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But the attacks on Chaplin and the current #MeToo campaign reveal how the American media functions on a daily basis, how it disparages, demeans and drags its victims down in the dirt, how it lies.

This chapter is about the best kept secret in America. The government knows about the information in this chapter, but they will not admit it. As we learned in chapter 1, every individual born in one of the 50 sovereign states was born an individual American sovereign, with inalienable rights. Those inalienable rights included life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Before the Declaration of Independence, there were no Americans Citizens, because there was no America, as a country. The people were subjects of the British Crown. After the Declaration, each state was its own sovereign state, and the citizens were state Citizens. But I have a problem with the word "citizen". Can you be a citizen and a sovereign at the same time? Is a king a citizen of his own country? Or is he a sovereign and not a citizen? You cannot be both at the same time. This is confirmed by an early Supreme Court decision. *Georgia 2 Dall U.* Every acre of land in this country was then held mediately or immediately from that crown. All the people of this country were then, subjects of the King of Great Britain, and owed allegiance to him;. From the crown of Great Britain, the sovereignty of their country passed to the people of it;. Here we see the people acting as sovereigns of the whole country;. While it vested him with jurisdiction over others, it excluded all others from jurisdiction over him. The law, says Sir William Blackstone, ascribes to the King the attribute of sovereignty: Hence it is, that no suit or action can be brought against the King, even in civil matters; because no court can have jurisdiction over him: The principle is, that all human law must be prescribed by a superior. By a State I mean, a complete body of free persons united together for their common benefit, to enjoy peaceably what is their own, and to do justice to others. It is an artificial person. It has its affairs and its interests: It has its rules: It has its rights: And it has its obligations. It may acquire property distinct from that of its members: It may incur debts to be discharged out of the public stock, not out the private fortunes of individuals. Upon the same principles, upon which he becomes bound by the laws, he becomes amenable to the Courts of Justice, which are formed and authorized by those laws. If one free man, an original sovereign, may do all this, why may not an aggregate of free men, a collection of original sovereigns, do likewise? In one sense, the term sovereignty has for its correlative, subject. In this sense, the term can receive no application; for it has no object in the Constitution of the United States,. Under that Constitution there are citizens, but no subjects. So if you are under the jurisdiction of a government, they have the superior power! You are bound by the laws only because you choose to be! When you pledge allegiance to any country, you become a subject of that country, and you waive your sovereignty. But, if you pledge allegiance only to YOUR creator, then you are the superior power, and no human government is over you. After the ratification of the U. Constitution, American sovereigns acquired citizenship status, called Citizen of the united States of America. Also known as American Citizen, with a capital "C". It is in the nature of a grant or power, or what would be termed in private law a power of attorney. A real constitution is a grant of rights or powers by a sovereign. The sovereign cannot be limited, for he is the source of all law. All subjects over which the sovereign power of a state extends are objects of taxation. Sovereign Americans are above the governments they delegated management powers to. Governments are artificial persons, legal fictions. Governments, as artificial persons, can own property and incur debts on their own, separate from the sovereign people. Governments have complete power over their OWN property and subjects. All jurisdiction implies superiority of power. As the Supreme Court stated above, a free man is subject to human laws only because he binds himself. You, as one of the joint owners of this country, have agreed to abide by certain laws, that you have agreed to. These laws are designated in the Constitution. They are critical to the understanding of freedom from taxation. The Supreme Court of Colorado has ruled: *Colorado Anti-Discrimination Commission v. The inherent human freedoms with which mankind is endowed are "antecedent to all earthly governments; rights that cannot be repealed or restrained by human laws; rights derived from the Great Legislator of the Universe. You waive your sovereign status, to become a subject. How do you do that? By contracting with the government and accepting benefits. The only way the government will contract with you, is if you waive your*

inalienable rights and agree to be UNDER their jurisdiction. Before the 14th Amendment was ratified in , Americans were called Citizens with a capital "C" of the United States of America. American Citizen, or American, for short. If you were born in America, you were born a sovereign with inalienable rights. It was a common understanding among the people. Up until then, slavery was still accepted in America. The 13th Amendment was ratified in , just 3 years before the 14th. The 13th amendment abolished slavery. But that created a new problem. The newly freed slaves were not citizens of any state or country, because they were just property, and property did not have citizenship. To solve the problem, the 14th amendment was passed. This amendment created a new class of citizenship. This new class was legally called: Notice that the U. This is to show a lower class of citizenship. This class of citizen U. The Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, ratified in , creates or at least recognizes for the first time a citizenship of the United States, as distinct from that of the states; The Civil War was fought from . The significance of this will be seen later. Constitution of the United States of America 14th Amendment All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any States deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Notice the wording of this amendment carefully. If they were talking about Citizens of the 50 states, then it would read "and subject to the jurisdiction s thereof". Jurisdictions would be plural if it applied to more than one entity. But since it applies only to the United States government, singular, is also shows the jurisdiction to be singular. Several other things to notice here. This section 1 of the amendment has two parts. The second part has to do with the states being required to protect the privileges and immunities of the United States citizen. We will look at the first part first. We just learned that jurisdiction implies superiority of power, so is a United States citizen superior to the government? The roles are reversed. Is there a difference? This is a flesh and blood human being, the sovereign individual. A human being can be both a natural person and an artificial person at the same time. How do you tell the difference? It is as simple as whether you spell your name in all capital letters or not. More on this in a bit. The important thing to remember at this point is that artificial persons are property. Property in Latin is res.

Chapter 2 : Project Mannequin, Part 6 The Sublime View By James Casbolt (Oct. 3,)

The media's intensive focus on terrorism and security in the wake of the September 11, , terrorist attacks and the resulting focus on President Bush's performance through that lens is an example of.

The less connected with evil. The best in the simply better. What our friends can share. What we would rather do for friends. Things from abundance; an exception stated. What cannot be supplied by another. What we chiefly desire to be present to us. The absence of which we less reprove persons for lamenting, et contra. Of the more Eligible, continued. That is preferable, which alone, or in a greater degree, possesses its appropriate virtue. Whose presence produces good, or the greater good. Judgment of the preferable to be formed from cases, etc. The greater good of the same. The one of two most to be preferred in reference to a third. Where excess is preferable. What a man prefers to obtain by himself. We must judge from addition; a caution stated. Also if one is eligible per se, but the other on account of estimation; definition of the latter. If one be for both but the other for one only. What is more honourable for its own sake. What is desired is more eligible than what is indifferent. The same places, however, are also useful for showing whatever is to be chosen or to be avoided. Of Topics pre-eminently Universal from the more and greater. Topics preeminently universal of the more, and greater, to be assumed; reason. Causes to be distinguished. That which is more such. Things more unmixed with contraries. What is more receptive of the definition. That the above Places are useful for Particular Problems. He shows how the above places in this, and in the preceding, book, apply to particular problems. Places from opposites, etc. Topic from the more, and less, and similarly. That we may subvert not only from another, but from the same genus. The indefinite can be subverted in one way only. Confirmation possible in two ways. When the thesis is definite, we may subvert in two ways. Singulars to be attended to, as to things inherentâ€”also genera. Of Topics relative to Genus. Genus deceptively assumed, if it applies not to every thing, in the same species with that, of which it is predicated. The definition of accident to be regarded. Also whether the genus and the species are in the same category. Whether the definition of species is predicated of genus. If the genus is not predicated of what the species is. If what is contained in the genus is subject to no species. If what is placed in genus is of wider extension than, or equal to, the genus itself. Vide Crakan Log ii. If what are in the same species are not in the genus. Of Topics relative to Genus, Species, and Difference. Whether there is another genus of the same thing. Examine the genus to which the assigned genus belongs. Whether the assigned genus is predicated of the same, as the species is predicated of, as genus. Whether the definitions of the genera are predicated of the species and its subjects. Whether difference has been assigned as a genus; 6th Top. Whether genus is placed in species; 8th Top. Whether genus is made subject to difference; 10th Top. Whether no difference of genera is predicated of species. If species is naturally prior to the genus; 13th Top. Of the proper Constitution of Genus and Species. Genus erroneously assigned if its subject partakes either of some contrary to genus, or of what cannot be joined to it. If the species and genus are not employed in the same sense. If there be only one species of the genus. If genus has not been taken in its right sense. If any contrary exist to species: That the genus is rightly constituted, if there be a contrary to species, is proved in three ways. From derivations; how the same topics may be obtained, useful for confirmation and refutation. Of Topics belonging to Similitude, Relatives, etc. Arguments to be obtained from similars. How the argument about genus is to be conducted, if what is opposed to species be privation. Negatives to be considered inversely. Of expression by relation, if species be relative, genus also is. If species be not referred to the same thing, both per se, and according to genus. Or according to all the genera of the genus. Whether genus and species are redicated in the same case. Whether those similarly called relatives as to cases, do not alike reciprocate. Whether the opposite is the genus of the opposite. If genus and species are stated as related to something, they ought to have the same ratio to those in which they are inherent. Topics relative to Genus continued. Or assume as genus, what is in some way consequent to species. Genus and species ought to be inherent in the same. Species ought to partake of genus, "simpliciter non quondam modo. Error in taking a part of species for genus. Or in referring a faculty to a faculty. Or involving in a faculty what is good per se; or subjecting to one genus, what is in more. Also in making the thing affected, the genus of the

affection. Or of which there is passion, the genus of the passion. Of Topics relative to Genus, continued. Examine whether the proposed genus possesses subject species. Whether the consequent of all, has been taken as genus or difference. Whether the assigned genus is stated to be in the subject species. Whether genus and species are not synonymous, etc. Error in assigning the better of two contraries to the worse genus. Argument useful to the subverter from the more and less. If the more or similar be not genus, neither is that which is assigned. This place not useful to the supporter, if the assigned genus and species accept the more. Comparison of genera, etc. To establish genus we must show that it comprehends species, with whose nature it concurs. How genus is to be distinguished from difference. We must collect the genus from the noun and its derivatives. Examine whether one is a consequent to the other, whilst the two do not reciprocate.

Chapter 3 : RFC - PPP Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) (RFC)

6. *Thirty-seven years after F. M. Wilcox expressed those fears, another editor of the Review and Herald, F. D. Nichol, wrote a similar editorial in which he stated: "It is not a far step, for example, from wedding rings to engagement rings, and from both of these to other rings, and from all of these to earrings.*

Weak Points and Strong Chang Yu attempts to explain the sequence of chapters as follows: The good general acquaints himself first with the theory of attack and defense, and then turns his attention to direct and indirect methods. He studies the art of varying and combining these two methods before proceeding to the subject of weak and strong points. For the use of direct or indirect methods arises out of attack and defense, and the perception of weak and strong points depends again on the above methods. Hence the present chapter comes immediately after the chapter on Energy. Whoever is first in the field and awaits the coming of the enemy, will be fresh for the fight; whoever is second in the field and has to hasten to battle will arrive exhausted. One mark of a great soldier is that he fight on his own terms or fights not at all. In the first case, he will entice him with a bait; in the second, he will strike at some important point which the enemy will have to defend. Wang Hsi explains "undefended places" as "weak points; that is to say, where the general is lacking in capacity, or the soldiers in spirit; where the walls are not strong enough, or the precautions not strict enough; where relief comes too late, or provisions are too scanty, or the defenders are variance amongst themselves. There is rather a nice point involved in the interpretation of this later clause. Chang Yu, therefore, seems to come nearer the mark in saying: This being so, the places that I shall attack are precisely those that the enemy cannot defend He who is skilled in defense hides in the most secret recesses of the earth, making it impossible for the enemy to estimate his whereabouts. This being so, the places that I shall hold are precisely those that the enemy cannot attack. An aphorism which puts the whole art of war in a nutshell. Through you we learn to be invisible, through you inaudible; Literally, "without form or sound," but it is said of course with reference to the enemy. All we need do is attack some other place that he will be obliged to relieve. All we need do is to throw something odd and unaccountable in his way. This extremely concise expression is intelligibly paraphrased by Chia Lin: This unexpected proceeding had the intended effect; for Ssu-ma I, suspecting an ambush, actually drew off his army and retreated. What Sun Tzu is advocating here, therefore, is nothing more nor less than the timely use of "bluff. If he sends reinforcements everywhere, he will everywhere be weak. Those generals who have had but little experience attempt to protect every point, while those who are better acquainted with their profession, having only the capital object in view, guard against a decisive blow, and acquiesce in small misfortunes to avoid greater. The highest generalship, in Col. What Sun Tzu evidently has in mind is that nice calculation of distances and that masterly employment of strategy which enable a general to divide his army for the purpose of a long and rapid march, and afterwards to effect a junction at precisely the right spot and the right hour in order to confront the enemy in overwhelming strength. Among many such successful junctions which military history records, one of the most dramatic and decisive was the appearance of Blucher just at the critical moment on the field of Waterloo. How much more so if the furthest portions of the army are anything under a hundred LI apart, and even the nearest are separated by several LI! The Chinese of this last sentence is a little lacking in precision, but the mental picture we are required to draw is probably that of an army advancing towards a given rendezvous in separate columns, each of which has orders to be there on a fixed date. If the general allows the various detachments to proceed at haphazard, without precise instructions as to the time and place of meeting, the enemy will be able to annihilate the army in detail. Suddenly happening upon a powerful foe, we shall be brought to battle in a flurried condition, and no mutual support will be possible between wings, vanguard or rear, especially if there is any great distance between the foremost and hindmost divisions of the army. I say then that victory can be achieved. Alas for these brave words! The long feud between the two states ended in B. With his present assertion compare IV. Chang Yu is the only one to point out the seeming discrepancy, which he thus goes on to explain: That is why he says here that victory can be achieved. Scheme so as to discover his plans and the likelihood of their success. An alternative reading offered by Chia Lin is: Chang Yu tells us that by noting the joy or anger shown by the

enemy on being thus disturbed, we shall be able to conclude whether his policy is to lie low or the reverse. Force him to reveal himself, so as to find out his vulnerable spots. Concealment is perhaps not so much actual invisibility see supra ss. As Wang Hsi sagely remarks: They may be learned in a week. They may be taught by familiar illustrations or a dozen diagrams. But such knowledge will no more teach a man to lead an army like Napoleon than a knowledge of grammar will teach him to write like Gibbon. Like water, taking the line of least resistance. Literally, "have no invariable seat. The purport of the passage is simply to illustrate the want of fixity in war by the changes constantly taking place in Nature. The comparison is not very happy, however, because the regularity of the phenomena which Sun Tzu mentions is by no means paralleled in war.

- a group of compromised computers or mobile devices connected to a network - A compromised computer or device is known as a zombie - The zombie computers are used to carry out malicious activities.

Characteristics of Lone-Wolf Violent Offenders: We used data from U. Government-sponsored reports to compare the characteristics of these two groups. Despite obvious demographic differences, results indicate four characteristics common for both school attackers and assassins: These characteristics may be useful in distinguishing lone-wolfs from group-based terrorists. Of particular concern is the phenomenon of lone-wolf terrorism – political violence committed by individuals acting alone. The threat of lone-wolf attacks was voiced by President Obama [1] as follows: There he felt he could escape the threat of technological progress that he had come to fear and detest. Such progress is made, he believed, only by denying human nature – especially the need for meaningful work - and by crushing individual freedom. He emerged occasionally from his wilderness cabin to hand-carry or mail bombs to people he saw as forwarding the industrial-technological progress he feared. Muhammad was a veteran of seven years in the Louisiana National Guard and served nine years in the U. Army; he was discharged after the Gulf War as a sergeant. He became a convert to Islam and favoured black separatism and, according to Malvo, hoped to extort several million dollars from the U. Muhammad has not been forthcoming about the origins of this plan, but it appears that he reacted to what he saw as the victimization of black people in the U. In recent years, lone wolf terrorism seems to have become more frequent. On March 2, two U. On July 22, , Anders Breivik killed 77 people in and around Oslo. In each case the perpetrator seems to have acted alone for motives that are at least in part political; but beyond this similarity are striking differences in age, background, and motivation. Ted Kaczynski was a mathematician disturbed by the pace of technological progress. John Allen Muhammad, age 42 at the time of his sniper attacks, was an ex-soldier convert to Islam, in the midst of a bitter divorce and custody battle, and aggrieved about the U. Scott Roeder, age 51, held blue-collar jobs, participated in anti-abortion activism, and, according to his brother, had a history of mental illness. Muhammad-Bledsoe, age 23, converted to Islam as a teenager, studied Arabic in Yemen, and was reportedly angry about the killing of Muslims in Iraq and Afghanistan. James von Brunn, age 88, was a university graduate, WWII naval officer, and in his later years a loner who alienated many with the fury of his racist rants. Although highly salient, lone-wolf attacks remain rare and, like any rare event, difficult to study. Spaaij has identified only 88 lone-wolf terrorism cases across fifteen countries, including the U. Our inquiry may seem at first a surprising stretch; assassins and school attackers are not usually called terrorists. But assassins and school attackers resemble like lone-wolf terrorists in three important ways: Thus we examine two kinds of lone-actor perpetrators of grievance-fueled violence - assassins and school attackers - in order to develop hypotheses about lone-wolf terrorists who are also lone-actor perpetrators of grievance-fueled violence. One way to conduct our study would be pure bottom-up empiricism, seeking every possible common characteristic of assassins and school attackers. Instead we bring into our study existing ideas about lone-wolf terrorists, using these ideas to give more focus to our comparison of assassins and school attackers. We assume here that bringing ideas about lone-wolf terrorists into our examination of assassins and school attackers can enrich our understanding of all three kinds of perpetrators. Either all three are part of a single phenomenon of lone-actor grievance-fueled violence, or we will learn more about all three by establishing how they differ. Thus we begin with a brief review of several ideas about the origins of lone-wolf terrorists and subsequently use these ideas in our examination of assassins and school attackers. What Makes a Lone-Wolf Terrorist? A lone-wolf terrorist plans and carries out an attack without assistance or organisational support. Most analyses of terrorism emphasize the power of group dynamics that can move normal individuals to commit horrific violence [6], but the distinctive aspect of lone-wolf terrorists is that they are moved to violent action without group or organisational support. Victims of terrorism and mass media accounts of terrorism often see terrorists as suffering from some kind of psychopathology. Perhaps the best known version of this idea was advanced by Jerrold Post, who suggested that terrorists suffer from narcissistic personality disorder, a diagnosis associated with lack of empathy and paranoia. This is not

surprising because most terrorists operate in groups and lone-wolf terrorists are relatively rare. But given that almost all of the pertinent research has focused on group-based terrorists, it is possible that common characteristics of lone-wolf terrorists may have been overlooked. That is, it may yet be possible to develop a profile for lone-wolf terrorists despite the evidence against such a profile for group-based terrorists. In particular, it might be that some kind of mental disorder is a risk factor for lone-wolf terrorists. Several well-known examples of political violence make this possibility salient, especially in mass media accounts. Theodore Kaczynski, the Unabomber, killed 3 and injured 23 between and with bombs targeting those he saw responsible for an industrial society that crushes human freedom. At least one psychiatrist found that Kaczynski suffered from paranoid schizophrenia. Kaczynski, Loughner, and Breivik are all lone-actor perpetrators of violence with some degree of political grievance. These examples raise at least the possibility that mental disorder is a risk factor for lone-actor violence, including lone-wolf terrorists as well as lone-actor assassins and school attackers. Here we ask whether signs of mental disorder can be identified among assassins and school shooters. McCauley and Moskalenko have recently brought together case history material and social science research to identify twelve mechanisms of radicalisation that can lead individuals, groups and mass publics to political violence. Relevant to lone-wolf terrorism, the authors identified six individual-level mechanisms of radicalisation. Three group-level and three mass-level mechanisms of radicalisation were also identified; these are not represented here because we are focusing on motives of individuals acting without group or organisational support. We recognize that every individual acts in a larger social context that includes mass sentiments and mass beliefs, but the influence of mass psychology on lone actors is beyond the scope of our study. In brief, the six individual-level mechanisms are personal grievance, political grievance, slippery slope, risk and status seeking, and unfreezing. Individuals can resort to political violence as a result of personal grievance, such as perceived mistreatment by the government of self or loved ones. Individuals may also be radicalized by political grievance, a perceived mistreatment of people the individual identifies with but does not know personally. Another mechanism of radicalisation is slippery slope, a gradual desensitization to the idea and experience of violence through slow escalation of illegal and violent acts. Paradoxically, love can move an individual to violence if a loved one - friend, relative, or romantic partner - becomes part of a radical group and asks for help. Risk and status seeking is perhaps especially common among young males for whom violence may seem the best path to money and respect. Finally, unfreezing occurs when an individual loses the everyday reassurance of relationships and routines: Unfreezing is a personal crisis of disconnection that leaves an individual with less to lose and in search of new directions. These individual-level mechanisms of radicalisation, derived from the study of terrorism and terrorists, are extended here to ask whether any of these can be identified in the histories of school attackers and assassins.

Reports on Assassins and School Attackers We have described two possibilities for understanding how individuals can undertake political violence without organisational support or the power of group dynamics. Lone-wolf terrorists may have a mental disorder that interferes with self-interest and rational choice, preservation. Alternatively, they may be moved by some of the same mechanisms of radicalisation that have been identified for group-based terrorists. In this article we look for these possibilities in relation to assassins and school attackers, and we turn now to examine the two authoritative reports on which our study is based. Secret Service and the Department of Education. Not counted among the 30, four attackers carried out their violence alone but were reported to have had some kind of assistance planning the attack. Assassins used a variety of weapons including handguns the most common weapon, rifles and shotguns, knives, explosives, and, in three cases, airplanes. Most of the completed attacks did not produce a fatality or an injury. The Logic of Comparing School Attackers and Assassins Our study sought to identify characteristics and motives that are associated with these two forms of mostly lone-actor violence: The two types of crime are tracked over largely overlapping time periods: Both forms of violence are extreme in a statistical sense: Another similarity is that the violence perpetrated by both school attackers and assassins is planned rather than impulsive. In this they are like terrorists, who plan their attacks, and unlike most perpetrators of homicide, at least in the U. The political purposes of terrorist violence are many, but almost always include representing some larger group or cause, which is seen as unfairly harmed, humiliated, or endangered. In other words, terrorism is fueled by a

sense of outrage and desperation - a sense of grievance. Thus the logic of our study is to compare two groups that are like lone-wolf terrorists in perpetrating planned lone-actor violence fueled by grievance. To the extent that assassins and school attackers share common characteristics, these characteristics may be risk factors for lone-wolf terrorism as well. Of course school attackers are almost all high school age or less, whereas almost all assassins are adults. But the obvious demographic differences between the two groups are actually a strength of our comparison: We acknowledge immediately that, as a study of lone-actor violence, our analysis has an important limitation. Most but not all of the assassins and school attackers were lone actors. Ideally we would examine only the lone actors, setting aside the minority of offenders who acted with some kind of assistance or support. With this goal in mind, we tried to get access to the original files on which the reports were based, but response to our inquiry indicated that the authors of these reports did not have the original files of individual offenders and did not know where or if these files may exist. Thus we compare groups that are predominantly lone-actors, but our comparison is made coarser by the inclusion of a minority of group actors whose characteristics cannot be separated from the characteristics of lone actors. Methods Despite overlap in the authors of the two reports, the wording of perpetrator characteristics was not always consistent. We believe that these small differences in wording do not substantially affect the meaning of the category labels used in our tables, but, in order that readers may judge for themselves, we present for each of the categories used in our results the corresponding category labels from the original reports see Appendix. Of the six individual-level mechanisms of radicalisation identified in the introduction of this article, two love and slippery slope require more detailed personal histories than the Assassins Report and the School Report provide. Thus we focus here on four mechanisms: Personal grievance is perception of unjust injury to self or loved ones, whereas political grievance is perception of unjust injury to a larger group or cause. The two reports did not provide sufficient detail to distinguish individual from political grievances, and we combine these as simply grievance in our analysis. Status and risk seeking is a motivation typical of young males. The combination makes sense because, especially for younger males, risk-taking is a means to increased status. Status seeking can be seen in efforts to gain attention and fame; risk seeking can be seen in fascination with guns and violence. Unfreezing is a change in circumstances, especially a sudden change, that leaves an individual in some kind of personal crisis. Examples include financial problems, physical threat, and loss of connection with loved ones. When predictability and control are threatened, individuals become open to new relationships, new behaviours, and new values in trying to regain control. Although neither the School Report nor the Assassins Report refers directly to these three mechanisms, we were able to translate reported motives into grievance, status and risk seeking, and unfreezing. As already noted, the reports differed in the wording of categories of motives.

Chapter 5 : The Art of War by Sun Tzu - Chapter 6: Weak Points and Strong

6. Weak Points and Strong. Chang Yu attempts to explain the sequence of chapters as follows: "Chapter IV, on Tactical Dispositions, treated of the offensive and the defensive; chapter V, on Energy, dealt with direct and indirect methods.

URL of this page: The coronary arteries bring blood and oxygen to the heart. If the blood flow is blocked, the heart is starved of oxygen and heart cells die. The medical term for this is myocardial infarction. Causes A substance called plaque can build up in the walls of your coronary arteries. This plaque is made up of cholesterol and other cells. A heart attack may occur when: A tear in the plaque occurs. This triggers blood platelets and other substances to form a blood clot at the site that blocks most or all of the oxygen-carrying blood from flowing to a part of the heart muscle. This is the most common cause of heart attack. A slow buildup of plaque may narrow one of the coronary arteries so that it is almost blocked. In either case, there is not enough blood flow to the heart muscle and heart muscle dies. The cause of heart attack is not always known. Heart attack may occur: When you are resting or asleep After a sudden increase in physical activity When you are active outside in cold weather After sudden, severe emotional or physical stress, including an illness Many risk factors may lead to the development of plaque buildup and a heart attack. Symptoms A heart attack is a medical emergency. If you have symptoms of a heart attack, call or your local emergency number right away. DO NOT try to drive yourself to the hospital. You are at greatest risk of sudden death in the early hours of a heart attack. Chest pain is the most common symptom of a heart attack. You may feel the pain in only one part of your body OR Pain may move from your chest to your arms, shoulder, neck, teeth, jaw, belly area, or back The pain can be severe or mild. It can feel like: A tight band around the chest Something heavy sitting on your chest Squeezing or heavy pressure The pain most often lasts longer than 20 minutes. Rest and a medicine to relax the blood vessels called nitroglycerin may not completely relieve the pain of a heart attack. Symptoms may also go away and come back. Other symptoms of a heart attack can include:

Chapter 6 : Chapnari massacre - Wikipedia

*Chapter 6. Responding to Workplace Violence and Staff Victimization*¹ "You only work in this business because you know it's (staff victimization) going to happen to someone else - not you!".

Most important moments of the journey You can either continue you journey or try fighting the monsters Some time after you have left Einartoft, a group of giants, commanded by Ubin, should catch up with the caravan. They will inform you of the situation in the city and of the current actions of the army of monsters. Ubin and Gunnulf if he has not died earlier , will join the party and you will, additionally, receive 30 units of Supplies. The next important event takes place as soon as you reach the fork. It will turn out that the path to Sigrholm is being guarded by monsters. The game will present you with a choice, and the most reasonable thing to do is select to "Go around, past Haukstorp", thanks to which the caravan will decide to walk around the army of monsters. Each one of the fights is going to be quite demanding. If you prefer to fight, elect the "Start cutting a path through the dredge" option there is no point in dispatching scouts, because you would have one of them die and you would gain nothing, as a result Since the monsters probably outnumber you, you should consider if it is better to choose the "Hold Them Off" option, instead of the standard " Formations" tactic. Right after the fights start, you should deploy your party members and focus on eliminating the beasts one by one. Starting with the weakest monsters that specialize in ranged combat. Succeeding in the first battle will not take you closer to clearing the way for yourself. In this situation, I recommend that you decide to resume your journey We tried If you are bent on winning and start the second just as demanding battle, then Hogun and Mogun will, unfortunately, die in the course of it or someone else, if these two are no longer traveling with the caravan. Iver will, in this situation, have Rook give up any further attempts to cut through the enemy army and, as a result, the abovementioned characters will have died in vain You can take the villagers along, or refuse to Soon after you have encountered the first monster group, the caravan will reach a small village. First of all, you need to decide here about the villagers: Encourage them to join you - is the best idea, because the village will soon be razed to the ground by the monsters. However, you should remember to buy more supplies. Let them make their own decision - a smaller group of Clansmen will join the caravan, than in the case of taking the above decision. Start by selecting the "Stay here overnight" option, then select "Try to open it" and finally "Give up and go to sleep". On the next day, you will receive a valuable artifact, named the Puzzle Box of the Twin Rivers, that reinforces the Willpower points regeneration process. As a result, it pays off to allot this item to the character that often uses willpower to reinforce their attacks or to initiate their special abilities. Exploration of the village means that you will have to fight a battle The caravan will soon reach a destroyed village of Haukstorp and you will be able to do two different things here. By selecting the "Check it out, just in case" case means that you will explore the village. Reaching Haukstorp itself, will take you one day and, additionally, you will need to have to fight here, against a quite big group of monsters. As a reward for winning the battle, you will be allowed to stay in the village. You can talk to Nid I only she has joined your party earlier - it is one of the archers trained by Oddleif , promote your Heroes and check out the Market. It is worth noting here that Haukstorp does not offer Supplies. Here regardless of whether you inspect the godstone closely or not you will make quite an interesting discovery; namely at the dead monster, you will notice a creature that resembles a baby. First of all, listen to the conversation between Rook, Iver, Oddleif and Eyvind the dialogue options that you pick here has no bearing on the story. After the conversation, you will have to take a decision about what should be done. Ask the caravan members to vote the fate of the child Put it to a vote - the members decide that the child should be abandoned, but alive. Insist on leaving it behind - the child will be murdered by one of the giants. Leave it for the caravan members to decide Stay out of this one - the child will be taken by a group of women in the caravan and isolated from the rest. This choice will also result in the deterioration of morale. You do not have much influence on the course of the conversation with Krumr Before the caravan reaches Sigrholm you will take part in two more events involving Krumr and the giants subject to him with the exception of the situation in which he stayed in Einartoft after you decided to flee the town. Krumr will bring to your attention the monsters that are following

the caravan and decides to square off against them in the battlefield. Also Iver and Ubin, will participate in this conversation but regardless of which dialogue options you pick, you will not be able to talk Krumr out of it. As a result, a group of 40 giants varl will leave the caravan. Krumr should return still before you reach your destination 36 giants will join the caravan so, four of them did not make it in the battlefield. Additional events Nid will permanently join the party The caravan may encounter an old man wishing to join it. If, early in the game, you have allowed Oddleif to train new archers then, soon after you leave the village, an event, connected with one of them - Nid - should occur. In the last case, you will have to fight a quite difficult battle in the village but, if you manage to win it, you will save, this way, a dozen or so Clansmen, who will join the caravan. Regardless of what you did, Nid will join the active party and you will be able to select her in the future battles. You can deal with bandits, intimidate them, or give them some of your supplies The caravan may be stopped by a group of bandits, who are trying to extort a toll. In this situation, you can do one of four things: Attack Immediately - You will have to fight a relatively easy battle with the bandits, during which you should watch out for the Thrasher Champions. Inform them about the coming dredge - You will have to fight a relatively easy battle with the bandits, during which you should watch out for the Thrasher Champions. Do what they ask - You will avoid the fight but, you will lose some of your supplies. This is, definitely, the worst variant. The game will allow you to react to this situation in four different ways: Organize the peasants to put out the fires - You will be able to save the boy but, some of the supplies will be lost. Go in after the boy yourself - You will be able to save the boy, but a big portion of the supplies will be lost. During the journey, a heated argument may occur in the caravan, between two women. You will be able to react to that in several ways: Let the argument play out on its own. Worry on marriage another time! Keep the women separated. In the case of the event with the giant and the woman scared by him it is best to make both sides reconcile In the course of its journey, the caravan may encounter a big, empty chamber, which can be used as shelter. The available options are: We sleep in comfort tonight! It will allow you to determine that the chamber is not safe and nobody will die. It was abandoned for a reason. Leave it - several families will risk taking rest in the chamber and they will come to no harm. Morale of the caravan will deteriorate. Determine the reasons for which the chamber was abandoned Look for any clues about why it was abandoned - I recommend against taking decision of resting here Sleep in the old hall , and leave it It was abandoned for a reason. One of the giants and one of the Clansmen may fall out. You can react to this in four different ways: Ask the giant for the reason for his aggression What is wrong with you? In the event connected with the birth, it is best to chose the variant that guarantees the most renown The caravan can be stopped by two shady-looking individuals and one of them will ask you for food. There are five ways in which you can react to this request: Warn the people of the threat from the approaching army of monsters Offer no food, but inform them of the dredge - selecting this option will not end the conversation. Ask them about how what brought about their condition Ask them how they came to be here - selecting this option will not end the conversation. Offer food in exchange for their joining the caravan Fight with us and earn your food - it is not a good idea because they will, after several days, trick the caravan and separate from it, while taking some of the supplies with them. Decline to help the strangers - I recommend against this variant, because the caravan will be attacked you cannot defend it in a direct fight and you will lose some of your supplies. Offer them a few days worth of supplies - they will thank you for helping them. During the journey, you may learn that a baby was born and it is a good idea to consider your reaction, because you may earn a lot of renown for that. Throw a party Call for a day of rest and celebration - this choice will make the caravan stop for one day and use up quite an amount of supplies but instead, you will receive 15 renown points. Congratulate the parents Congratulate the new parents privately - You will use up no supplies and receive only 5 renown points. Offer the family extra rations as gifts - You will lose some of your supplies, in exchange for 10 renown points. Leave the family alone Do nothing special, allowing the mother and child some peace - You use up no supplies, but you receive only 5 renown points.

Chapter 7 : Heart attack: MedlinePlus Medical Encyclopedia

The Chapnari massacre was a massacre of 25 Hindu villagers in Chapnari (also called Champanari by some sources) village in Doda district of Jammu & Kashmir on 19 June , by Pakistan-backed terrorist groups.

Simpson Request for Comments: Please refer to the current edition of the "Internet Official Protocol Standards" STD 1 for the standardization state and status of this protocol. Distribution of this memo is unlimited. Abstract The Point-to-Point Protocol PPP [1] provides a standard method for transporting multi-protocol datagrams over point-to-point links. PPP also defines an extensible Link Control Protocol, which allows negotiation of an Authentication Protocol for authenticating its peer before allowing Network Layer protocols to transmit over the link. This document defines a method for Authentication using PPP, which uses a random Challenge, with a cryptographically hashed Response which depends upon the Challenge and a secret key. Table of Contents 1. Introduction In order to establish communications over a point-to-point link, each end of the PPP link must first send LCP packets to configure the data link during Link Establishment phase. After the link has been established, PPP provides for an optional Authentication phase before proceeding to the Network-Layer Protocol phase. By default, authentication is not mandatory. These authentication protocols are intended for use primarily by hosts and routers that connect to a PPP network server via switched circuits or dial-up lines, but might be applied to dedicated links as well. The server can use the identification of the connecting host or router in the selection of options for network layer negotiations. This document defines a PPP authentication protocol. Specification of Requirements In this document, several words are used to signify the requirements of the specification. These words are often capitalized. **MUST** This word, or the adjective "required", means that the definition is an absolute requirement of the specification. **SHOULD** This word, or the adjective "recommended", means that there may exist valid reasons in particular circumstances to ignore this item, but the full implications must be understood and carefully weighed before choosing a different course. **MAY** This word, or the adjective "optional", means that this item is one of an allowed set of alternatives. An implementation which does not include this option **MUST** be prepared to interoperate with another implementation which does include the option. Terminology This document frequently uses the following terms: The authenticator specifies the authentication protocol to be used in the Configure-Request during Link Establishment phase. This is done upon initial link establishment, and **MAY** be repeated anytime after the link has been established. After the Link Establishment phase is complete, the authenticator sends a "challenge" message to the peer. The peer responds with a value calculated using a "one-way hash" function. The authenticator checks the response against its own calculation of the expected hash value. At random intervals, the authenticator sends a new challenge to the peer, and repeats steps 1 to 3. Advantages CHAP provides protection against playback attack by the peer through the use of an incrementally changing identifier and a variable challenge value. The use of repeated challenges is intended to limit the time of exposure to any single attack. The authenticator is in control of the frequency and timing of the challenges. This authentication method depends upon a "secret" known only to the authenticator and that peer. The secret is not sent over the link. Although the authentication is only one-way, by negotiating CHAP in both directions the same secret set may easily be used for mutual authentication. Since CHAP may be used to authenticate many different systems, name fields may be used as an index to locate the proper secret in a large table of secrets. Disadvantages CHAP requires that the secret be available in plaintext form. Irreversibly encrypted password databases commonly available cannot be used. It is not as useful for large installations, since every possible secret is maintained at both ends of the link. To avoid sending the secret over other links in the network, it is recommended that the challenge and response values be examined at a central server, rather than each network access server. Either case requires a trusted relationship, which is outside the scope of this specification. It is preferred that the secret be at least the length of the hash value for the hashing algorithm chosen 16 octets for MD5. This is to ensure a sufficiently large range for the secret to provide protection against exhaustive search attacks. The one-way hash algorithm is chosen such that it is computationally infeasible to determine the secret from the known challenge and response values. Each challenge value

SHOULD be unique, since repetition of a challenge value in conjunction with the same secret would permit an attacker to reply with a previously intercepted response. Since it is expected that the same secret MAY be used to authenticate with servers in disparate geographic regions, the challenge SHOULD exhibit global and temporal uniqueness. Each challenge value SHOULD also be unpredictable, least an attacker trick a peer into responding to a predicted future challenge, and then use the response to masquerade as that peer to an authenticator. Although protocols such as CHAP are incapable of protecting against realtime active wiretapping attacks, generation of unique unpredictable challenges can protect against a wide range of active attacks. A discussion of sources of uniqueness and probability of divergence is included in the Magic-Number Configuration Option [1]. The fields are transmitted from left to right. Algorithm The Algorithm field is one octet and indicates the authentication method to be used. Up-to-date values are specified in the most recent "Assigned Numbers" [2]. One value is required to be implemented: A summary of the CHAP packet format is shown below. CHAP Codes are assigned as follows: Octets outside the range of the Length field should be treated as Data Link Layer padding and should be ignored on reception. Data The Data field is zero or more octets. The format of the Data field is determined by the Code field. Additional Challenge packets MUST be sent until a valid Response packet is received, or an optional retry counter expires. A Challenge packet MAY also be transmitted at any time during the Network-Layer Protocol phase to ensure that the connection has not been altered. Whenever a Response packet is received, the authenticator compares the Response Value with its own calculation of the expected value. When the Failure is lost, and the authenticator terminates the link, the LCP Terminate-Request and Terminate-Ack provide an alternative indication that authentication failed. A summary of the Challenge and Response packet format is shown below. Identifier The Identifier field is one octet. Value-Size This field is one octet and indicates the length of the Value field. Value The Value field is one or more octets. The most significant octet is transmitted first. The Challenge Value is a variable stream of octets. The importance of the uniqueness of the Challenge Value and its relationship to the secret is described above. The length of the Challenge Value depends upon the method used to generate the octets, and is independent of the hash algorithm used. The Response Value is the one-way hash calculated over a stream of octets consisting of the Identifier, followed by concatenated with the "secret", followed by concatenated with the Challenge Value. The length of the Response Value depends upon the hash algorithm used 16 octets for MD5. Name The Name field is one or more octets representing the identification of the system transmitting the packet. There are no limitations on the content of this field. The size is determined from the Length field. A summary of the Success and Failure packet format is shown below. Identifier The Identifier field is one octet and aids in matching requests and replies. Message The Message field is zero or more octets, and its contents are implementation dependent. Mechanisms for extension to other character sets are the topic of future research. The interaction of the authentication protocols within PPP are highly implementation dependent. For example, upon failure of authentication, some implementations do not terminate the link. Instead, the implementation limits the kind of traffic in the Network-Layer Protocols to a filtered subset, which in turn allows the user opportunity to update secrets or send mail to the network administrator indicating a problem. There is no provision for re-tries of failed authentication. However, the LCP state machine can renegotiate the authentication protocol at any time, thus allowing a new attempt. It is recommended that any counters used for authentication failure not be reset until after successful authentication, or subsequent termination of the failed link. There is no requirement that authentication be full duplex or that the same protocol be used in both directions. It is perfectly acceptable for different protocols to be used in each direction. This will, of course, depend on the specific protocols negotiated. In practice, within or associated with each PPP server, there is a database which associates "user" names with authentication information "secrets". It is not anticipated that a particular named user would be authenticated by multiple methods. Instead, for each user name there should be an indication of exactly one method used to authenticate that user name. If a user needs to make use of different authentication methods under different circumstances, then distinct user names SHOULD be employed, each of which identifies exactly one authentication method. Passwords and other secrets should be stored at the respective ends such that access to them is as limited as possible. Ideally, the secrets should only be accessible to the process requiring access in order to perform the

authentication. The secrets should be distributed with a mechanism that limits the number of entities that handle and thus gain knowledge of the secret. Ideally, no unauthorized person should ever gain knowledge of the secrets. Such a mechanism is outside the scope of this specification. Acknowledgements David Kaufman, Frank Heinrich, and Karl Auerbach used a challenge handshake at SDC when designing one of the protocols for a "secure" network in the mids. Tom Bearson built a prototype Sytek product "Poloneous"? Kim Toms and Barney Wolff provided useful critiques of earlier versions of this document. Now, if only we could get them to agree with each other. References [1] Simpson, W.

Chapter 8 : Chap. 6 - Attacking the Last Generation - Christian Resource Centre (Bermuda)

70r, in the case of the widely cited figure of , attacks in , the result of somewhat liberal interpretations of what constitutes an attack, and a potentially questionable extrapolation on the basis of the experience of a rather small number of.

Enemy at the Gate Hits: While focusing on his refined, disguised appeal-package for the last days, we must not forget that he will use other weapons also to weaken the remnant. The true doctrine of righteousness by faith has been diluted by excluding sanctification; the Spirit of Prophecy has been attacked; the law has been downgraded; the judgment message has been emasculated-in fact, these sharp, frontal attacks on the basic pillars of the faith have yielded unexpected results in terms of apostasy. Those who are in his army are numerous. They are disguised, and are subtle and persevering. They resist every divine influence, and employ every instrumentality in order to compass the ruin of even one soul. They possess a zeal, tact, and ability that is marvelous, and press their way into every new opening where the standard of truth is uplifted. Nevertheless, the great majority have not been influenced to give up their faith because of heretical teachings. It seems very likely that they will never be swayed from the truth by theological arguments against the foundational doctrines, at least not in their present state of mind. For these Adventists, Satan sees that another approach is needed to unsettle their faith. If he can create an atmosphere that causes the spiritual mind to relax and allow him to start accessing even one of the five sensory lanes, he will have a chance to capture the main terminal of decision and will, the brain. Look around you today and witness the most masterful array of satanic instruments and devices ever assembled at one time on this planet. Except for their more varied forms and sophisticated appeal they have been fashioned after the Eden model, with the object in mind to break down the enmity between the Christian and the world. Right here it might be in order to make a few specific observations on what is wrong with the world. Consider these broad, basic factors which place the world in diametrical opposition to biblical principles: None can avoid the shock of exposure to the rapid deterioration of this medium. Not only are we hearing more profane and vulgar words in the market place where we all must interrelate from time to time, but the formal channels of radio, television and newspapers are being saturated with expletives which offend the spiritual senses. It has become popular and quite acceptable for media personalities to sprinkle their commentaries with gutter language. The shocking thrust of the article was in defense of the, increasing use of profanity by women. Whatever the reason, women have simply picked up the language of the locker room while they were learning the game from men. And, as many have found, colorful language often comes in handy. Often such expressions are heard even from the pulpit. Every aspect of modern society is laden with this grasping spirit of self-aggrandizement. Success is measured by just one factor—“income. When reports are given on the newscast about prominent people leaving positions in government or industry, there is the inevitable reference to their new salary which motivated their transfer. Recognition of worth, merit, and success is always related to the kind of contract one can secure from the employing organization. Much of the media content revolves around strikes, union demands, and contract holdouts. From medical doctors to airline pilots to football teams, the primary goal seems to be mercenary; and materialistic. Rarely indeed is the professional or governmental public servant dedicated to the higher principle of serving others. Most of the content focused upon the universally-accepted, unspoken principle of telling lies in order to achieve goals. The great majority of people take it for granted that subterfuge and deception is a standard element in the business world. Advertising is almost wholly based upon misrepresentation. Few ads indeed are totally free of distorted concepts. During the Iran-Contra hearings, Americans were, shocked to learn that many functions of government are also rooted in covert actions requiring deliberate misrepresentation. Departmental policies require agents of this government to tell lies both to the public and to foreign powers. I had to resist the temptation to agree with Colonel North as he described the necessity of misleading everyone concerning the true nature of his operation. Is the general public favorably disposed to all this business and governmental deceit and cover-up of the truth? The fact is that this lying format is a way of life for almost everyone. Each time I ride a plane, I watch the people around me with their heads buried in colorful, paperback novels. During that entire flight, they are living a lie.

Between the novels and the television movies, their minds have been permeated with make-believe characters embroiled in fictitious plots, making the lies of real life almost innocuous and inconsequential in comparison. Have you noticed that the most popularized concepts today are geared to making it to the top? There is a constant competition to be the greatest, the richest or the strongest. When legitimate means fail to exalt self, some people turn to crime or violence to achieve recognition. All commercialized sports are based on the principle of self-exaltation at the expense of others, and at any cost. The newspapers are full of stories about fights, bribes, or drugs in almost every area of professional sports. Greedy players hold out for multi-million dollar contracts, and the more they can extract for their season of play, the more they are admired and idolized. Even the most staid and respected brokerage offices of Wall Street have been exposed as accomplices in stealing millions from corporations of America in the ultimate scam scheme. And the epitome of selfishness and egotism is revealed in the televangelist scandal with its sordid revelations of sin in high places. Even some of the worldly commentators have observed the ridiculous tides of modern dress and undress. As styles shift back and forth, Christians are swept along in the wake of whatever is most popular at the moment. They struggle to meet the test of fashion, no matter how scandalous it is, rather than the inspired principles of modesty and good taste. Miniskirts come and go, and a very few men—many of them homosexuals—actually dictate the kind of clothes most Americans will be wearing during the coming season. Can we not understand why Sister White had so much to say about the subject of modest attire? Filthy, obscene words, which were not even whispered among decent people a few years ago have now become the major topic on popular television panels. The most sacred, private acts and relationships have been lowered to the level of mocking, hilarious talk shows, and absolutely nothing has been spared. Birth control devices have been advertised in the public media, discussed in high school forums, and explained to elementary school children. Every aspect of advertising has been filled with sexual innuendos and double talk. Yet few today seem to be taking firm, protective stances against these assorted, blatant attacks of worldliness. Is it hard to understand why God always kept His people away from these corrupt influences? They will become a part of our value system if we do not devise special ways to protect ourselves. It happens automatically if we mix with them, listen to them, and erect no barriers of separation. Most of the change can be credited to the mischievous influence of what is fed into the mind. Many fail to recognize the destructive nature of indiscriminate reading habits. Minds have been disqualified for serious Bible study by dwelling on cheap, trashy themes. My own break with such literature came as a result of reading Messages to Young People when I was ten or eleven years old. No one had to prove to me that the statements were true. My compulsive addiction to exciting stories had robbed me of any real joy in Christ, and I knew they had to go. Words like these burned my conscience like fire: It creates an unhealthy excitement, fevers the imagination, unfits the mind for usefulness, weans the soul from prayer, and disqualifies it for any spiritual exercise. For a while, I tried to rationalize my appetite for historical and religious novels, but deep inside I knew what they were doing to me. Three statements finally convinced me that there could be no compromise in my decision. These horrible particulars need not be lived over, and no one who believes the truth for this time should act a part in perpetuating the memory of them. Religious sentiments may be woven all through a story-book, but, in most cases, Satan is but clothed in angel robes, the more effectively to deceive and allure. It encourages the habit of hasty and superficial reading, merely for the story. Thus it tends to destroy the power of connected and vigorous thought; it unfits the soul to contemplate the great problems of duty and destiny. This is like trying to cure a drunkard by giving him, in the place of whisky or brandy, the milder intoxicants, such as wine, beer, or cider. The use of these would continually foster the appetite for stronger stimulants. The only safety for the inebriate, and the only safeguard for the temperate man, is total abstinence. For the lover of fiction the same rule holds true. Total abstinence is his only safety. Would this explain the weak witness of so many Seventh-day Adventist Christians today? How hard it is to deal with spiritual realities when the mind, like a garbage collection center, is overflowing with the refuse of all that has filtered through it. The Spirit of God cannot communicate through physical nerve channels that have been deadened by such a surcharge of filth. Try to visualize that your brain becomes a permanent repository of the essential ideas and principles which pour into it from all the books you read. If the sentiments contained in that reading matter are not true and pure

and virtuous, then they leave a mental scar that may never heal. For years to come, there will be flashbacks of recollection, bringing fresh impressions of those impure sentiments. Even after my baptism, I still remember battling against those recurring memories of past reading material. This brings into focus one of the most destructive effects of wrong reading habits. The way in which the brain is constituted, with its billions of neural connections and its memory bank, makes it almost impossible to ever blot out entirely the residual influence of that which is read. Once it has entered into the learning center of the mind, it becomes almost a permanent part of the knowledge pool from which all decision and action is drawn. The fact is that when we open our minds to the concentrated thoughts and ideas of unchristian authors, we are also consenting for their mind-set to become a part of our own thought pattern. Eventually, it also translates into the kind of character we develop. What a solemn thought it is that every book we read is making us just a little bit like the person who wrote it, in both mind and character. In effect, we are allowing someone else to make the decision as to the kind of person we are going to be. Word pictures have the same power to stir the imagination as real pictures do. This is why intense readers can be so deeply absorbed in the plot of their story. Their emotions are affected in the same way as television viewers. Mentally, they actually participate in all the actions of their hero or heroine in the make-believe situation.

Chapter 9 : Chap 47 Noel Attacks - Rain - 6

Reading aloud from the book by Lauren Tarshis. Encourage your reader to follow along in his/her own copy of the book.