

1: The Ultimate World War I Fighters | Hush-Kit

FIGHTER FOR A CAUSE 'FIGHTER FOR A CAUSE' is a 16 letter phrase starting with F and ending with E Crossword clues for 'FIGHTER FOR A CAUSE'.

This article profiles those four fighters, identifying their goals and motivations, what inspired them to leave their homes and fight in Syria, and what they hoped to achieve by joining radical Islamist groups. It finds that in contrast to other Syrian-born rebel fighters, civilians, and refugees interviewed as part of a special project[2] during the past year, the foreign fighters are not driven ultimately by a desire for victory against the al-Assad regime. For these four foreign fighters, vengeance against the al-Assad regime is a peripheral concern at best. Rather, disillusioned by life in their home countries, they came to Syria on a mission for spiritual fulfillment. The Fighters The foreign fighters interviewed for this article were concerned about revealing personal information that authorities in their home countries could use to identify them. They all refused to reveal their true names or even a nom de guerre. The data presented in this article is the most that could be gathered from anecdotal comments pieced together in the course of the interview. In some instances, the authors have incomplete information because the fighter refused to answer the question or did not reveal an answer during the interview. He once worked in the field of higher education. He is from a wealthy family and even in a combat zone appeared clean and well-dressed, wearing expensive clothing brands. The interview was conducted in Qasab. The French fighter was born in Toulouse in , is years-old, and has a degree in construction engineering. He says he was born a Christian, but his father is an atheist. As a teenager, he acknowledges that he drank alcohol, was around drugs, and was sexually active at an early age. He converted to Islam at the age of 19, in part as a means of escape from his drug, alcohol, and relationship problems. He married his second wife in Syria. He came to Syria through Turkey. He is also currently fighting with the ISIL. The Russian fighter is years-old. He converted to Islam at the age of He says his conversion was influenced by a close Muslim friend, but did not specify the nature of the friendship. He has two Russian wives and two daughters who live in Turkey. He studied at al-Azhar University in Egypt. His family does not know that he is a mujahid; they think that he works for a charity organization. The interview was conducted in the rural area near Idlib. The Algerian Fighter did not reveal his age. He indicated that he is in his late 30s. He was traveling only with a laptop and a change of clothes. He is currently fighting with Jabhat al-Nusra. The interview was conducted in Turkey. Their motivations appeared largely divorced from political grievances against the al-Assad regime. Instead, these four fighters are driven primarily by religious motives. Most see the Syrian conflict as a test of their faith and devotion to Islam. They often reference jihad, but it is unclear exactly what jihad means to them in the context of the ongoing violence in Syria and the struggle against al-Assad. We do not actually say that we are going for jihad [in Syria]. We said that we were going for commercial business or for philanthropic work [in Syria]. No one ever doubted us. Now I am leading the best life, and I am so satisfied with it. Life is all about dignity and pride, which is something I am doing now. I do not live at my own pace in the Western countries because they are racist and they do not believe in the religious freedom. They intervene in my affairs and even prevent me from exercising my religious rites. They sin for 24 hours and seven days a week but they deprive me of a five minute prayerâ€For example, in France, women are not allowed to wear niqab [a cloth that covers the face] which is one of the Islamic dictations. It even became a war between Muslims and non-Muslims. It is undeniable that many of them are good people. They are dictators, not Muslims! They are only fighting to preserve thrones [government], not for the cause of Allahâ€When I told my family that I decided to go to Syria, it depressed them a lot. They were somehow religiously distantâ€but they could not refuse me, nonetheless! This is what Allah called for. They would be aware that those who do not listen to the call of Allah for jihad would be penalized severely; Allah warned against not responding to the call for jihad, this warning was directed to Muslims, not to disbelievers! Even in the history of Islam, those who did not join with the Messenger in jihad is not forgivenâ€Also, I was engaged, but I broke off my marriage for the sake of jihad. Here, I miss being surrounded by my family, relatives and friends; I miss the places I used to visit. I led a luxurious life there, but I am more comfortable here. I was

always questioning myself. Why we are here? Why we are alive? But when I converted to Islam I found all the missing answers. I faced a lot of pressure from my government because I am a converted Muslim. They came to my house several times searching for anything that will harm me but they found nothing. The Russian intelligence always puts pressure on Muslims. Jihad, for them, is an ultimate, purifying expression of faith, culminating in martyrdom and heavenly rewards. Fighting in Syria is a means to a spiritual rather than political end. It fills an existential void. We are all promised paradise because we listened to the words of Allah. Islam is a really great religion, it includes all aspects of life—it gives meaning to the human life. I have devoted my entire life for jihad. All my bodily parts are wounded. I am only looking up to paradise, is there anything better than this? As for us, we believe in the afterlife, a blissful life in the vicinity of Allah. Martyrdom is probably the shortest way to paradise, which is not something I was told. I did witness my martyred friends, noticing contentment on their faces and the smell of musk coming out of their corpses, unlike those of the dead disbelievers, the enemies of Allah, whose faces only exhibit ugliness, and corpses smell worse than pigs. From night till morning, his face still wore a bright smile and his corpse smelled pleasantly. How can we ever cast doubt? The only thing left for us to go through in order to reach paradise is death. We are praying Allah for victory and then martyrdom. We will conquer them, God willing, and we will liberate Syria from oppression. God willing, one day, Muslims will gain possession of this land. I am not at all sad, I am rather extremely happy, a happiness that will double up once I get martyred and meet my friends. Thirty-seven of my friends have been martyred in 10 days, and I swear that I did not see any one of them dying without a smile on his face! Jihad returned thanks to Allah and thanks to Bin Ladin. He used to be one of the wealthiest people in the world, but he abandoned all that wealth for the sake of the religion of Allah. Everyone disagreeing with Usama bin Ladin definitely does not comprehend religion. There are fighters whose faith is eminent, but they do not execute martyrdom actions but you find others that have just converted to Islam that do! But if it were in a case where I should kill a disbeliever, I would bravely do it. Muslims are weak; they need our support. We have to follow the orders of God and help them [the Sunni]. They have come to Syria expecting to die as martyrs for Islam. Since they have families, the only question that concerns them is what is going to happen to their families should they die? In contrast to other Syrian rebel fighters interviewed by the authors, these foreign fighters are generally unconcerned with ultimate political outcomes from the Syrian civil war or their own long-term prospects and well-being. They are all living in the moment. How could I leave such a glorious life and return to the animalistic one? Besides, if I go back to Morocco, I will be put in jail for 30 and 15 years. Also, in France they now associate my name with weapons and bombing, so what would motivate me to return? Nothing—My family and my wives are able to afford life after I am dead. Allah will never give up on us because He answers our needs, not me. She is a queen; every Muslim wife is a queen! And my wives will get married after my death, God willing. They have the right to, if they ever consider doing it. It is something that Islam grants them. The wife is a human being, not an angel, and she needs a man to protect her and love her for the rest of her life.

2: Cindy McCain: "Fight for a Greater Cause" - Chamber Business News

In many respects the American Revolution was the progeny of the Enlightenment, that 17th century intellectual movement in Europe that sparked new ideas about humanity, science, government, and reason.

Origins of the conflict[edit] Home Rule Crisis[edit] Main article: The demand for Home Rule was eventually granted by the British Government in 1914, immediately prompting a prolonged crisis within the United Kingdom as Ulster unionists formed an armed organisation "the Ulster Volunteers UVF" to resist this measure of devolution, at least in territory they could control. In turn, nationalists formed their own paramilitary organisation, the Irish Volunteers. The Volunteer movement split, a majority leaving to form the National Volunteers under Redmond. The remaining Irish Volunteers, under Eoin MacNeill, held that they would maintain their organisation until Home Rule had been granted. Within this Volunteer movement, another faction, led by the separatist Irish Republican Brotherhood, began to prepare for a revolt against British rule in Ireland. Easter Rising The plan for revolt was realised in the Easter Rising of 1916, in which the Volunteers launched an insurrection whose aim was to end British rule. By now, support for the British war effort was on the wane, and Irish public opinion was shocked and outraged by some of the actions committed by British troops, particularly the murder of Francis Sheehy-Skeffington and the imposition of wartime martial law. This further alienated Irish nationalists and produced mass demonstrations during the Conscription Crisis of 1917. During the course of the war, two British divisions, the 5th and the 6th, were based in Ireland with their respective headquarters in the Curragh and Cork. During the course of the war, about a quarter of Ireland was put under martial law, mostly in Munster; in the rest of the country British authority was not deemed sufficiently threatened to warrant it. When, in September 1917, Redmond encouraged the Volunteers to enlist in the British Army, a faction led by Eoin MacNeill broke with the Redmondites, who became known as the National Volunteers, rather than fight for Britain in the war. Between 1917-1921 the IRA claimed to have a total strength of 70,000, but only about 3,000 were actively engaged in fighting against the Crown. Thomas Ashe, one of the Volunteer leaders imprisoned for his role in the rebellion, died on hunger strike, after attempted force-feeding in 1917. In 1917, during disturbances arising out of the anti-conscription campaign, six civilians died in confrontations with the police and British Army and over 1,000 were arrested. Armistice Day was marked by severe rioting in Dublin, which left over 100 British soldiers injured. Cork, four rifles were seized from the Eyeries barracks in March and men from the barracks were beaten that August. The attacks brought a British military presence from the summer of 1917, which only briefly quelled the violence, and an increase in police raids. Initial hostilities[edit] Police wanted poster for Dan Breen, one of those involved in the Soloheadbeg Ambush in Treacy had stated to me that the only way of starting a war was to kill someone, and we wanted to start a war, so we intended to kill some of the police whom we looked upon as the foremost and most important branch of the enemy forces. The only regret that we had following the ambush was that there were only two policemen in it, instead of the six we had expected. As regards the Republican prisoners, we must always remember that this country is at war with England and so we must in a sense regard them as necessary casualties in the great fight. Volunteers began to attack British government property, carry out raids for arms and funds and target and kill prominent members of the British administration. The first was Resident Magistrate John C. Milling, who was shot dead in Westport, County Mayo, for having sent Volunteers to prison for unlawful assembly and drilling. Others, notably Arthur Griffith, preferred a campaign of civil disobedience rather than armed struggle. Much of the nationalist campaign involved popular mobilisation and the creation of a republican "state within a state" in opposition to British rule. So far as the mass of people are concerned, the policy of the day is not active but a passive policy. Their policy is not so much to attack the Government as to ignore it and to build up a new government by its side. Its members and barracks especially the more isolated ones were vulnerable, and they were a source of much-needed arms. The RIC numbered 9,000 men stationed in 1,000 barracks throughout Ireland. Often, the RIC were reduced to buying food at gunpoint, as shops and other businesses refused to deal with them. By contrast with the effectiveness of the widespread public boycott of the police, the military actions carried out by the IRA against the RIC at this time were relatively limited. In Limerick in

April, a general strike was called by the Limerick Trades and Labour Council, as a protest against the declaration of a "Special Military Area" under the Defence of the Realm Act, which covered most of Limerick city and a part of the county. Special permits, to be issued by the RIC, would now be required to enter the city. Blackleg train drivers were brought over from England, after drivers refused to carry British troops. The strike badly hampered British troop movements until December, when it was called off. Collapse of the British administration[edit] In early April, abandoned RIC barracks were burned to the ground to prevent them being used again, along with almost one hundred income tax offices. The collapse of the court system demoralised the RIC and many police resigned or retired. The British Liberal journal, *The Nation*, wrote in August that "the central fact of the present situation in Ireland is that the Irish Republic exists". The ambushers were a unit of the No 2 Cork Brigade, under command of Liam Lynch, who wounded four of the other soldiers and disarmed the rest before fleeing in their cars. The jury at the inquest into his death returned a verdict of wilful murder against David Lloyd George the British Prime Minister and District Inspector Swanzy, among others. Swanzy was later tracked down and killed in Lisburn, County Antrim. This pattern of killings and reprisals escalated in the second half of and in The G Division men were a relatively small political division active in subverting the republican movement and were detested by the IRA as often they were used to identify volunteers, who would have been unknown to British soldiers or the later Black and Tans. Collins set up the "Squad", a group of men whose sole duty was to seek out and kill "G-men" and other British spies and agents. One spy who escaped with his life was F. Digby Hardy, who was exposed by Arthur Griffith before an "IRA" meeting, which in fact consisted of Irish and foreign journalists, and then advised to take the next boat out of Dublin. While the paper membership of the IRA, carried over from the Irish Volunteers, was over, men, Michael Collins estimated that only 15, were active in the IRA during the course of the war, with about 3, on active service at any time. The IRA benefitted from the widespread help given to them by the general Irish population, who generally refused to pass information to the RIC and the British military and who often provided "safe houses" and provisions to IRA units "on the run". The proposal was immediately dismissed. A group of "Black and Tans" and Auxiliaries in Dublin, April The British increased the use of force; reluctant to deploy the regular British Army into the country in greater numbers, they set up two paramilitary police units to aid the RIC. Deployed to Ireland in March, most came from English and Scottish cities. While officially they were part of the RIC, in reality they were a paramilitary force. In response to IRA actions, in the summer of, the Tans burned and sacked numerous small towns throughout Ireland, including Balbriggan, Trim, Templemore and others. In July, another quasi-military police body, the Auxiliaries, consisting of 2, former British army officers, arrived in Ireland. The Auxiliary Division had a reputation just as bad as the Tans for their mistreatment of the civilian population but tended to be more effective and more willing to take on the IRA. The policy of reprisals, which involved public denunciation or denial and private approval, was famously satirised by Lord Hugh Cecil when he said: It replaced the trial by jury by courts-martial by regulation for those areas where IRA activity was prevalent. This act has been interpreted by historians as a choice by Prime Minister David Lloyd George to put down the rebellion in Ireland rather than negotiate with the republican leadership. It was in this period that a mutiny broke out among the Connaught Rangers, stationed in India. Two were killed whilst trying to storm an armoury and one was later executed. October–December [edit] British soldiers and relatives of the victims outside Jervis Street Hospital during the military enquiry into the Bloody Sunday shootings at Croke Park A number of events dramatically escalated the conflict in late Then, on 21 November, there was a day of dramatic bloodshed in Dublin. The Squad shot 19 people, killing 14 and wounding 5. These consisted of British Army officers, police officers and civilians. The dead included members of the Cairo Gang and a courts-martial officer, and were killed at different places around Dublin. Fourteen civilians were killed, including one of the players, Michael Hogan, and a further 65 people were wounded. The official account was that the three men were shot "while trying to escape", which was rejected by Irish nationalists, who were certain the men had been tortured then murdered. These actions marked a significant escalation of the conflict. In response, Counties Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and Tipperary – all in the province of Munster – were put under martial law on 10 December under the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act; this was followed on 5 January in the rest

of Munster and in Counties Kilkenny and Wexford in the province of Leinster. Aftermath of the burning of Cork by British forces On 11 December, the centre of Cork City was burnt out by the Black and Tans, who then shot at firefighters trying to tackle the blaze, in reprisal for an IRA ambush in the city on 11 December which killed one Auxiliary and wounded eleven. December – July [edit] During the following eight months until the Truce of July , there was a spiralling of the death toll in the conflict, with 1, people including the RIC police, army, IRA volunteers and civilians, being killed in the months between January and July alone. In addition, 4, IRA personnel or suspected sympathisers were interned in this time. Between 1 November and 7 June twenty-four men were executed by the British. Cornelius Murphy of Millstreet , Cork was shot in Cork city. On 28 February, six more were executed, again in Cork. Twenty British soldiers were killed or injured, as well as two IRA men and three civilians. Most of the actions in the war were on a smaller scale than this, but the IRA did have other significant victories in ambushes, for example at Millstreet in Cork and at Scramogue in Roscommon, also in March and at Tourmakeady and Carowkennedy in Mayo in May and June. Equally common, however, were failed ambushes, the worst of which, for example at Upton and Clonmult in Cork in February , saw three and twelve IRA men killed respectively and more captured. Fears of informers after such failed ambushes often led to a spate of IRA shootings of informers, real and imagined. The biggest single loss for the IRA, however, came in Dublin. Symbolically, this was intended to show that British rule in Ireland was untenable. However, from a military point of view, it was a heavy defeat in which five IRA men were killed and over eighty captured. However, it did not, as is sometimes claimed, cripple the IRA in Dublin. The Dublin Brigade carried out attacks in the city in May and 93 in June, showing a falloff in activity, but not a dramatic one. However, by July , most IRA units were chronically short of both weapons and ammunition, with over 3, prisoners interned. A general election for the Parliament of Southern Ireland was held on 13 May. Under the terms of the Government of Ireland Act , the Parliament of Southern Ireland was therefore dissolved, and executive and legislative authority over Southern Ireland.

3: FB stealth fighter crashes in South Carolina

1 How to make the present simple tense of regular -are verbs Verbs that have an infinitive ending in -are, such as parlare, abitare and studiare have a particular pattern of endings.

Ephedra is banned from supplements in the US because it was linked to several deaths. Phaseolamin As the label indicates, this refers to an extract from white kidney beans. Another name for this ingredient is Phaseolus vulgaris. On some websites this stuff is also called Bean Pod extract. It has several other names, including Fabenolâ€”as it was referred to when I reviewed the product called Lean and Fab. Phaseolamin is said to inhibit a carbohydrate-digesting enzyme called alpha amalyase. If you block the action of this enzyme, in theory, carbs would not be digested as well. In this way, phaseolamin is supposed to promote weight loss. In a study titled, Blocking carbohydrate absorption and weight loss: At the end of the study, those receiving the Phase 2 supplement lost an average of 3. One problem -and its a big one â€” was only 27 people completed this study. Why did so many people not complete the study? Additionally, researchers gave people 3, mg of the Phase 2 supplement. We are not told how much is in the Fat Fighter â€” just that the entire proprietary blend equals mg per 2 tablets. Phase 2 is a proprietary phaseolamin supplement that is in many products. Those given the Phaseolus vulgaris extract showed reduced appetite, lower ghrelin levels a hormone that tells us to eat , reduced insulin levels, and lower blood sugar, compared to those getting the placebo. In a study titled, A Dietary supplement containing standardized Phaseolus vulgaris extract influences body composition of overweight men and women , 60 slightly overweight men and women were randomly given either a placebo or mg of a Phaseolus vulgaris extract for 30 days before their main carbohydrate-containing meal of the day. Those who received the Phaseolus vulgaris extract showed a significantly greater reduction in body weight, fat mass, BMI, and other parameters, compared to placebo. The product used in this study was also called Phase 2. There are also many mouse studies on this ingredient. Bitter Melon Fruit Its scientific name is Momordica charantia. Additional names include bitter gourd and salsamino, among many others. There are over different compounds in this plant. Much of the research is deals with how bitter melon might help diabetes and blood sugar issues by way of its ability to increase insulin levels. Also, not all of that research involves the fruit of the plant. Some of the mice and rat research used the seeds of bitter melon and oil from the seeds. As such, that research would not be applicable to the fruit, which is what It Works Fat Fighter contains. One study, titled Momordica charantia bitter melon inhibits primary human adipocyte differentiation by modulating adipogenic genes , researchers treated human fat cells with bitter melon juice. They noted that the juice enhanced fat burning in those fat cells. This is intriguing, and while I like that they used human fat cells, this was still just a test tube study. In other words, they studied the effects of bitter melon juice in isolated human fat cells, rather than in people. As far as I can tell, bitter melon and bitter orange have no relationship to each other. See the review of Apple Cider Vinegar. You may be surprised by that research. Gymnema Sylvestre The leaves of the gymnema plant appear to have a blood-sugar lowering effect, and it might also reduce carb absorption. The majority of the weight loss research however involved mice and rats. One human study might provide some insights on why some of the ingredients in the Fat Fighter were chosen. All three of these ingredients in this study are in the It Works Fat Fighter. In this 8-week study, 60 overweight people were randomly given either:

4: FIGHTER FOR A CAUSE - crossword answers, clues, definition, synonyms, other words and anagrams

Researchers have found potentially carcinogenic compounds that are used as a water-repellent agent in most American firefighters' turnout gear, as well as in fire suppressing foam.

Morals and camaraderie can overwhelm other motivations and drive fighters to extreme acts. They also conducted online surveys with thousands of Spanish citizens in order to include a more pacific population. This interview has been edited for brevity and clarity. What makes someone willing to die fighting for a cause? Well, lots of things, but what best predicted willingness to die on the battlefield was both devotion to a tight-knit group of comradesâ€™ fusion with themâ€™ and commitment to sacred values. But the values actually trumped the group, which may be the first time that was shown. Because most of the military sociology and psychology, at least since World War II, has said that will to fight is based on camaraderie and fighting for your buddies. And then he said will to fight is an imponderable, which is why we undertook this study. What are sacred values? They are moral values. Giving up your life or family for an idea or belief seems irrational. Is it rational on another level? He argued that if people are inspired by these virtues and can inspire others, that group will win out over other groups. And in fact, since World War II, if you look at insurgents and revolutionary groups, they on average beat out standard police and armies with up to 10 times more firepower and manpower, because those police and armies rely on standard material incentives and disincentives like pay, promotion, and punishment. These guys rely on commitment. Is any one of us capable of dying for a cause? Human beings are inspired by belief in apparently absurd things. Religion or transcendental ideologies, for example. This leap of faith seems to inspire others to great things, and probably is the reason we were able to form large polities. We found people were willing to sacrifice their family for these things. Think of the origins of the monotheistic religions. So those things just grab the minds and hearts. You found that devotion to a cause also intimidates opponents. When one group perceives the enemy as committed, they are even less likely to make sacrifices for their values. It has a paralysis effect. Of the almost Europeans we surveyed, a very small number behaved quite the opposite: The more they perceived the Islamic State as spiritually committed, the more they themselves became spiritually committed. Air Force to identify who in our own forces would be more likely to become devoted actors. Because those are the guys you want. Does this work have applications for policy or military strategy? How do you get into it? The best predictor is your friends. Does the work shed light on conflicts closer to home? You find the same thing with pro-life and pro-choice and gun rights. Where recruits are on this path to extreme behavior is very important. Is there any recourse once people are locked in? Look at the American Revolution.

5: Irish War of Independence - Wikipedia

SANTA MONICA, CA - MAY (L-R) Magic Johnson, Usher, Sugar Ray Leonard, and Oscar De La Hoya attend the B. Riley & Co. 8th Annual "Big Fighters, Big Cause" Charity Boxing Night benefiting the Sugar Ray Leonard Foundation at the Loews Santa Monica Beach Hotel on May 24, in Santa Monica, California.

The SPAD 13 was amongst the best fighters of , what would take the top spot in ? As a result the aircraft below are limited to single seat, single engine aircraft only to limit the potential entries and help maintain the sanity of the compiler. All the combat aircraft operated by the American Expeditionary Force over the Western front were either French or British. In however the first indigenous American fighter design to enter production though still equipped with a French engine took to the air in the form of the Orenco Model D. So why is Orenco virtually unknown today? Well it turned out that the US Army had bought the rights to the design from Orenco and then offered a tender to companies to actually build the production aircraft. In a cruel twist, the winning i. Curtiss tinkered with the design a little and duly manufactured the fifty fighters. Orenco meanwhile folded shortly afterwards and became largely forgotten by history. One of two fighters proposed by Sopwith the other being a run-of-the-mill biplane named the Snapper in to replace its own Snipe, which was then entering service, the Snark was intended to operate at high altitude and the low wing loading offered by the triplane layout was seen as ideal to maintain manoeuvrability at height. This installed armament made it the most heavily armed fighter of the Great war period and would not be equalled until the prototype Gloster Gauntlet took to the skies in with the same arrangement of four wing-mounted Lewis and two fuselage Vickers gun installation. Even then the Gauntlet reverted to just the twin Vickers armament in its production guise. The four square patches visible on the lower wing provided access to the ammunition drums of the Lewis guns. The firepower of the Snark would not be surpassed by a British fighter until the prototype Hawker Hurricane was fitted with eight Brownings in August Similarly forward-looking was its construction, the Snark featured a wooden monocoque fuselage that conferred high strength for low weight. It would be the last RAF fighter, experimental or otherwise, to fly with such a fuselage until the prototype Mosquito fighter W of Hawker Engineering company which would ultimately become a giant of the British aviation industry. Designed by Claude Dornier, the Zeppelin D. I was one of very few truly revolutionary aircraft in aviation history. The first aircraft to be built and flown with a stressed-skin metal construction throughout, the Zeppelin was the progenitor of virtually all modern fixed wing aircraft but never entered service and today is obscure in the extreme. Zeppelin sold two D. Is to the US in One was evaluated by the Navy and this one by the Army Air Service. Despite being earmarked for preservation it was scrapped in In the case of the D. I, construction was of duralumin an alloy of aluminium and copper throughout. This alloy would later be used to build the ill-fated Hindenburg passenger airship. I was present, though not an official entry, at the second fighter competition at Adlershof but was struck by incredible ill-fortune. I had been flown minutes earlier by Herman Goering and one wonders how history would have changed had he been the victim rather than the luckless Reinhard. Had fighting continued it is likely that a developed version would have addressed the shortcomings this aircraft possessed. Too advanced for you: Dornier Do H Falke Unlike so many other hopeful German types, work on this fighter did not cease with the treaty of Versailles so we are granted a tangible glimpse of how this machine would have evolved if the conflict had continued. The Falke demonstrated a terrific turn of speed but never entered production, being apparently just too ahead of its time. XV bid fair to reverse the prevailing attitude that Pfalz fighters were invariably inferior to their Fokker rivals. An unusual design, the fuselage of the Pfalz was placed halfway between upper and lower wing and attached to both by complex struts, resulting in a distinctly ungainly look. XV was notable also for its complete absence of bracing wires as both wings were cantilever units. Despite its clumsy appearance, the new Pfalz was an impressive performer. VII and the new Pfalz matched its rival for rate of climb. Entered into the third fighter trial at Adlershof, the performance of the D. XV was to reach the front. XV's were exported to Italy for evaluation as late as , presumably licence production there was being considered. The ultimate fate of both these aircraft sadly remains unknown. Despite never again building a complete aircraft, Pfalz Flugzeugwerke still exists today, as

a component subcontractor to both Airbus and Boeing amongst others. One such was the outstanding Nieuport Nighthawk, the design of which would set the standard for British fighters for the next twenty years. It had been set up to construct Nieuport aircraft under licence, hence the name, but by was building Sopwith Camels and eventually set up its own design office under Henry Folland, who had earlier designed the superlative SE5a. A Nighthawk demonstrating that it really can fly. This one has sensibly been re-engined with an Armstrong Siddeley Jaguar. Despite being the ancestor of virtually all British inter-war fighters, the Nighthawk itself was plagued by the hopelessness of its engine. The Dragonfly never developed its advertised power, was prone to colossal overheating – Nighthawks under test were recorded landing with charred propeller hubs – and most seriously of all the engine had been inadvertently designed to run at its own resonance frequency, meaning that simply switching the engine on caused it to shake itself apart. The Nieuport and General Company closed down in but all was not lost for their seemingly unlucky aircraft. The Nighthawk was known to be an excellent design let down solely by its unreliable engine and production was continued by the Gloucestershire Aircraft company later to be known as Gloster who snapped up both development rights and designer Folland. At Gloster the Nighthawk was renamed the Mars, re-engined with a selection of motors that actually worked, and then developed into a confusing swathe of broadly similar types that served with distinction in many air arms across the globe. Examples included the Gloster Nightjar, essentially a Nighthawk with a Bentley rotary, which served operationally as a carrier fighter, and the similar Gloster Sparrowhawk, the first fighter operated by the Japanese Navy. Meanwhile on land a Nighthawk had been fitted with a Napier Lion and shorter wings, inexplicably named the Bamel, and became for a brief period the fastest aircraft in the world. VII to the cantilever parasol wing of the D. This simple scheme resulted in an excellent aircraft that shared top place at the third Adlershof fighter competition in with the Rumpler D. I of which more later. Pilots universally adjudged the V29 to have the best handling of all aircraft at the competition. If the war had continued the new fighter would have entered service as the Fokker D. IX and would likely have proved formidable. VII meant that there was no great rush to put the new monoplane into production and only the prototype was ever built. Some years later Fokker, by now operating once more in his native country of the Netherlands, built eleven of the D. X, a Hispano-Suiza powered development of the D. Unlike nearly every other manufacturer on this list, Fokker enjoyed great success producing both civil and military aircraft for many years until finally ceasing aircraft manufacture in Both survived the First World War only to die during the Second. The height at which aircraft were compelled to operate had inexorably risen throughout the war and the tubby Rumpler D. I possessed unmatched high altitude performance. I appeared in ever more developed form at three of the Adlershof fighter competitions and was declared joint winner of the third in concert with the lash-up Fokker V I sports a more rounded rudder and different ailerons. Rumpler fiddled with the same basic design for over a year. The Rumplertropfen was aerodynamic, refined and a massive flop. Both were fitted with the exceptional BMW hp engine, specifically designed for high altitude performance and the results were impressive. During the competition the Rumpler was the only aircraft able to gain an altitude of metres, which was spectacular stuff indeed for Despite immediately placing an order for 50 however, not a single machine made it to the front, though a total of 22, including prototypes, appears to have been built before fighting ceased. The cause for the delay seems to have been teething problems that Rumpler engineers could never quite overcome before the armistice; the D. I was a complicated aircraft fitted with such luxuries as cockpit heating, oxygen and radio equipment, and a monocoque fuselage and as such pointed the way forward not only to future fighters of greater sophistication but also ever-greater design and development timescales. Engineers at Rumpler had been tinkering with the design of what would become the D. I since mid , a stark contrast to the rapid turnaround of designs at Fokker. Rumpler Flugzeugwerke was liquidated in , though Edmund Rumpler went on to design the remarkable Rumplertropfen car which was a technical triumph but a commercial failure. Only were built of which two survive today. Rumpler himself, being Jewish, had his career ruined after the Nazis gained power and was briefly imprisoned. He died in Probably the best aircraft designed and built by brothers-in-law, the Gordou-Lesurre Type B was just beginning deliveries when the conflict ceased. This process delayed service entry of the new aircraft, now named Type B, and as a result this extremely promising high speed monoplane missed the war, a

mere 20 examples being manufactured of the initial version. This was not the end of the story as developed versions saw limited production for the Aeronavale first as a fighter and then as an advanced trainer. Handfuls were produced for the air arms of Yugoslavia, Latvia, Estonia, Czechoslovakia and Finland and ultimately around aircraft were built. As is invariably the case with in-laws, relations between Gordou and Leseurre became strained and after producing a few modestly successful designs the company closed down in As everyone knows, the First World War ended in It is true that the fighting ceased mostly in November but that was only an armistice. The war was actually brought to a close on the 28th June with the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. In the intervening seven months, the German military had somewhat cheekily, but undeniably prudently, maintained aviation development work and even held a competition for new fighter aircraft at Adlershof between February and March VI, their final aircraft design, in VI was fast and agile but no one would call it pretty. This in-flight photograph is a fake. Essentially a monoplane version of the earlier Siemens-Schuckert D. VI is also notable for being the only aircraft on this list powered by a rotary engine. Rotaries had been dominant as fighter powerplants in the mid-war period but had reached the limits of their development potential by The eleven cylinder Siemens-Halske Sh. III fitted to the D.

6: The 7 Fighter Traits: We are Men and We are Fighters

United Fighters of Cancer and Disease, Inc., Marietta, Georgia. 20 likes. Cause.

We are men and we are fighters. This calling is inside of us. We were designed and evolved with the goal of protecting and fighting in mind. For the purpose of this article, I will highlight the fighter that resides in all men. The fighter; the one we all look up to. The fighter is a hero for many, and feared by those he defeats. Sometimes fighting means turning the other cheek—no matter how hard that may be. How do you know who a fighter is, and what are the traits you should adapt? Here are the 7 fighter traits. The fighter is someone who fights with a cause, and for the things he loves. He fights with passion, and a strong passion at that. Because of his undying passion, the fighter is not one to give up ground and quit easily. This is a very important aspect of a fighter with a healthy sense of fighting. He who knows when he can fight and when he cannot, will be victorious. Sometimes the fighter has to surrender for the greater good of the cause. But in the end, if those people are safe, did he really lose? The fighter is brave. In my last article, I discussed the characteristics of bravery. These enemies are unique to every man. We are not talking about an enemy country who threatens our safety though that definitely requires bravery! Oh, how easy it is to just lay in bed and forget about the troubles of life. The fighter is prepared. Everything in life is preparing you for your upcoming steps, and a fighter knows this. He treats life as a way of preparing himself for whatever comes next. Preparation is very important, and the fighter trains throughout the day, using the day as his training. Can it get any simpler? These moments happen often in our lives. Life is a great thing far beyond just you. What you do today affects someone in their tomorrow. Your right decision builds up. The fighter fights for others, not just himself. The fighter is disciplined. Well trained, respectful, and disciplined individuals fight for the greater good. So much of the evil that we see today is carried out in the physical world. Physical discipline means the fighter will work hard for the future reward. I was describing you. We have the control over our bodies to take a stand, and to engage in the fight. We all have the ability to fight. We are in a war. And we have to fight. You have to take action and fight against them. We all have the locked potential to be a fighter. We are already given reasons—family, loved ones, injustices, religion, our country—to fight. The question is, will you? About John Haskins John Haskins, a young man nearing the coming of age of manhood, expresses his experiences and life lessons in his writings. Through one of his many passions, he hopes to convey the importance of respect and building solid character traits within every young man and man alike, uncovering their hidden greatness.

7: Why do people die fighting for a cause? | Science | AAAS

Sometimes protection and fighting are one in the same, but it's the cause that sets the difference. For the purpose of this article, I will highlight the fighter that resides in all men. The fighter; the one we all look up to. The fighter is a hero for many, and feared by those he defeats.

8: Cauliflower ear - Wikipedia

"the underlying cause of the majority of our complaints is the improper enrollment of Loyal Customers by Independent Distributors. The business indicated that the majority of complaints are received from Loyal Customers directly enrolled by a Distributor who did not adequately disclose or explain the auto shipment commitment or Membership.

9: Lupus Fighters of America Foundation | Lupus Fighters |

A questioning statement used to find out if a particular person is okay with what you're about (i.e. drugs, sex, alcohol, partying, etc.).

The romantic Scottish ballads Medals and plaquettes from the Molinari Collecion at Bowdoin College Patricia Brieschke Rich Cohen Bernard Cooper Atul Gawande Albert Goldbarth Sacha khwab nama yousufi National Tragedy, the Reverend Bill Hybels, 230 Levon piano sheet music Church politics in seventeenth-century Rome Inefficient lobbying, populism, and oligarchy Logs For The Christmas Fire, A Selection Of Tales Of Fiction And Romance In Prose And Verse Contact Sheet 111 Andrea Modica Central Bc (Backroad Map Book) Android gmail attachment Advanced engineering mathematics 10th edition Echocardiology (Developments in Cardiovascular Medicine) The creative pattern book Black and White Britain Visual basic programming books UNESCO General History of Africa, Vol. VI Representative men of New York Gaiety chronicles The big sleep The life of David as reflected in his Psalms. Usage and usability assessment Operation Red Jericho Edexcel gcse physics revision guide answers The Bush Doctors Challenge Skills for everyday living Jewish Celebrations 2008 Calendar Becoming Europeans Essential histology review Making Forest of Bliss: Intention, Circumstance, and Chance in Nonfiction Film What rough beast Damon Knight Interior Spaces of the USA and Canada Vol 6 Oracle8i and Microsoft SQL Server Integration (With CD-ROM) Session 10: Gods mysterious will The Bible in the Roman rite Beyond the last oasis Kittens (High-frequency readers) Donald trumps 1989 full page newspaper ad Official isc2 guide to the cissp cbk fourth edition