administer the infrastructure banking program. The infrastructure banking program authorized under this subdivision shall not modify the formula for the distribution of funds established by G. Governmental units may apply for loans and execute debt instruments payable to the State in order to obtain loans or other financial assistance provided for in this subdivision. The Department of Transportation shall require that applicants shall pledge as security for such obligations revenues derived from operation of the benefited facilities or systems, other sources of revenue, or their faith and credit, or any combination thereof. The faith and credit of such governmental units shall not be pledged or be deemed to have been pledged unless the requirements of Article 4, Chapter of the General Statutes have been met. The State Treasurer, with the assistance of the Local Government Commission, shall develop and adopt appropriate debt instruments for use under this subdivision. The Local Government Commission shall develop and adopt appropriate procedures for the delivery of debt instruments to the State without any public bidding therefor. The Local Government Commission shall review and approve proposed loans to applicants pursuant to this subdivision under the provisions of Articles 4 and 5, Chapter of the General Statutes, as if the issuance of bonds was proposed, so far as those provisions are applicable. Loans authorized by this subdivision shall be outstanding debt for the purpose of Article 10, Chapter of the General Statutes. These bonds shall be issued by the State Treasurer on behalf of the Department and shall be issued

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pursuant to an order adopted by the Council of State under G. The State Treasurer shall develop and adopt appropriate debt instruments, consistent with the terms of the State and Local Government Revenue Bond Act, Article 5 of Chapter of the General Statutes, for use under this subdivision. Notes issued under the provisions of this subdivision may not be deemed to constitute a debt or liability of the State or of any political subdivision thereof, or a pledge of the full faith and credit of the State or of any political subdivision thereof, but shall be payable solely from the funds and revenues pledged therefor. All the notes shall contain on their face a statement to the effect that the State of North Carolina shall not be obligated to pay the principal or the interest on the notes, except from the federal transportation fund revenues as shall be provided by the documents governing the revenue note issuance, and that neither the faith and credit nor the taxing power of the State of North Carolina or of any of its political subdivisions is pledged to the payment of the principal or interest on the notes. The issuance of notes under this Part shall not directly or indirectly or contingently obligate the State or any of its political subdivisions to levy or to pledge any form of taxation whatever or to make any appropriation for their payment. Such facilities for recreational purposes shall be funded from funds available for safety or enhancement purposes. Real property may be acquired for such purposes only when the owner of the property needed by the Department of Transportation has agreed in writing to accept the property so acquired in exchange for that to be used by the Department of Transportation, and when, in the opinion of the Department of Transportation, an economy in the expenditure of public funds and the improvement and convenience and safety of the highway can be effected thereby. Said Department of Transportation is further authorized to construct, pave, and maintain school bus driveways and sufficient parking facilities for the school buses at those schools. The Department of Transportation is further authorized to construct, pave, and maintain all other driveways and entrances to the public schools leading from public roads not required in the preceding portion of this subdivision. For the purpose of this subdivision a public or church cemetery or burial ground shall be defined as a cemetery or burial ground in which there are buried or permitted to be buried deceased persons of the community in which said cemetery or burial ground is located, but shall not mean a privately owned cemetery operated for profit or family burial plots. In cases where there is evidence of ownership upon the body of any dead dog, the Department of Transportation shall take reasonable steps to notify the owner thereof by mail or other means. The Department of Transportation is authorized and empowered to regulate airport and aircraft landing area construction and alteration in order to preserve safe clearances between highways and airways and the Department of Transportation is authorized and empowered to make rules, regulations, and ordinances for the preservation of safe clearances between highways and airways. The Department of Transportation shall be responsible for determining safe clearances and shall fix standards for said determination which shall not exceed the standards adopted for similar purposes by the United States Bureau of Public Roads under the Federal Aid Highway Act of Any person, firm, corporation or airport authority constructing or altering an airport or aircraft landing area without obtaining a written permit as herein provided, or not in compliance with the terms of such permit, or violating the provisions of the rules, regulations or ordinances promulgated under the authority of this section shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor; provided, that this subdivision shall not apply to publicly owned and operated airports and aircraft landing areas receiving federal funds and subject to regulation by the Federal Aviation Authority. Provided, that the Department of Transportation shall retain the right to approve any contract for work to be done in this State by an adjoining state for which the adjoining state is to be reimbursed. Cost for such construction, maintenance, and repairs shall be borne by the Highway Fund. Upon the General Assembly authorizing the construction, repair, or maintenance of a paved road or drive upon any of the above-mentioned institutions, the Department of Transportation shall give such project priority to insure that it shall be accomplished as soon as feasible, at the minimum cost to the State, and in any event during the biennium for which the authorization shall have been given by the General Assembly. This subdivision shall not be construed to limit the authority of the Department of Transportation to exercise the power of eminent domain. By way of illustration and not as a limitation, such costs include those incurred in connection with drainage

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improvements or maintenance, driveway connections, dust control on unpaved roads, surfacing or paving of roads and the acquisition of rights-of-way. Local government, property owner and highway user participation can be in the form of materials, money, or land for right-of-way as deemed appropriate by the Department of Transportation. The authority of this section shall not be used to authorize, construct or maintain toll roads or bridges. The Department may design, construct, repair, and maintain ridesharing parking facilities. The Department of Transportation may require the construction and public dedication of acceleration and deceleration lanes, and traffic storage lanes and medians by others for the driveway connections into any United States route, or North Carolina route, and on any secondary road route with an average daily traffic volume of 4, vehicles per day or more. All public and private entities shall, upon acquiring land for a new school or prior to beginning construction of a new school, relocating a school, or expanding an existing school, request from the Department a written evaluation and written recommendations to ensure that all proposed access points comply with the criteria in the current North Carolina Department of Transportation "Policy on Street and Driveway Access". The Department shall provide the written evaluation and recommendations within a reasonable time, which shall not exceed 60 days. This subdivision applies to improvements that are not located on the school property. The Department shall have the power to grant final approval of any project design under this subdivision. To facilitate completion of the evaluation and recommendations within the required 60 days, in lieu of the evaluation by the Department, schools may engage an independent traffic engineer prequalified by the Department. The resulting evaluation and recommendations from the independent traffic engineer shall also fulfill any similar requirements imposed by a unit of local government. This subdivision shall not be construed to require the public or private entities planning schools to meet the recommendations made by the Department or the independent traffic engineer, except those highway improvements that are required for safe ingress and egress to the State highway system, pursuant to subdivision 29 of this section, and that are physically connected to a driveway on the school property. The total cost of any improvements to the State highway system provided by a school pursuant to this subdivision, including those improvements pursuant to subdivision 29 of this section, shall be reimbursed by the Department. Any agreement between a school and the Department to make improvements to the State highway system shall not include a requirement for acquisition of right-of-way by the school, unless the school is owned by an entity that has eminent domain power. Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude the Department from entering into an agreement with the school whereby the school installs the agreed upon improvements and the Department provides full reimbursement for the associated costs incurred by the school, including design fees and any costs of right-of-way or easements. The term "school," as used in this subdivision, means any facility engaged in the educational instruction of children in any grade or combination of grades from kindergarten through the twelfth grade at which attendance satisfies the compulsory attendance law and includes charter schools authorized under G. The term "improvements," as used in this subdivision, refers to all facilities within the right-of-way required to be installed to satisfy the road cross-section requirements depicted upon the approved plans. These facilities shall include roadway construction, including pavement installation and medians; ditches and shoulders; storm drainage pipes, culverts, and related appurtenances; and, where required, curb and gutter; signals, including pedestrian safety signals; street lights; sidewalks; and design fees. Improvements shall not include any costs for public utilities. Exceptions shall be granted in instances where sufficient sight distance can be provided or established through other means such as advisory speed signs, convex mirrors, and advanced warning signs. When appropriate, the Department shall consider lowering the speed limit on the relevant portion of the road. The Department may require a driveway permit applicant to cover the cost of installing the appropriate signage around the driveway, including speed limit reduction and driveway warning signs, and may also require the applicant to install and maintain convex or other mirrors to increase the safety around the driveway location. This subdivision applies only to sections of roadway where the minimum sight distance as defined in the published "Policy on Street and Driveway Access to North Carolina Highways" is not available for a proposed driveway. The Department of

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Transportation shall require the purchase or use of such supplies and products in the construction and maintenance of highways and bridges to the extent that the use is practicable and cost-effective. The Department shall prepare an annual report on October 1 of each year to the Environmental Review Commission as required under G. The Department shall remove, upon application, from any existing or future scenic highway or scenic byway designation, highway sections that: Have no scenic value, b. Have been designated or would be so designated solely to preserve system continuity, and c. Are adjacent to property on which is located one or more permanent structures devoted to a commercial or industrial activity and on which a commercial or industrial activity is actually conducted, in an unzoned area or an area zoned commercial or industrial pursuant to a State or local zoning ordinance or regulation, except for commercial activity related to tourism or recreation. The Department shall adopt rules and regulations setting forth the criteria and procedures for the designation of scenic highways and scenic byways under this subsection. Those portions of highways designated as scenic by the Department prior to July 1, , are considered to be designated as scenic highways and scenic byways under this subsection but the Department shall remove from this designation portions of those highway sections that meet the criteria set forth in this subsection, if requested. A unit of local government is considered to be unable to obtain dredging services at a reasonable cost if it solicits bids for the dredging services in accordance with Article 8 of Chapter of the General Statutes and does not receive a bid, considered by the Department of Transportation Engineering Staff, to be reasonable. If the Department finds any equipment or facilities to be unsafe, it shall at once notify the railroad company and require the company to repair the equipment or facilities. In order to facilitate this program, any railroad involved in an accident that must be reported to the Federal Railroad Administration shall also notify the Department of Transportation of the occurrence of the accident. To oversee the safety of fixed guideway public transportation systems in the State not regulated by the Federal Railroad Administration, pursuant to 49 U.

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Chapter 2 : Dunbar. "Violets and Other Tales."

(1) Survey swamps or other sections within the State suspected of being mosquito or other biting arthropod breeding areas. (2) Map each section so surveyed, indicate all mosquito or other biting arthropod breeding places therein, and determine methods best adapted for mosquito or other biting arthropod abatement in such areas by drainage.

It does not embody official training doctrine. Although called a historical study, it is not such according to a precise interpretation of the term. It is rather a series of interesting and instructive small unit actions based on the personal experience of Germans who actually took part in them. Clausewitz wrote that, in the art of war, experience is worth more than all philosophical truth. This pamphlet is published with that thought in mind, tempered with the truth that investigation, observation, and analysis are necessary to give full meaning to experience. A careful study of the examples in the text will provide many lessons in tactics, logistics, and techniques, in the coordination of weapons, in the influence of terrain, climatic and weather conditions upon operations, and in the qualities of the officers and men who fought on the Russian front. It is only by utilizing German experience that the best insight into the fighting on that front can be secured. To the average military student a thorough and detailed knowledge of the fighting and living conditions on the battlefield is of far greater benefit than a superficial acquaintance with large operations, which are primarily the province of commanders and staffs of the higher commands. In his *Battle Studies*, Ardant du Picq stated the same idea as follows: The smallest detail, taken from an actual incident in war, is more instructive for me, a soldier, than all the Thiers and Jominis in the world. They speak, no doubt, for the heads of states and armies but they never show me what I wish to know—a battalion, a company, a squad, in action. The young officer, lacking practical wartime experience, will find much information in field manuals and service regulations, but such texts will not stimulate his imagination or understanding of battle. These must be stimulated and developed by other means, if the principles propounded in manuals are to become a live part in the professional preparation of small unit commanders before they participate in battle. One of the most vivid media of instruction that can be drawn from military history is the small unit action based on personal experience. A number of books dealing with small unit actions have been published. These pamphlets are essentially small unit actions. The actions contained herein describe the Russian soldier, his equipment, and his combat methods under a variety of circumstances and conditions as seen by his opponent—the German. The narratives are intended to supplement the theoretical knowledge of Russian combat doctrine during World War II that can be acquired from the study of manuals. Whereas the military doctrines of the nations vary little, the application of these doctrines differs greatly between countries. The chief characteristics of Russian combat methods during World War II were the savagery, fanaticism, and toughness of the individual soldier and the lavish prodigality with human life by the Soviet high command. The actions here described are based solely on German source material, primarily in the form of narratives of personal experience. General Haider, like many of our own high-ranking officers, has on numerous occasions expressed interest in small unit actions and has often stressed their importance in training junior leaders. These were analyzed for content, presentation, and pertinence to the subject. The better ones were then rewritten, edited, and arranged in chronological sequence to give the best possible coverage to the different phases of the German campaign in Russia. Under the direction of Lt. Blau, Chief, and 1st Lt. Garand of the Writing and Translation Section. Although the original German source material has undergone considerable revision, every effort has been made to retain the point of view, the expression, and even the prejudices of the original. Army; the others are U. Army photos from captured German films. General Proper combat training for officers and enlisted personnel is essential to military victory. The objective of peacetime training must be to improve their efficiency so that they can achieve optimum performance in time of war. This will be attained if every soldier knows how to handle his weapon and is fully integrated into his unit and if every leader is able to master any situation with which he might be faced. The better their preparation for war, the fewer improvisations commanders and soldiers will

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have to introduce in combat. Every tactician and instructor recognizes the validity of these principles and tries to instill them in his trainees in the most realistic manner. Yet even the best-trained German troops had to learn many new tricks when war broke out and when they were shifted from one theater to another. In each instance they were faced with problems for which they were not sufficiently prepared. In unusual situations field commanders were sometimes compelled to violate certain regulations before they could be rescinded or modified by higher authority. The preceding observations give an indication of the problems involved in preparing the German field forces for an encounter with an opponent whose pattern of behavior and thinking was so fundamentally different from their own that it was often beyond comprehension. Moreover, the peculiarities of the Russian theater were such that German unit commanders were faced with situations for which there seemed to be no solution. The unorthodox Russian tactics with which the Germans were not familiar were equally disturbing, and Russian deception and trickery caused many German casualties. Several months of acclimatization were often necessary before a unit transferred to Russia was equal to the demands of the new theater. Occasionally a combat efficient unit without previous experience in Russia failed completely or suffered heavy losses in accomplishing a difficult mission that presented no problems to another unit familiar with the Russian theater, even though the latter had been depleted by previous engagements. This fact alone proved how necessary it was to disseminate the lessons learned in Russia, since this was the only method by which inexperienced troops could be spared the reverses and heavy casualties they would otherwise suffer during their commitment against Russian troops. The Russian Soldier The Germans found, however, that to be acquainted with Russian tactics and organization was useful but by no means decisive in achieving victory in battle. Only thus were the Germans able to anticipate Russian behavior in a given situation and draw the necessary conclusions for their own course of action. Any analysis of the outstanding characteristics of the Russian soldier must begin with his innate qualities. The Slav psyche—especially where it is under more or less pronounced Asiatic influences—covers a wide range in which fanatic conviction, extreme bravery, and cruelty bordering on bestiality are coupled with childlike kindness and susceptibility to sudden fear and terror. His fatalistic attitude enables the Russian to bear extreme hardship and privation. He can suffer without succumbing. At times the Russian soldier displayed so much physical and moral fortitude that he had to be considered a first-rate fighter. On the other hand, he was by no means immune to the terrors of a battle of attrition with its combination of massed fire, bombs, and flame throwers. Whenever he was unprepared for their impact, these weapons of destruction had a long-lasting effect. In some instances, when he was dealt a severe, well-timed blow, a mass reaction of fear and terror would throw him and his comrades completely off balance. As a child of nature the Russian instinctively knew how to take advantage of every opportunity nature offered. He was inured to cold, hot, and wet weather. With animal-like instinct he was able to find cover and adapt himself to any terrain. Darkness, fog, and snowdrifts were no handicap to him. Even under enemy fire he skillfully dug a foxhole and disappeared underground without any visible effort. He used his axe with great dexterity, felling trees, building shelters, blockhouses, and bunkers, and constructing bridges across waterways or corduroy roads through swamps and mud. Working in any weather, he accomplished each job with an instinctive urge to find protection against the effect of modern weapons of destruction. The frugality of the Russian soldier was beyond German comprehension. The average rifleman was able to hold out for days without hot food, prepared rations, bread, or tobacco. At such times he subsisted on wild berries or the bark of trees. His personal equipment consisted of a small field bag, an overcoat, and occasionally one blanket which had to suffice even in severe winter weather. Since he traveled so light, he was extremely mobile and did not depend on the arrival of rations and personal equipment during the course of operations. From the outset of the Russian campaign the German tactical superiority was partly compensated for by the greater physical fitness of Russian officers and men. During the first winter, for instance, the German Army High Command noticed to its grave concern that the Russians had no intention of digging in and allowing operations to stagnate along fixed fronts. Officers, commissars, and men were exposed to subzero temperatures for many days without relief. The essentially healthy Russian soldier with his high standard of physical fitness was capable of

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superior physical courage in combat. Man had been converted into a commodity, measured exclusively in terms of quantity and capability. An immediate readjustment and a radical departure from the norms established in the western and central European theaters of war became necessary. As a first adjustment to local conditions the German Army revised the standards for selecting lower echelon commanders. Their average age was lowered and the physical fitness requirements were raised. Staff cars, riding horses, and every piece of excess baggage had to be left behind whenever a German unit had to go into action against Russian forces. For weeks at a time officers and men had no opportunity to change their underwear. This required another type of adjustment to the Russian way of life, if only to prevail in the struggle against filth and vermin. Many officers and men of the older age groups broke down or became sick and had to be replaced by younger men. In comparison with the Russian soldier, his German counterpart was much too spoiled. Even before World War I there was a standing joke that the German Army horses would be unable to survive a single night in the open. The German soldier of World War II had become so accustomed to barracks with central heating and running water, to beds with mattresses, and to dormitories with parquet floors that the adjustment to the extremely primitive conditions in Russia was far from easy. To provide a certain amount of comfort during a term of service extending over several years was perfectly justifiable, but the German Army had gone much too far in this respect. The breakdown of the supply system and the shortage of adequate clothing during the winter of were the direct outgrowth of German unpreparedness. The extraordinary physical fitness of the Russians, which permitted them to continue the struggle without let-up throughout the biting-cold winter, caused innumerable German casualties and thereby shook the confidence of the troops. Peculiarities of Russian Combat Methods During the course of the war the Russians patterned their tactics more and more after those of the Germans. By the time they started their major counteroffensives, their methods of executing meticulously planned attacks, organizing strong fire support, and establishing defensive systems showed definite traces of German influence. The one feature distinguishing their operations throughout the war was their total disregard for the value of human life that found expression in the employment of mass formations, even for local attacks. Two other characteristics peculiar to the combat methods of the Russians were their refusal to abandon territorial gains and their ability to improvise in any situation. Infantry, frequently mounted on tanks and in trucks, at times even without weapons, was driven forward wave upon wave regardless of the casualties involved. These tactics of mass assault played havoc with the nerves of the German defense forces and were reflected in their expenditure of ammunition. The Russians were not satisfied at merely being able to dominate an area with heavy weapons or tanks; it had to be occupied by infantry. Even when as many as 80 men out of became casualties, the remaining 20 would hold the ground they had finally gained whenever the Germans failed to mop up the area immediately. In such situations the speed with which the Russian infantry dug in and the skill with which the command reinforced such decimated units and moved up heavy weapons were exemplary. A quick grasp of the situation and instantaneous reaction to it were needed to exploit any moment of weakness that was bound to develop even after a Russian attack had met with initial success. This was equally true in the case of a successful German attack. Under the impression that they had thoroughly beaten and shattered their Russian opponents during an all-day battle, the Germans occasionally relaxed and left the followup operation or pursuit for the next morning. On every such occasion they paid dearly for underestimating their adversary. The conduct of the Russian troops in the interim periods between major engagements deserved careful analysis because it provided clues to what had to be expected during the initial phase of the coming battle. The gathering of information was complicated by the fact that Russian commanders put so much stress on concealing their plans during the buildup phase for an attack and during the preparation of a defensive system.

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Chapter 3 : Chapter CRITICAL AREAS*

(2) Map each section so surveyed, indicate all mosquito or other biting arthropod breeding places therein, and determine methods best adapted for mosquito or other biting arthropod abatement in such areas by drainage, oiling, or other means.

Terms not defined in this section shall be defined as set forth in Chapter 5 KZC. Agriculture " Agricultural uses and practices including, but not limited to: Producing, breeding, or increasing agricultural products; rotating and changing agricultural crops; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie fallow in which it is plowed and tilled but left unseeded; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie dormant as a result of adverse agricultural market conditions; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie dormant because the land is enrolled in a local, state, or federal conservation program, or the land is subject to a conservation easement ; conducting agricultural operations; maintaining, repairing, and replacing agricultural equipment; maintaining, repairing, and replacing agricultural facilities; provided, that the replacement facility is no closer to the shoreline than the original facility; and maintaining agricultural lands under production or cultivation. Appurtenance " For the purpose of an exemption of a single-family residence , also referred to as a detached dwelling unit on one 1 lot, and its associated appurtenances from a substantial development permit, an appurtenance includes those listed under WAC and tool sheds, greenhouses, swimming pools, spas, accessory dwelling units and other accessory structures common to a single-family residence located landward of the OHWM and the perimeter of a wetland. Average Parcel Depth " The average of the distance from the OHWM to edge of the public right-of-way or vehicular access easement , whichever provides direct access to the existing or proposed primary structure on the subject property, as measured along the side property lines or the extension of those lines where the water frontage of the subject property ends, the center of the OHWM of the subject property and the quarter points of the OHWM of the subject property. For those circumstances where a parcel or a portion of a parcel does not abut a public right-of-way or easement road, the average parcel depth shall be measured from the OHWM to the edge of the property line opposite of and generally parallel to the OHWM using the same method as described above. At the northern terminus of the 5th Avenue West access easement , the average parcel depth shall be measured from the OHWM to the west side of the public pedestrian access easement providing access to Waverly Beach Park. Bioengineering " Project designs or construction methods that use live woody vegetation or a combination of live woody vegetation and specially developed natural or synthetic materials to establish a complex root grid within the existing bank that is resistant to erosion, provides bank stability, and maintains a healthy riparian environment with habitat features important to fish life. Use of wood structures or limited use of clean angular rock may be allowable to provide stability for establishment of the vegetation. Boat " Any contrivance used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water, except for cribs or piles, shinglebolts, booms or logs, rafts of logs, and rafts of lumber. Boat House " An overwater structure designed for the storage of boats , but not including boat lift canopies. Boat Launch " Graded slopes, slabs, pads, planks, or rails used for launching boats by means of a trailer, hand, or mechanical device. Boat Lift " Lifts for motorized boats , kayaks, canoes and jet skis. Includes floating lifts that are designed to not contact the substrate of the lake; ground-based lifts that are designed to be in contact with or supported by the substrate of the lake; and suspended lifts that are designed to be affixed to the existing overwater structure with no parts contacting the substrate. Boating Facilities " Facilities providing boat moorage space, fuel, or other commercial services. Breakwater " Protective structures that are normally built offshore to provide protection from wave action. Buffer Setback " A setback distance of 10 feet from a designated or modified wetland or stream buffer within which no buildings or other structures may be constructed, except as provided in KZC The buffer setback serves to protect the wetland or stream buffer during development activities , use, and routine maintenance occurring adjacent to these resources. Bulkhead " A vertical or nearly vertical erosion protection structure placed parallel to the

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shoreline consisting of concrete, timber, steel, rock, or other permanent material not readily subject to erosion.

Canopy â€” A cover installed as a component of a boat lift.

Channel Migration Zone â€” The area along a river or other watercourse within which the channel s can be reasonably predicted to migrate over time as a result of natural and normally occurring hydrological and related processes when considered with the characteristics of the river or other watercourse and its surroundings.

Class A Streams â€” Streams that are used by salmonids.

Class B Streams â€” Perennial streams during years of normal precipitation that are not used by salmonids. Class B streams generally correlate with Type F streams if used by nonsalmonids or they contain fish habitat or Type Np streams if they are perennial and do not contain fish habitat as defined in WAC

Class C Streams â€” Seasonal or ephemeral streams during years of normal precipitation not used by salmonids. Class C streams generally correlate with Type F streams if used by nonsalmonid fish or they contain fish habitat or Type Ns streams if they are seasonal and do not contain fish habitat as defined in WAC

Concession Stand â€” A permanent or semi-permanent structure for the sale and consumption of food and beverages, and water-related products, such as sunscreen, sunglasses, and other similar products. A concession stand may include outdoor seating areas. Indoor seating and associated circulation areas shall not exceed more than 10 percent of the gross floor area of the use, and it must be demonstrated to the City that the floor plan is designed to preclude the seating area from being expanded.

Conditional Uses â€” A use, development , or substantial development that is classified as a conditional use in KZC Those activities identified as conditional uses or not classified in this chapter must be treated according to the review criteria established in WAC

Critical Areas â€” Critical areas include the following areas and ecosystems: Kirkland does not contain any critical aquifer recharge areas. Critical areas may also be referred to as sensitive areas.

Development â€” A use consisting of the construction or exterior alteration of structures; dredging ; drilling; dumping; filling; removal of any sand, gravel, or minerals; bulkheading; driving of piling ; placing of obstructions; or any project of a permanent or temporary nature that interferes with the normal public use of the surface of the waters overlying lands subject to Chapter

Dock â€” A structure that floats on the surface of the water, without piling supports, but that is attached to land. Typically used for boat moorage, swimming, public access , and other activities that require access to deep water.

Drainage Basin â€” A specific area of land drained by a particular Kirkland watercourse and its tributaries.

Dry Land Boat Storage â€” A commercial service providing storage of boats and related equipment on the upland portion of a property.

Ecologically Intact Shoreline â€” Those shoreline areas that retain the majority of their natural shoreline functions , as evidenced by the shoreline configuration and the presence of native vegetation. Generally, but not necessarily, ecologically intact shorelines are free of structural shoreline modifications , structures, and intensive human uses.

Ecosystem-Wide Processes â€” The suite of naturally occurring physical and geological processes of erosion, transport, and deposition, and specific chemical processes that shape landforms within a specific shoreline ecosystem and determine both the types of habitat that are present and the associated ecological functions.

Ell â€” A terminal pier section oriented perpendicular to the pier walkway.

Feasible â€” An action, such as a development project, mitigation, or preservation requirement that meets all of the following conditions: Can be accomplished with technologies and methods that have been used in the past in similar circumstances, or studies or tests that have demonstrated in similar circumstances that such approaches are currently available and likely to achieve the intended results; b. Provides a reasonable likelihood of achieving its intended purpose; and c. The burden of proving infeasibility is on the applicant in cases where these guidelines require certain actions.

Ferry Terminal, Passenger-Only â€” A docking facility used in the transport of passengers across a body of water. A ferry terminal may include accessory parking facilities, ticketing booths, and other accessory uses or structures necessary for its operation. A passenger-only ferry terminal does not include provisions for the ferrying of vehicles.

Fill â€” The addition of soil, sand, rock, gravel, sediment , earth-retaining structure, or other material to an area waterward of the OHWM , in wetlands , or on shorelands in a manner that raises the ground elevation or creates dry land.

Finger Pier â€” A narrow pier section projecting from the pier walkway, typically perpendicular to the walkway and located landward of an ell in

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order to form the nearshore side of a boatslip. Float – A structure that floats on the surface of the water that is not attached to the shore, but that may be anchored to submerged land. Floats are typically used for swimming, diving and similar recreational activities. Float Plane Landing and Moorage Facility – A place where commercially operated water-based passenger aircraft arrive and depart. May include accessory facilities, such as waiting rooms, ticketing booths and similar facilities. May be used for private or public purposes. Floodplain – Synonymous with the year floodplain and means the land susceptible to inundation with a one 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The limit of this area shall be based upon flood ordinance regulations maps or a reasonable method that meets the objectives of the Shoreline Management Act. Forest Practices – Any activity conducted on or directly pertaining to forest land and relating to growing, harvesting, or processing timber. Frequently Flooded Areas – All areas shown on the Kirkland Sensitive Areas Maps as being within a year floodplain and all areas regulated by Chapter Gabions – Structures composed of masses of rocks or rubble held tightly together by wire mesh typically so as to form upright blocks or walls. Often constructed as a series of overlapping blocks or walls. Used primarily in retaining earth, steep slopes or embankments, to retard erosion or wave action, or as foundations for breakwaters or jetties. Geotechnical Report – A scientific study or evaluation conducted by a qualified expert that includes a description of the ground and surface hydrology and geology, the affected land form and its susceptibility to mass wasting, erosion, and other geologic hazards or processes, conclusions and recommendations regarding the effect of the proposed development on geologic conditions, the adequacy of the site to be developed, the impacts of the proposed development , alternative approaches to the proposed development , and measures to mitigate potential site-specific and cumulative geological and hydrological impacts on the proposed development , including the potential adverse impacts to adjacent and down-current properties. Geotechnical reports shall conform to accepted technical standards and must be prepared by qualified professional engineers or geologists who have professional expertise about the regional and local shoreline geology and processes. Grading – The movement or redistribution of the soil, sand, rock, gravel, sediment , or other material on a site in a manner that alters the natural contour of the land. Hard Structural Shoreline Stabilization – Shore erosion control practices using hardened structures that armor and stabilize the shoreline from further erosion. Hard structural shoreline stabilization typically uses concrete, boulders, dimensional lumber or other materials to construct linear, vertical or near-vertical faces that are located at or waterward of ordinary high water, as well as those structures located on average within five 5 feet landward of OHWM. These include bulkheads , rip-rap, groins, retaining walls and similar structures. Helipad – A takeoff and landing area for helicopters. Houseboat – A structure designed and operated substantially as a permanently based overwater residence. Houseboats are not vessels and lack adequate self-propulsion and steering equipment to operate as a vessel. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roof tops, walkways, patios, driveways , parking lots or storage areas, concrete or asphalt paving, gravel roads, packed earthen materials, and oiled, macadam, or other surfaces that similarly impede the natural infiltration of surface and storm water runoff. Open, uncovered flow control or water quality treatment facilities shall not be considered impervious surfaces. Impervious surfaces do not include pervious surfaces as defined in this chapter. Industrial Uses – Uses such as manufacturing, assembly, processing, wholesaling, warehousing, distribution of products and high technology. In-Stream Structure – A structure placed by humans within a stream or river waterward of the OHWM that either causes or has the potential to cause water impoundment or the diversion, obstruction, or modification of water flow. In-stream structures may include those for hydroelectric generation, irrigation, water supply, flood control, transportation, utility service transmission, fish habitat enhancement, or other purpose. Land Division – The division or redivision of land into lots, tracts, parcels, sites or divisions for the purpose of sale, lease, or transfer of ownership. Land Surface Modification – The clearing or removal of shrubs, groundcover and other vegetation, excluding trees , and all grading , excavation and filling of materials. Large Woody Debris – Trunks or branches of trees that have fallen in or been placed in a water body and serve the purposes of stabilization or habitat for fish and

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aquatic insects. The development shall meet one 1 or more of the following objectives: Preservation of natural hydrology. Treatment of stormwater in numerous small, decentralized structures. Use of natural topography for drainage ways and storage areas. Preservation of portions of the site in undisturbed, natural conditions. Reduction of the use of piped systems. Whenever feasible , site design should use multifunctional open drainage systems such as vegetated swales or filter strips that also help to fulfill vegetation and open space requirements. Use of environmentally sensitive site design and green building construction that reduces runoff from structures, such as green roofs. Marinas may include accessory facilities for providing incidental services to users of the marina , such as waste collection, boat sales or rental activities, and retail establishments providing fuel service, repair or service of boats. May â€” The action is acceptable, provided it conforms to the provisions of the Shoreline Management Act , with the decision-maker having or using the ability to act or decide according to their own discretion or judgment. Minor Improvements â€” Walkways, pedestrian bridges, benches, and similar features, as determined by the Planning Official , pursuant to KZC Moorage Buoy â€” A floating object, sometimes carrying a signal or signals, anchored to provide a mooring place away from the shore. Moorage Facility â€” A pier , dock , marina , buoy or other structure providing docking or moorage space for boats or float planes, where permitted. Moorage Pile â€” A piling to which a boat is tied up to prevent it from swinging with changes of wind or other similar functions. Must â€” A mandate; the action is required. Neighborhood-Oriented Retail Establishment â€” Small scale retail and service uses that provide primarily convenience retail sales and service to the surrounding residential neighborhood. The following is a nonexclusive list of neighborhood-oriented retail uses:

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Chapter 4 : Country Profile - Nigeria

Rising from the great swamps and marshes came the orcs, created by Druk. Resilient and strong, they were bestowed with a lust for war and power, and with it, a connection to brute beasts that they would use to increase their strength.

The Secretary called the roll on the confirmation of Gubernatorial Appointment No. Yeas, 44; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 5. Rasmussen, having received the constitutional majority was declared confirmed as a member of the Board of Trustees, Wenatchee Valley Community College District No. Revised for 1st Substitute: Modifying statutory cost provisions. The measure was read the second time. Senator Kline spoke in favor of passage of the bill. Yeas, 45; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 4. There being no objection, the title of the bill was ordered to stand as the title of the act. Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the following: The legislature finds that restoration of the right to vote and serve on a jury, for individuals who have satisfied every other obligation of their sentence, best serves to reintegrate them into society, even if a no-contact order exists. Therefore, the legislature further finds clarification of the existing statute is desirable to provide clarity to the courts that a certificate of discharge shall be issued, while the no-contact order remains in effect, once other obligations are completed. When the offender satisfies all legal financial obligations under the sentence, the county clerk shall notify the sentencing court that the legal financial obligations have been satisfied. An offender who has completed all requirements of the sentence, including any and all legal financial obligations, is eligible for a certificate of discharge even if the offender has an existing no-contact order that excludes or prohibits the offender from having contact with a specified person or business or coming within a set distance of any specified location. This filing fee does not apply to an offender seeking a certificate of discharge when the offender has a no-contact order separate from the judgment and sentence. The court shall reissue the no-contact order separately under a new civil cause number for the remaining term and under the same conditions as contained in the judgment and sentence. B The clerk of the court shall send a copy of the new no-contact order to the individuals protected by the no-contact order, along with an explanation of the reason for the change, if there is an address available in the court file. If no address is available, the clerk of the court shall forward a copy of the order to the prosecutor, who shall send a copy of the no-contact order with an explanation of the reason for the change to the last known address of the protected individuals. The clerk shall also include a cover sheet that indicates the case number of the judgment and sentence that has been discharged. Upon receipt of the copy of the order and cover sheet, the law enforcement agency shall enter the order into any computer-based criminal intelligence information system available in this state used by law enforcement agencies to list outstanding warrants. The order shall remain in this system until it expires. The new order, and case number of the discharged judgment and sentence, shall be linked in the criminal intelligence information system for purposes of enforcing the no-contact order. In addition, the court shall send to the department a copy of every signed certificate and order of discharge for offender sentences under the authority of the department. The county clerk shall enter into a database maintained by the administrator for the courts the names of all felons who have been issued certificates of discharge, the date of discharge, and the date of conviction and offense. A certificate of discharge is not based on a finding of rehabilitation. An offender who violates such an order after a certificate of discharge has been issued shall be subject to prosecution according to the chapter under which the order was originally issued. This voluntary help may be provided for up to one year following the release from custody. The court shall specify who shall provide the electronic monitoring services, and the terms under which the monitoring shall be performed. The order also may include a requirement that the respondent pay the costs of the monitoring. The court shall consider the ability of the convicted person to pay for electronic monitoring. Presence of the order in the law enforcement computer-based criminal intelligence information system is not the only means of establishing knowledge of the order. The previous convictions may involve the same victim or other victims specifically protected by the orders the offender violated. The hearing may be held in the court of any

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county or municipality in which the petitioner or respondent temporarily or permanently resides at the time of the alleged violation. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately. The motion by Senator Regala carried and the committee striking amendment was adopted by voice vote. There being no objection, the following title amendment was adopted: On page 1, line 4 of the title, after "location;" strike the remainder of the title and insert "amending RCW 9. Senator Regala spoke in favor of passage of the bill. A new section is added to chapter The policy shall, at a minimum, contain the following elements: For purposes of this subsection, "appropriate procedures" include, but are not limited to, isolation or cohorting of patients colonized or infected with methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus. In a hospital where patients, whose methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus status is either unknown or uncolonized, may be roomed with colonized or infected patients, patients must be notified they may be roomed with patients who have tested positive for methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus; and d A requirement that every patient who has a methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus infection receive oral and written instructions regarding aftercare and precautions to prevent the spread of the infection to others. When making its report, the hospital shall use codes used by the United States centers for medicare and medicaid services, when available. A Deep sternal wound for cardiac surgery, including coronary artery bypass graft; B Total hip and knee replacement surgery; and C Hysterectomy, abdominal and vaginal. A The measure is available for reporting under the hospital compare program, or its successor, under substantially the same definition; and B Reporting under this subsection 2 c will provide substantially the same information to the public. The department may update the reports quarterly. In developing a methodology for the report and determining its contents, the department shall consider the recommendations of the advisory committee established in subsection 5 of this section. The report is subject to the following: The advisory committee shall make recommendations to assist the department in carrying out its responsibilities under this section, including making recommendations on allowing a hospital to review and verify data to be released in the report and on excluding from the report selected data from certified critical access hospitals. Annually, beginning January 1, , the advisory committee shall also make a recommendation to the department as to whether current science supports expanding presurgical screening for methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus prior to open chest cardiac, total hip, and total knee elective surgeries.

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Chapter 5 : Second Peter Chapter Three

By Ms. Dykema of Holliston, a petition (accompanied by bill, House, No.) of Carolyn C. Dykema and others relative to the management of low lands and swamps to control tick-borne illnesses. Environment, Natural Resources and Agriculture.

The Government and Administration Departments Click on links to view page images. Just as we are today no nearer to a solution of the great questions with which Eliphaz the Temanite vexed the soul of the afflicted patriarch, so are we far from solving the political problems with which pericles wrestled, and which Plato and Aristotle attempted in vain to demonstrate. Among the modern autocracies of Europe we find no such administrative faculty as was displayed by Philip of Macedon; nor in the annals of the Athenian Republic do we find such crudities of legislation as those which deface our own, such abominations, for instance as the poll-tax, the tax on works of art and libraries, and other relics of a by-gone age. If, in these latter days of the nineteenth century, society is in some respects better regulated than when men selected as kings to rule over them the tallest and strongest of their number, little thanks are due to governors or government. Pointing to our armies and navies, our burden of taxation and our extravagant system of tax collection, to the costly and cumbersome machinery of national, state, and municipal administration, the nations of old might claim with some degree of reason that matters were better with them. In war each man took his share, his share of the fighting and of the expense, his share of the spoils in case of victory and of tribute in case of defeat. As to the other encumbrances, they would have banished them from their midst as quickly as would Carlyle the "scoundrel and sluggard protection societies," whose false philanthropy he loved so well to deride. If history has taught us anything, it is that the weal or woe of a nation depends on the people rather than on the government, of which there is and ever has been too much. Nations become great not through, but in spite of their government. If at long intervals in the annals of our race, the dazzling generalship of an Alexander, a Caesar, or a Napoleon has raised a nation to the highest pinnacle of glory, such ephemeral splendors have ever been followed by collapse. The world has no use for such men, and no longer is it possible for any one man to shape its destinies or fashion its fate. That which the peoples of earth accomplish now-a-days is the aggregate result of their intelligence, energy, and thrift, and in that result government figures at best as an insignificant factor and a necessary evil, whose greatest achievement would be to confine itself to its legitimate functions. Within the six acres of space allotted to the government display it cannot be said that the authorities have failed to collect such a series of national exhibits as was contemplated in the organic act of the Exposition. In one of the sections of that act are thus outlined the scope and purpose of this department: The entire department was planned under the control of the government board, composed of the chiefs of its several divisions, and by which were expended to the best advantage the amounts appropriated for its purposes. To the character, scope, and arrangement of the government exhibits there are few who will care to take exception, but as to the buildings in which they are housed, the main edifice has been not inaptly termed "the only discordant architectural note in Jackson Park," the only one erected, as it would seem, without consulting the Exposition architects, and as to design, differing as widely from its neighbors as decorative art differs from the mechanical process of manufacture. Its prominent site, moreover, north of the Manufactures hall and near the centre of the grounds, gives further emphasis to its unsightliness. True, it is less unsightly than the average of government buildings, some of them deformed, most of them commonplace, and nearly all inartistic, which are being scattered broadcast about the republic at no small outlay of treasure. If in its plan there are certain commendable features, these are yet not enough to relieve it from the conventional monotony which appears inseparable from structural compositions intended for national use. In these remarks I cast no aspersion on its artificer, who, chosen for the task in virtue of his office as supervising architect of the treasury department, labored under the burden of manifold duties and responsibilities. His plan is well balanced, articulate, coherent, practical, and if somewhat cumbersome, with lack of due proportion and crudeness of decorative

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scheme, this is merely the fault of a system based rather on utility and tradition than on the recognized principles of art. In the architectural department at Washington there are frequently planned from two to threescore public buildings at a time, many of them large and costly, and all of specified materials and workmanship. Only with thorough organization could such a task be accomplished at all, and no wonder that instead of a chaste and elegant composition, carefully designed and studiously elaborated, we have her a building planned amid the pressure of other work, with business-like despatch, and according to the established formulas handed down by a long succession of official architects. It is not the government building as a building that provoked so much unfavorable comment, but the fact that it is out of place, that it is the only break in the symmetrical outlines which veil the huge dimensions of the Exposition temples, veils then so completely that the observer almost fails to notice their colossal proportions while admiring the harmony of effect. In the evolution of his scheme the architect of the federal edifice must provide for the several departments of agriculture, war, justice, state, the treasury, the interior, the post office, the fish commission, the national museum, and the Smithsonian Institution, with quarters for administration purposes and for special collections. For each of these suitable areas must be furnished, varying from a few hundred to more than twenty thousand square feet, and with an entire floor space of nearly , feet. The general plan includes a longitudinal hall, with subdivisions for the various groups, and flanked with parallel aisles supported by rows of columns, and covered alternately with arched and gabled roofs, the loftier of these aisles having clear-story windows, so arranged that their light may penetrate the entire edifice. Intercepting them transversely is a central nave, with lateral passage-ways, and above which culminates the roof system, masked by a balustrade. From the centre of the main floor, at the intersection of hall and nave, is developed the domical treatment of the building, taking, below the roof, the form of an arched octagonal pavilion, and above, that of a podium with double windows, flanked by pilasters on each of its sixteen faces. On this are supported the ribs of the dome, near the summit of which is a circular line of projecting windows, and above it a lantern, its [] base surrounded with a light balcony, the flag-staff which forms the culminating feature displaying the national colors one hundred and seventy feet above the ground. The principal entrances, one in the middle of the east and west facades, are fashioned as pavilions, with a central arch, and above them an allegorical group of figures, on either side of which are eagles mounted on pedestals. At each of the corners is a square pavilion, with glazed opening and low squat dome. On the remaining frontages are doorways in three divisions, projecting somewhat boldly but treated as in subordination to the main portals. The curtain walls are divided into bays, with arched windows, flanked with buttresses, and with a line of transoms on the level of the gallery floors. While the general scheme is not without merit, as in its relation of parts and its economy of space, the structure bears upon it the true government brand. Even to those unacquainted with the first principles of architecture treated as one of the fine arts, it stands forth as an architectural reproach among its chaste and scholarly environment. At best it is merely of conventional type, on that does but scant justice to its opportunity, and fails in the dignity of expression that should characterize our public monuments. Says the architect of the Fisheries Building adjacent: It is the ambition of every architect to make himself worthy to be employed upon them. They constitute the great prizes of the profession. We cross the Atlantic to see the cities which they have made beautiful. In our own country enough of treasure has been appropriated for national buildings, and expended on the, to make our cities equally noble and attractive. But under the present system these opportunities have been worse than lost; for they have encouraged an unnecessary extravagance of expenditure without adequate return, and they offer no higher type to be accepted as the expression of our civilization than respectable conventionality and organized commonplace. Midway in the pavilion is a hollow section cut from on of the hugest of California redwoods, its interior lighted with electricity, and with a winding stairway leading to a platform above. Within the redwood chamber are photographs, showing how this exhibit was fashioned and forwarded into place. Six of the eight alcoves contained within the rotunda were placed at the disposal of the Board of Lady Managers, by whom is displayed a large number of colonial relics, some of them never before exhibited and all of historic interest, prominence being given to the thirteen

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original states, nearly off of which are represented. Among the Massachusetts collection is a Bible, printed in , and which came to this country on the Mayflower, in the keeping of John Alden. There is the Latin grammar which General Warren studied; a copy of the stamp act of ; a fragment of Plymouth rock, and a piece of the torch that lit up the cave at Pomfret, where Putnam killed the historic wolf. Next to the pipe which Miles [] Standish loved to smoke, lies the spurs and epaulets of Burgoyne, and near them the fife of Benedict Arnold and the visiting card of Aaron Burr. There are also the proclamations of Governor Hancock, and the ring which he wore while signing the declaration of independence. All these and hundreds of other curiosities are grouped among these alcoves. In the two remaining alcoves and a portion of the aisle adjacent are the exhibits of the State department, whose object is to explain its functions and operations as a working business office, and as the proper repository of the national annals. The first of these functions is illustrated by sample letters and documents of the several bureaus, and on a series of bookshelves is displayed every class of publication issued by the department since its organization in . On the shelves occupied by the Bureau of American History are the records of the revolution with the causes that led to it, the original petition to the king, presented by Franklin in , by the side of which is a collection of his autograph letters and documents. In one of the cases is a perfect copy together with a photographic reproduction of the Declaration of Independence, with portraits of those who signed it, so far as they could be procured. Here also are the originals of the treaty of peace with Great Britain and of friendship and alliance with France. In the adjoining alcove is a photographic copy of the original Constitution of the United States, with portraits of those by whom it was drafted. There are several of the LaFayette relics, of which a larger collection is contained in the French building, and there is a group of Washington relics, including one of his swords, his diary, and other manuscripts, of which a meteorological record is the last production of his pen. There is the original portrait of Washington by Peale, and his statue in bronze by Baron Marchetti. Covering the earlier historical period, and relating especially to diplomatic negotiations, are manuscript documents by Madison, Monroe, Jefferson, Robert R. Livingstone, and others, and with them engravings or portraits in oil. To the more thoughtful observer this is one of the most interesting features of the Fair, and while gazing on these priceless treasures, he wonders how it is that congress has expended many thousands of dollars in printing the records of the secession, and not a single dollar in printing those of the revolution. By a few faithful students of our earlier history these papers were in part transcribed, and thus alone were the public informed of their contents or indeed of their existence. In a series of maps are displayed the several acquisitions of United States territory, under treaty stipulations, beginning with the treaty of Paris, whereby was acknowledged the independence of the United States, and ending with that which Seward negotiated, securing, in , the possession of Alaska. By maps also is illustrated the consular-diplomatic representation of the United States, the first one bearing date of and the last, that of . The proclamations of presidents are copied from the original, among them the nullification edict of Andrew Jackson, and the one with which in , Abraham Lincoln broke the shackles of the slave. Then is traced the evolution of the American coat-of-arms or government seal from the earliest design submitted to the first continental congress to its final adoption in , with an emblazoned reproduction of that instrument as it exists today, after all the modifications adopted since, by act of , it was provided "That the seal heretofore used by the United States in congress assembled shall be, and hereby is declared to be, the seal of the United States. In concluding this sketch of the State department a brief allusion to the diplomatic service of a century ago may be of interest, if only by way of contrast with the more costly and elaborate system of today. By act of July 1, , the president was authorized "To draw from the treasury of the United States a sum, not exceeding forty thousand dollars annually, for the support of such persons as he shall [] commission to serve the United States in foreign parts. If in such modest proportion were the present salaries of our public servants, we might have more efficient service with less unseemly scramble for office. Opposite the department of State is that of Justice, where are portraits of all the chief-justices and attorney-generals of the United States, together with court reporters. In a colored chart are displayed the judicial districts of the republic, and that with such clearness and accuracy of delineation that one may readily select and trace the boundaries of each and all. From the rotunda access is afforded to the

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principal exhibits by a series of aisles at equal distance from the centre. To the north is the Fisheries department; to the northeast the Agricultural display; to the northwest that of the interior department; to the south are the collections of the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum; to the southeast are the bureaus of the War department; to the west and southwest those of the Treasury and Postoffice. Apart from those contained in the federal edifice there are several attractions in the grounds and waters adjacent, of all of which, and especially of the naval display, mention will be made in its place. First let us make the circuit of the main exhibits beginning with the War department, as one of the largest and most attractive; for amid the temples [] of an exposition devoted to the arts of peace, there is nothing that excites more general interest than its enginery of war. In this department, under the direction of Major Clifton Comby, with a staff of officers selected from the various branches of the service, is one of the most complete collections, not only of the implements of war, but of historic and other curiosities, every grouped together for such a purpose. The ordnance section forms of itself an arsenal well stored with the weapons and munitions of war, with guns of the heaviest caliber and explosives such as are used on the battle field or in besieging a city, with smokeless powder, bombs, torpedoes, and all the varieties of fixed and other ammunition known to the several branches of the service. In the ordnance section the centre of attraction is a twelve-inch breech-loading rifle-gun, weighing 52 tons and carrying a projectile a thousand pounds in weight. Next to it is an eight-inch breech-loader, carrying a pound ball. For an entire battery six loads are required, each of similar fashion, and to unlimber and bring such a battery into action is the work of a very few minutes. On either side of the portal is a mortar of modern make, such as are now being constructed in large numbers for coast defense, and capable of being fired at any angle between horizontal and vertical lines. Among a collection of historic guns is a six-pounder presented by La Fayette to the republic whose cause he made one with his own, and near it is a British cannon, surrendered at Yorktown. The guns which fired the first and last shots of the civil war are opposite to a bronze six-pounder of the Mexican war, almost as much out of date as the Chinese breech-loader elsewhere in the collection. Nor should we forget an historic weapon of antiquated pattern, presented by the king of Portugal to the United States, at the request of President Harrison. This is the famous gun "Long Tom," whose home, for about three-quarters of a century, was on the island fortress of Fayal in the Azores. During the war of it was mounted on the spar deck of the privateer, General Armstrong, which, under command of Captain Samuel Chester Reid, held at bay an entire British squadron in the harbor of Harta, Jamaica; but was finally sunk, to avoid capture, as a line-of-battle ship came within range. Other curiosities there are, not numerous, but extremely suggestive, including Confederate torpedoes and shells, a collection of historic rifle-balls, two of which met in mid-air at Gettysburg, and, as would appear from their flattened surfaces, with equal propelling force. In the stump of an oak tree are the marks of musket balls by which it was riddled at Spottsylvania courthouse. A cannon wheel tells its tale of the war, as does the case of rusty, twisted, and shattered muskets gathered from many a battle-field. There is powder of all varieties, safely stored within glass cases, from the description commonly used in the civil war to the smokeless explosive with twice its power, and which, now that it can be handled without fear of accident, is gradually superseding the other. Of small arms the display is varied and measurably complete; but in this division the United States appears somewhat at a disadvantage, as compared with European exhibits, more so perhaps than in her collection of ordnance she excels the nations of Europe. This is readily explained by the need of furnishing the standing armies of the latter with the best and most recent weapons, changed at quickly recurring intervals, in keeping with the inventions of science. Here we may compare the Springfield rifle and its trowel-shaped bayonet with the Martini-Henry and its sword-shaped appendage, with serrated edge. Germany and Austria have given us their [] Mannlicher rifles; France, the Lebel, Denmark, the Crag-Jorgensen, and other nations, weapons of great power and precision. But if our collection is not the best, it is by far the most interesting of all, for here are small-arms of every pattern and period, from the earliest specimens of colonial times to such as today are stored in the magazines of the war department. There is also a gun shop in actual operation, where small arms and cartridges are manufactured. The method of making gunpowder may also be studied, but only so far as it

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is generally know, for the more occult processes are not here revealed. To illustrate more fully the difference between the weapons of the present and the past, the modern exhibit, in the way of small-arms, is in proximity to the historic collection already described.

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Chapter 6 : The Book of the Fair : Chapter the Seventh: The Government and Administration Departments

American capitalist business model, the NWBSNâ€™s whose Washakie experiment was in many ways the single most successful and longest-lived example of Mormon cooperative livingâ€™ has moved to a competitive business model as the means for achieving the Lamanite blossoming prophesied in the Book of Mormon.

This chapter is established pursuant to RCW B part , A part , When not inconsistent with the context, words used in the present tense include the future; the singular includes the plural; and the plural, the singular. The purpose of this chapter is to establish a single, uniform system of procedures and standards for development within designated critical areas outside of shoreline jurisdiction within the incorporated city of Yakima. This chapter establishes policies, standards, and other provisions pertaining to development within designated critical areas regulated under the provisions of the Growth Management Act RCW The policies, standards, and procedures of this chapter are intended to: Where appropriate, avoid uses and development which are incompatible with critical areas; 3. Prevent further degradation of critical areas unless the degradation has occurred beyond feasible protection; 4. Conserve and protect essential or important natural resources; 5. Protect the public health, safety, and general welfare; 6. Further the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan ; 7. Recognize and protect private property rights; and 9. Provide development options for landowners of all existing lots to the greatest extent possible, through the establishment of adjustment, reasonable use, and nonconforming use and facility provisions. The policies, standards and procedures of this chapter are not intended to: Regulate the operation and maintenance of existing, legally established uses and structures, including but not limited to vegetative buffers on existing uses that have been reduced in width prior to the effective date of this chapter; 2. Result in an unconstitutional regulatory taking of private property; 3. Require the restoration of degraded critical areas for properties in a degraded condition prior to the effective date of this chapter, unless improvement of the buffer is needed for new development proposed on the property; 4. Presume that regulatory tools are the only mechanism for protection; or 5. Prohibit the use of valid water rights. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to any new development, construction, or use within the incorporated portion of the city of Yakima, outside of shoreline jurisdiction, designated as a critical area and upon any land mapped and designated as a special flood hazard area under the National Flood Insurance Program. However, this chapter does not apply to the situations below, except that the flood hazard protection provisions of Part Four of this chapter will continue to apply as determined by YMC It is the intent of this chapter to permit these preexisting legally nonconforming uses and structures to continue until such time as conformity is possible: Critical areas on federally owned lands are not subject to the provisions of this chapter; b. Minor, temporary, or transient activities including those of a recreational nature that do not alter the environment or require a dedicated staging area, use area, or route including temporary signs are not subject to this chapter; c. Mining, as defined in YMC Other critical areas provisions continue to apply. The adoption and amendment dates of the relevant regulations are provided below: Critical areas ordinance adopted ; 2. Flood hazard ordinance adopted ; and 3. Other rules and regulations, including the city of Yakima subdivision ordinance YMC Title 14 , the city of Yakima urban area zoning ordinance YMC Title 15 , and the buildings ordinance YMC Title 11 , shall remain in full force and effect as they apply to a designated critical area. Wherever the requirements of this chapter conflict with the requirements of the Yakima urban area zoning ordinance, the subdivision ordinance or any other lawfully adopted municipal rules or regulations, the most restrictive standards shall apply. This chapter has been updated consistent with the requirements for using the best available science and protection of anadromous fish as required by: The city of Yakima community development departmentâ€™s code administration and planning division shall be responsible for the general administration of this chapter. The administrative official shall establish procedures for implementation of this chapter. A written request for an interpretation of any provision of this chapter may be submitted to the administrative official. Each request shall set forth the specific provisions to be interpreted, and the facts of

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the specific situation giving rise to the request. Interpretations shall be processed in accordance with YMC Chapter If any provision of this chapter or its application to any person or legal entity or circumstances is held to be invalid, the remainder of said chapter or the application of the provision to other persons or legal entities or circumstances shall not be affected. Definitions listed in Part Two of this chapter shall be applied to the regulation, review, and administration of all critical areas, including flood hazard areas, unless the definition itself identifies the term as applying to flood hazard administration, in which case the definition only applies to that situation. Sites are considered abutting even though the area of contact may be only a point. It is steepest near the mouth of the valley where its apex points upstream and it slopes gently and convexly outward with gradually decreasing gradient. In cases where multiple channels exist, the bankfull depth is the average depth of all channels along the cross-section. See IBC Section This definition shall not include irrigation ditches, canals, stormwater run-off devices, or other artificial watercourses except where they exist in a natural watercourse that may have been altered by unnatural means. Use of wood structures or limited use of clean angular rock may be allowable to provide stability for the establishment of vegetation. See Technical Bulletin for qualifying materials. For the purpose of YMC A dike is also referred to as a levee. This definition does not include excavation for mining within a pond created by a mining operation approved under this chapter or under a local zoning ordinance, or a mining operation in existence before zoning, shorelines, or critical areas permits were required for such operations. The lack of any groundwater association results in a lack of distinctive riparian vegetation compared to the surrounding landscape. The physical structure of a bank stabilization structure shall not be considered fill. However, fill placed behind the structure is considered fill. Stream bed manipulation for irrigation diversions shall not be considered fill. This does not mean maintaining all individuals of all species at all times, but it does mean not degrading or reducing populations or habitats so that they are no longer viable over the long term. Counties and cities should engage in cooperative planning and coordination to help assure long term population viability. These areas may include, but are not limited to, rare or vulnerable ecological systems, communities, and habitat or habitat elements including seasonal ranges, breeding habitat, winter range, and movement corridors; and areas with high relative population density or species richness. Counties and cities may also designate locally important habitats and species. Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas does not include such artificial features or constructs as irrigation delivery systems, irrigation infrastructure, irrigation canals, or drainage ditches that lie within the boundaries of, and are maintained by, a port district or an irrigation district or company. Floodway fringes serve as temporary storage for floodwaters. Groundwater includes water in the zone of saturation of a water-bearing formation. Groundwater association generally produces an identifiable riparian area. This definition does not include streams that are intermittent because of irrigation diversion or other manmade diversions of the water. The term can include the reservoir or expanded part of a river behind a dam. Mining includes processing and batching. Mining does not include large excavations for structures, foundations, parking areas, etc. Provided, that in any area where the ordinary high water line cannot be found, the ordinary high water line is the elevation of the mean annual flood. An area classified and mapped as priority habitat must have one or more of the following attributes: A priority habitat may be described by a unique vegetation type or by a dominant plant species that is of primary importance to fish and wildlife. A priority habitat may also be described by a successional stage. Alternatively, a priority habitat may consist of a specific habitat element such as talus slopes, caves, or snags of key value to fish and wildlife. Priority species are those that meet any of the criteria listed below: State-listed species are those native fish and wildlife species legally designated as endangered WAC , threatened WAC , or sensitive WAC State proposed species are those fish and wildlife species that will be reviewed by WDFW POL-M for possible listing as endangered, threatened, or sensitive according to the process and criteria defined in WAC Vulnerable aggregations include those species or groups of animals susceptible to significant population declines, within a specific area or statewide, by virtue of their inclination to congregate. Native and nonnative fish, shellfish, and wildlife species of recreational or commercial importance and recognized species used for tribal ceremonial and subsistence purposes that are vulnerable to

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habitat loss or degradation. Species listed under the federal Endangered Species Act as either proposed, threatened, or endangered. The professional shall provide their qualifications to the administrative official to ensure the professional has the acceptable level of qualifications and experience for the relevant critical area they will be working in. Built on a single chassis; 2. Four hundred square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection; 3. Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light-duty truck; and 4. Designed primarily for temporary living quarters used during recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal conditions. This may be accomplished through measures including, but not limited to, revegetation, removal of intrusive structures, and removal or treatment of toxic materials. Restoration does not imply a requirement for returning the site to aboriginal or pre-European settlement conditions. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building. Streams include both natural watercourses or those modified by man example: They do not include irrigation ditches, wasteways, drains, outfalls, operational spillways, canals, stormwater runoff facilities, or other artificial watercourses except those that are located within existing wetland or streams. Before the improvement or repair is started; or 2. Before the damage occurred to a structure. The term does not, however, include either: Any project for improvement to a structure to comply with existing state or local health, sanitary or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions; or 2. Any alteration of a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or a state inventory of historic places. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Wetlands do not include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from nonwetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities, or those wetlands created after July 1, , that were unintentionally created as a result of the construction of a road, street, or highway. Wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from nonwetland areas created to mitigate conversion of wetlands. Application and Review Procedures Article I. No new development, construction or use shall occur within a designated critical area without obtaining a development authorization in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, except for those provided for in YMC Exemptions, as provided for in YMC Development, construction or use occurring within a designated critical area shall be processed according to the provisions of this chapter, unless determined to be exempt.

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Chapter 7 : KZC Chapter 83 " SHORELINE MANAGEMENT1

The vice presidential debate took place on the 2nd of October, It was between the Joe Biden, a senior senator for Delaware and Sarah Palin, the governor of Alaska State.

He calls them "dear friends" *avgaphtoi*,, here and in *vv*. Jude also marks his switch from attack to encouragement by calling his readers "dear friends" *v*. The vehemence of his attack in chapter two and the repetition of his reminders arise from his pastoral concern towards the flock of God. On the theme of reminder, see 2Pet. Repetition is as necessary and more frequently required than to be given new information. Repetition is essential to a vibrant faith *cf*. The "second letter" most naturally brings to mind its predecessor, First Peter. Both letters contain repetitious information, that is, information that was not new to the readers. Their past exposure to Christian teachings was reinforced in these two letters, even though the subject matter is different between the two. The intended effect upon the readers was to heighten and sharpen their spiritual wits with respect to the issues at hand. Here, they are made aware of the magnitude of the satanic assault that was coming against the church in the form of a prophecy. The verb "I am stirring up" means, literally, to arouse from a state of sleep *cp*. The present translation "stirring up" is correct in context *cf*. This word *diegei,rw* also occurs in 2Pet. The object of the verb "stirring up" is the "sincere mind" *th*. The adjective *eivlikrinh,j eilikrines* occurs here and in Phil. The "sincere mind" is actually the ethical pureness of the recipients in contrast to the teachings that they would be exposed to. Plato used the word of ethical purity. Peter writes to people who were doctrinally pure in both thought and deed. The "sincere mind", or "pure thinking" preferably, refers to their positive volition and the adjustments that arose from it. His purpose is to remind them of the two things specified in *v*. They are to "remember the words" or "proclamations"; *gen*. This references the *O*. The "holy prophets" refers to a long line of individuals, known and unknown, who were "holy" by virtue of their appointment and dedication to the communication of direct divine revelation. What has been preserved in this regard is the *O*. Various individuals were appointed prophets or functioned as prophets apart from holding the office like king David. He has already congratulated them for their attention to this body of truth *v*. The centerpiece of this body of revelation is the Second Advent itself, which was validated at the Transfiguration 2Pet. Furthermore, Peter makes it clear that no individual prophetic utterance comes apart from God the HS 1: He is insistent that *O*. It is both coherent and complete, enabling those who are taught it to navigate in the spiritual darkness all about us. The First Advent has further validated the particulars relating to the Second Coming. The First Advent was predicted in detail and fulfilled to the letter. The prophecies related to the Second Coming are currently being fulfilled at an astounding pace. This prophetic tradition did not stop permanently with the cessation of the *O*. John the Baptist and Jesus were notable prophets and then came the apostles and their associates. But Peter, unlike Jude Jude. He instead makes mention of "the commandment of the Lord and Savior spoken by your apostles". This, then, is the second thing he wants to stir them up with respect to *cf*. In First Peter he repeatedly exhorts believers on how they are to conduct themselves before a suspicious and hostile civilization. Christian behavior is one of the major themes of First Peter in terms of testimony and Ph3 vindication and reward 1Pet. In his earlier letter Peter also makes mention of the fact that their persecutors will be held accountable 1Pet. Here, he exhorts believers to avoid the STA corruption advocated by the liberals. In both instances righteous behavior is enjoined both as a witness and the basis for Ph3 vindication. So "the commandment" is a summary of all that was advocated by Christ both by precept and example. This was further handed down by the apostles and is reflected throughout their writings for posterity. There are two things we need to be constantly reminded of. The first is the particulars of the prophetic word, and the second is the imperatives related to Godly living. Moral excellence is one of the virtues that we are to diligently implement into our daily living 2Pet. In this chapter, verses 11 and 14 are incorporated under the umbrella of "the commandment". Jesus summed it up when He said, "Be perfect as your heavenly Father is perfect" Mt. This commandment is fulfilled in observing

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the details dealing with the identification and isolation of personal sin, as well as doing the directive will of God commission and omission. The words "your apostles" refers to those who were the articulators of the N. Their legacy lives on, like that of the "holy prophets", through their writings. Finally, "the holy commandment" of 2Pet. The Apocalypse of Peter vv. Herein Peter singles out what He considers especially relevant from the apostolic prophetic tradition. The prophetic particulars of this section merge with the overall theme of this letter. The section begins with a prophetic assertion with respect to the false teachers exposed in chapter two. The words "Know this first of all" are identical to the phrase that opens v. The phrase is, literally, "Know this as a matter of first importance". The time of the appearance of these "mockers" is "the last days". This expression occurs 5X in the N. The expression occurs in the parallel to this verse in Jude. The expression "latter days" occurs in Deut. Based on the citation found in Heb. Living in the dawn of the day of the Lord, we are witnesses to the crescendo of prophetic realization. Some prophecies developed early on, but later than the apostolic era, notably the rise of the monasticism of 1Tim. The appearance of the "mockers", instead of demoralizing informed believers, actually strengthens their faith. Many make a profession of attacking the integrity of Scripture scholars, clergy, etc. All kinds of forums are used to engage in this blasphemous, arrogant business. The wording of the present verse is virtually mirrored in the parallel of Jude. In Jude the prophecy is linked to the apostolic witness, but here it is linked to the O. Peter cites no specific O. It is in their depraved self-interests to deny a future reckoning in which everyone will be called to accountability. Hence, the significance of the phrase "following after their own lusts". Liberals, by definition, encourage the lust pattern in themselves and their followers. If the Bible is not the inerrant WOG, then we are free to do as we please in our social behavior. The renewed emphasis on the lust of those that Peter attacks makes it certain that Peter has the same men in view as in chapter two; they are not two different sets of opponents. Intellectual arrogance and contempt for the supernatural characterize these types. All of this makes them contemptuous of the notion of apocalyptic judgment inherent in the parousia of Christ. Anthropocentric hedonism always mocks the idea of absolutes and a final division of humanity based on belief and unbelief. For those who nourish a belief in human self-determination and perfectibility, the very idea that we are accountable and dependent is a bitter pill to swallow. No wonder they mock! Some of them claim that the things presented in the book of Revelation were realized during the period of the early Roman emperors preteristic view. Denial of the Second Coming v. For ever since the fathers fell asleep ga. They categorize the doctrine of the Second Coming as fanciful, the product of later Christian legend embedded within the N. Denial of the doctrine has been further fueled by the long history in which He has not come back as promised in the Scripture. One generation follows another i. Just because something has been a long time in coming, or has never happened in the past, it does not follow that it would necessarily never occur. In more modern times they have a theory that supports their dogmatic assertion. That theory is the theory of uniformitarianism. It stands in opposition to the Biblical teaching of catastrophism. Uniformitarianism is the doctrine that existing processes, acting as a present, are sufficient to account for all geological change. Uniformitarianism has been an integral part of humanism for the last years. Catastrophism has been an integral part of the Judeo-Christian heritage for the past 3, years. Darwinism arose directly from geological uniformitarianism this theory came first. As the first generation of the Church died off, doubt regarding the coming of the Lord must have surfaced.

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Chapter 8 : France - Wikitravel

For purposes of this subsection "electronic means" is defined as means relating to technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic, or similar capabilities. (l) The Department of Transportation may enter into contracts for public-private participation in providing litter removal from State right-of-way.

Nigeria has made significant effort since the Rio Conference to address the core environmental and sustainable development issues which were identified and agreed upon at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development UNCED. Land degradation remains the greatest problems in Nigeria. In addition, we still witness high levels of water and air pollution while efforts to reduce the rate of natural resources depletion and desertification are yet to yield significant results. Moreover the debt situation in Nigeria is still a major hindrance to sustainable development and poverty alleviation. Apart from the national environmental problems, Nigeria has to contend with global environmental problems such as ozone layer depletion, global warming and the consequent climate change. The toxic wastes dump problem is still prevalent in spite of the relevant provision of the Basel Convention. Despite these problems, Nigeria made progress in setting up the necessary institutional framework geared towards sustainable development. For instance in , the Federal Environmental Protection Agency FEPA was given a broader mandate over natural resources conservation and its functions were enhanced by according it supra-ministerial status within the presidency. The enhanced mandate of FEPA as well as the establishment of the National Planning Commission along with the existing ministries provided the framework for the integration of environmental concerns into physical and socio-economic development policies of the nation. The institutional framework has fostered international cooperation on environmental matters between Nigeria and several overseas countries and international organisations. The unprecedented increase in population and rapid rate of urbanisation have brought about significant settlement problems of housing, overcrowding, traffic congestion, environmental degradation, inadequate infrastructure and services. Recognising these problems, the Government has not only featured in its National Rolling Plan the National Housing Policy but also the strategies for implementing a number of programmes aimed at promoting sustainable human settlement development. Some major landmarks which were already made in Nigeria in the field of environment formed the basis of the new agenda for environmental protection and natural resource conservation in the country. The National Policy on the Environment and appropriate legislation, guidelines and standards for environmental impact assessment are being progressively reviewed and strengthened taking into consideration the challenges of Agenda Realising that climate is slowly and steadily varying due to human activities, systematic monitoring has since been ensured by Government through relevant agencies and departments in order to determine, in quantitative terms, the rate of variation. Such information becomes important for early warnings against natural disasters of flooding, erosion and drought among others. Also, several greenhouse gases are under surveillance for the purpose of determining the others. Also, several greenhouse gases are under surveillance for the purpose of determining the level of atmospheric pollution in the country. The Government has also evolved through relevant agencies sound planning and management of land resources in the country. Various programmes including soil survey, land evaluation, fertiliser testing, fertility management and soil conservation are being pursued with adequate consideration to their environmental implications. One major source of concern to the Federal Government of Nigeria is the persistent decline of national forest at an alarming rate of about 3. Efforts towards sustainable forest management are made through the development of appropriate strategies and an action plan, afforestation programmes, a forest inventory as well as extension and advisory services. The serious ecological and socio-economic implications of desertification and drought in Nigeria have informed the government to take certain steps in mitigating the problems associated with desertification and drought. The hectares of shelterbelts and woodlot are being increased in the marginal semi-arid lands of the country while emergency relief assistance are also provided to ameliorate the effects of ecological problems

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arising from drought and other natural disasters. The programme among several others are under the purview of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resource as well as that of Water Resources and Rural Development. The Federal Government policy goal on biological diversity, taking into consideration the relevant provision of the Convention on Biological Diversity, is geared towards conservation of this vital resources, the sustainable utilisation of its components and the equitable sharing of benefits derived therein. Towards achieving this goal, priority programmes of expansion of the network of National Parks and Reserves as well as the compilation of flora and fauna of Nigeria are being pursued in addition to the development of a National Strategy and Action Plan for Biological Diversity. In an attempt to pursue sustainable use of our coastal water and the adjacent land, the Government put in place an Action Plan on water pollution control and biological diversity conservation in the Niger Delta area of the country. Apart from this project, measurements of some meteorological parameters over the Atlantic Ocean bordering the country are being taken by relevant agencies. Nigeria has given high priority to its freshwater resources due to the growing concern at the increasing stress on water supplies caused by poor use patterns, affecting both water quality and quantity. Consequently, the Government through the Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development, is undertaking a number of programmes designed to protect the quality and supply of freshwater resources in the country. Some of these include the preparation of a National Water Resources Master Plan , water resources assessment, promulgation of enabling decree, rehabilitation of dams and soil erosion sites, and establishment of water quality laboratories. Others include development of a national water supply policy, production of the national rural water supply, Sanitation Sector Strategy and Action Plan, and strengthening of national water quality monitoring networks. In recognition of the fact that broad public participation in decision making is a fundamental prerequisite for achieving sustainable development, Nigeria has made concerned efforts to involve the relevant groups in all its major activities geared towards implementation of Agenda A Ministry of Women Affairs has been established. The activities and number of NGOs have been increased, local environmental action plans are under preparation, environment units are being established by most manufacturing companies, and the scientific and technological communities are getting increasingly active in environmental matters. International partner agencies also provide some financial assistance. Implementation of Agenda 21 has also been intensified through capacity building and institutional strengthening, promotion of public education, awareness and training and establishment of data management and information centres. In spite of the remarkable progress made, there are still substantial constraints to the effective implementation of Agenda These include uncoordinated policies and legal instruments, weak data base, inadequate enforcement, institutional conflicts, inadequate and untimely funding, and lack of public awareness. The National Agenda 21 document has therefore been prepared to address the environmental implication of this developmental programme. Specific and local environmental problems which are to be resolved within the context of the priorities identified by the National Committee on Agenda 21 are listed below: As in most other countries of the world, the Nigerian environment today presents a grim litany of woes. Every State of the Federation suffers from one form of environmental problem or the other in varying degrees. The northern part of the country is being literally "blown away" by wind erosion while the southern part is being washed away into the ocean using the description of Mr. McNamara, former president of the World Bank. Farmlands become inundated by drifting sands which bury young crops. Roads and sometimes huts and public buildings may be completely buried by active sand dunes rising sometimes up to 12 metres high. Desertification and Drought Population pressure, over grazing and the continuous exploitation of marginal lands have aggravated drought and desertification. Nigeria is presently losing about , square kilometres of its land mass to the desert which is advancing southward at the rate of 0. According to a recent survey by the Centre for Arid Zones Studies in Nigeria, desertification is by far the most pressing environmental problem in the northern states along the Niger Republic border. The outward and visible sign of the desertification process is the gradual shift in vegetation from grasses, bushes and occasional trees, to grass and bush and in the final stages, extensive areas of desert-like sand. Entire villages and major access roads have been buried under sand dunes in the northern

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portions of Katsina, Sokoto, Jigawa and Borno States. With about 55 percent of its land under siege from desert encroachment, Borno State which suffered from a protracted fifteen-year drought in , is one of the most threatened land areas of Nigeria. Perhaps more spectacular, and of grave consequence are the persistent droughts which, a number of times, have resulted in famine in the northern part of the country. Land Degradation The intensification of the use of fragile and marginal ecosystems has led to progressive degradation and continued desertification of marginal agricultural lands even in years of normal rainfall. It is feared that the damage by drought and population pressure may have resulted in the genetic loss of a vast array of valuable plant species. Pressure on the dwindling resources in the arid prone areas has caused in a number of devastating socio-political and sectarian conflicts in the country with concomitant death, injury and heavy economic losses. Inappropriate agricultural practices, the destruction of watersheds, and the opening up of river banks and other critical areas have led to silting of river beds and loss of water courses. Uncontrolled use of agro-chemicals and the concomitant problems of chemical persistence in the soil in humid areas and soil-crust formation in arid climates have contributed to salinisation and destruction of vast agricultural lands. Petroleum prospecting with its attendant oil pollution problems including spills, oil well blow-out, oil blast discharges, improper disposal of drilling mud has created problems such as: A scientist once estimated that the heat and energy emanating from gas flaring in was equivalent to all the electrical power generated by the Nigerian Electricity Power Authority NEPA that year. The problems of exposure to radiation, creation of artificial ponds associated with bad mining practices and non-reclamation of mining waste lands as provided for in the Minerals Acts are common in the mine fields of Jos Plateau, Enugu and other locations. Excessive pressures on available urban resources, infrastructure and space, due to rural urban migration and the resultant problems of urban decay and squatter settlements are evident in Lagos, Port-Harcourt, Ibadan, Umuahia, Kano, Kaduna, Maiduguri and of recent Abuja and its satellite towns. Anambra and Enugu States alone have over 50 active gully complexes, with some extending over metres long, 20 meters wide and 15 meters deep. The most significant case of coastal erosion and flooding is the overflow of the Bar Beach of the Atlantic Ocean now a regular feature since , threatening the prime property areas of the Ahmadu Bello Way, Victoria Island, Lagos. Flooding Flooding occurs throughout Nigeria in three main forms: River flooding occurs in the flood plains of the larger rivers, while sudden, short-lived flash floods are associated with rivers in the inland areas where sudden heavy rains can change them into destructive torrents within a short period. Urban flooding occur in towns located on flat or low lying terrain especially where little or no provision has been made for surface drainage, or where existing drainage has been blocked with municipal waste, refuse and eroded soil sediments. Virtually every Nigerian is vulnerable to disasters, natural or man-made. Every rainy season, wind gusts arising from tropical storms claim lives and property worth million of Naira across the country. Flash floods from torrential rains wash away thousands of hectares of farmland. Dam bursts are common following such flood. In August for instance, people died, 18, houses were destroyed and 14, farms were swept away when the Bagauda Dam collapsed following a flash flood. Urban flooding such as the Ogunpa disaster which claimed over lives and damaged property worth millions of Naira in Ibadan, are common occurrence. Deforestation Uncontrolled logging and tree felling from which government generate paltry taxes accentuated by lack of re-stocking are the order of the day in many parts of the southern states of Nigeria. This carries with it loss of precious biological diversity. Animals that have disappeared from Nigeria in recent times include the cheetah, the pygmy hippopotamus, the giraffe, the black rhinoceros and the giant eland. Also an estimated plant species in families are threatened with extinction because of habitat destruction and deforestation. Many of our cities are turning into concrete jungle where plants are no longer used for home landscaping. High rise buildings and other commercial centres have displaced areas earlier earmarked as low density residential areas in Ikoyi and Victoria-Island. The new Federal Capital Territory at Abuja is a pathetic example of this development where the rich and natural vegetation is being systematically depleted as a result of increasing human pressure. The rampant bush burning is threatening the growth of trees and wildlife species and reducing the ecological diversity of the area; gravel mining for construction is aggravating the

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problem of erosion and surface run-off; while indiscriminate discharge of particulates from construction sites is already leading to pollution and siltation. More recently, areas earmarked as green belts and recreational areas are being systematically converted into building sites. Pollution The problems of industrial pollution are enormous. Nigeria has about 5, registered industrial facilities and some 10, small scale industries operating illegally within residential premises. In places like Kano, Kaduna and Lagos, coloured, hot and heavy metal-laden effluents especially from the textile, tannery and paints industries are discharged directly into open drains and water channels, constituting direct dangers to water users and biota downstream. Also disturbing is the practice whereby some industrial facilities bury their expired chemicals and hazardous chemical wastes in their backyard threatening the ground water quality. Stack fumes from industries emit nauseating gases and particulates with grave respiratory and cardiac ailment consequences. Their physical spread often occlude sunlight for hours in several parts of Lagos, Kano, Enugu and Port-Harcourt. Air inversion with its accompanying foggy dispersion and visibility reduction to less than 20 meters has almost become a permanent feature of the Oko Baba mid-section part of the Third Mainland Bridge in Lagos where saw millers burn away sawdust and other wood shavings. A similar phenomenon is experienced at the toll gate end of the Lagos-Ibadan Expressway at Oregon, where smoke from a nearby dump site pollutes the air and emits nauseating odour. Municipal solid waste heaps dot several parts of our major cities blocking motor roads, alleys and pavements. These unsightly dump sites are characterised by: They are also aesthetically unpleasant; iii the siting of public buildings and residential quarters on flood-prone areas as well as unsettled and improperly reclaimed dump sites. Such ecologically sensitive areas are often converted into plots for the erection of residential quarters and public buildings such as market stalls. Poverty Poverty is a cause as well as a consequence of environmental degradation. Poverty, particularly in rural areas, and its attendant malnutrition and undernutrition are closely linked to degradation of the environment, as poverty depletes natural resources which in turn exacerbates the sufferings of the poor. The former always tries to satisfy wants and not needs.

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Chapter 9 : Representative Denise Provost

Core of Discovery. 34 wild and endangered places in Lewis & Clark country. The Sierra Club is commemorating the year anniversary of Lewis and Clark's expedition with a five-year campaign to protect significant wild places in eight of the states along the explorers' route.

They were revealed through a stone that was placed in the hat of a treasureseeker and soon-to-become Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith. Smith gazed into this seer stone to discern the location of hidden objects and, eventually, to translate ancient records. In Smith published his revealed translation of one such ancient record, which, he claimed, had been engraved on metal plates by ancient prophets who belonged to a vanished American race. The publication was known as The Book of Mormon, and the new races were the Nephites and the Lamanites. Over the course of the tumultuous thousand-year epic history that follows, these factions became racially blurred through the many conversions and apostasies that occurred on each side. Ultimately, Nephite and Lamanite identities came to signify a religious distinction that was presumably racially mixed and ambiguous. However, in most popular tellings and interpretations of the story, racial difference remains a salient feature. The eventual genocide of the Nephites has typically been depicted as the extinction of a white race. Lamanite identity, however, has always been an ambiguous signifier. The Book of Mormon prophesies that in the latter days of sacred history the descendants of the Lamanites will be restored to a knowledge of their fathers and to their true identity as children of Israel. They will then be gathered together with a select number of Gentiles white Euroamericans to build the New Jerusalem, or City of Zion, on the American continent, ushering in the millennial reign and second coming of Jesus Christ. Understandably, a number of scholars have pointed to ways this narrative is part of a larger colonial imaginary including lost tribes theories and mound-builders narratives⁴ that constitutes an erasure of traditional Indigenous creation narratives and histories. Another common narrative posited the existence of a vanished white race that built the large burial mounds and traces of ancient civilizations so prominent in the Eastern United States during the nineteenth century. I thank Matt for sharing this with me. Signature Books, ; Thomas W. Essays on the Book of Mormon, ed. Signature Books, , On this point regarding Christian missionaries more generally, see George E. Jace Weaver criticized Tinker for ignoring the actual experience of Native peoples in his history, which focused exclusively on non-Native preachers, thereby denying the agency of Native people and even causing damage to Native subjectivity. How do they view the Book of Mormon? This dissertation addresses that question, of how Indigenous Latter-day Saints understand their history, lineage, and racial and ethnic identities. Do they actively resist that term? Do they think of themselves as literal descendants of Lehi and thus as Israelites? Or is this lineage understood to be symbolic? Is it a positive or a negative identity? Or is it ambiguous? How does it gel or conflict with traditional narratives and tribal identifications? How is Lamanite identity racialized and how does it relate to Indigeneity? In this way my dissertation addresses the question of what it means to be Indigenous and Mormon in a world shaped by and in response to American colonialism. In almost all contexts, these appellations coexist with tribal, national, and other Indigenous identifications e. University of Minnesota Press, ; Scott R. University of Utah Press, Thanks to Thomas Murphy for pointing this source out to me and for his discussion of it. It also, however, considers some of the ways that more negative aspects of Lamanite identity have sometimes been internalized, even as others have been resisted. Further, it explores cases in which some aspects of Lamanite identity are resisted or rejected while others are embraced, as well as outright rejections of Lamanite identity by Indigenous Latter-day Saints. As such, Indigenous readings and Indigenous identities based on or influenced by the Book of Mormon are presented as complex and multivalent. This is not to deny that significant changes might not take place. Some knowledges and practices may become lost in the transformation, or adaptation. Indeed, to change is simply to be human and to survive. This is a study, then, of Indigenous Mormon hermeneutics and subjectivityâ€™ethnic, racial, colonized, postcolonial, and religious. It is also a study of how the Book of Mormon and Mormon affiliation has

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influenced articulations of Indigenous pasts, histories, lineages, geographies, and ethnic identities. It will examine how Indigenous Latter-day Saints have engaged the text along with their tribally specific traditions and histories. I argue and hope to demonstrate that the Book of Mormon and related Latter-day Saint cultural products have had a significant influence in the shaping of modern Indigenous subjectivities. LDS children typically learn the stories and themes of the Book of Mormon long before they can read, through song, play, hand motions, visual imagery, coloring books, action figures, and motion pictures, as well as through oral recitation and summary by adults. Further, the Book of Mormon had its beginnings not in written or print form, but as an oral recitation in what might be called a performance of revelation. These observations preclude any neat division between Euroamerican literacy and Indigenous orality when considering Indigenous Mormon readings of the Book of Mormon. Not only are Indigenous communities often very literate, as well as oral, but predominately Euroamerican cultures are often much more oral and performative than is often recognized. This thesis is easily overstated, and often has been, as a generalized statement, obscuring the extent to which the content of the Book of Mormon did influence the way early Mormons viewed the world around them—particularly their imagined relationships to Indigenous peoples as Lamanites and the United States Gentiles—but it is instructive for understanding part of what motivated many early white converts to join the church and by pointing out that a book can signify matter that the substance of the text only points to. This observation—that a book can signify something quite other than its actual content—is pertinent to some of the Indigenous readings I explore below, such as, for example, a Blackfoot woman chapter 10 who reads the Book of Mormon in order to recover forgotten Blackfoot teachings. Reading is a disciplined activity, especially in a hierarchal church with centralized authority, where readings outside of the bounds of orthodoxy can be threatening to the church hierarchy. Yet even within the realm of orthodoxy—which in this context would be reaction outside the church not primarily by virtue of its substance, but rather its manner of appearing, not on the merits of what it says, but what it enacts. Attention to American Indian reception would consider that the Book of Mormon was generally presented differently to American Indians as Lamanites than to potential European or Euroamerican converts Mormons did not usually—with some early exceptions—seek out African American converts. To American Indian peoples the book was almost always presented as a history of their forefathers. Some of the more significant variations, I argue, are among those for whom the stakes are highest—Indigenous Latter-day Saints whose subjectivities are profoundly influenced by Book of Mormon interpretation and representation. Indigenous American peoples, whom early Mormon converts identified as Lamanites, were to play a vital role in the unfolding of these events. In fact, to the earliest Mormon readers, Indigenous peoples of the Americas were central and white Euroamericans Gentiles, including early Mormons themselves, were peripheral. They, the early Mormon founders and converts, would be the privileged few who would be spared this destruction by being adopted into the House of Israel. This general interpretive framework constitutes what I refer to, generally speaking, as the earliest general reading of the Book of Mormon by early Mormons. The mission was short-lived, however, as the missionaries were evicted by an Indian agent after only a few days in the Indian Territory. Joseph Smith soon thereafter redirected missionary and Zion-building activities so that they effectively took place among and focused primarily on Euroamerican converts. As a result of the failure of these expectations and simultaneous success among Euroamerican populations such as in the city of Kirtland, Ohio, which effectively became church headquarters, gradually white church members came to see themselves as Israel see chapter 4 and set about building the city of Zion themselves in the state of Missouri.