

MAUS

Maus

Maus, often published as Maus: A Survivor's Tale, is a graphic novel by American cartoonist Art Spiegelman, serialized from 1980 to 1991. It depicts Spiegelman

Maus, often published as Maus: A Survivor's Tale, is a graphic novel by American cartoonist Art Spiegelman, serialized from 1980 to 1991. It depicts Spiegelman interviewing his father about his experiences as a Polish Jew and Holocaust survivor. The work employs postmodern techniques, and represents Jews as mice, Germans as cats and Poles as pigs. Critics have classified Maus as memoir, biography, history, fiction, autobiography, or a mix of genres. In 1992, it became the first graphic novel to win a Pulitzer Prize.

In the frame-tale timeline in the narrative present that begins in 1978 in New York City, Spiegelman talks with his father, Vladek, about his Holocaust experiences, gathering material and information for the Maus project he is preparing. In the narrative past, Spiegelman depicts these experiences, from the years leading up to World War II to his parents' liberation from the Nazi concentration camps. Much of the story revolves around Spiegelman's troubled relationship with his father and the absence of his mother, who died by suicide when Spiegelman was 20. Her grief-stricken husband destroyed her written accounts of Auschwitz. The book uses a minimalist drawing style and displays innovation in its pacing, structure, and page layouts.

A three-page strip also called "Maus" that he made in 1972 gave Spiegelman an opportunity to interview his father about his life during World War II. The recorded interviews became the basis for the book, which Spiegelman began in 1978. He serialized Maus from 1980 until 1991 as an insert in Raw, an avant-garde comics and graphics magazine published by Spiegelman and his wife, Françoise Mouly, who also appears in Maus. A collected volume of the first six chapters that appeared in 1986, Maus I: My Father Bleeds History, brought the book mainstream attention; a second volume, Maus II: And Here My Troubles Began, collected the remaining chapters in 1991. Maus was one of the first books in graphic novel format to receive significant academic attention in the English-speaking world.

Panzer VIII Maus

December 1942 and finally to Maus ('mouse') in February 1943, which became the most common name for this tank. The Maus was designed from the start to

Panzerkampfwagen VIII Maus (English: 'mouse') was a German World War II super-heavy tank completed in July of 1944. As of 2025, it is the heaviest fully enclosed armored fighting vehicle ever built. Five were ordered, but only two hulls and one turret were completed; the turret being attached before the testing grounds were captured by the Soviet military.

These two prototypes underwent trials in late 1944. The complete vehicle was 10.2 m (33 ft) long, 3.71 m (12.2 ft) wide and 3.63 m (11.9 ft) high. Weighing about 188 metric tons, the Maus's main armament was the Krupp-designed 128 mm KwK 44 L/55 gun, based on the 12.8 cm Pak 44 towed anti-tank gun also used in the casemate-type Jagdtiger tank destroyer, with a coaxial 75 mm KwK 44 L/36.5 gun. The 128 mm gun was powerful enough to destroy all Allied armored fighting vehicles in service at the time, with some at ranges exceeding 3,500 m (3,800 yd).

The principal problem in the design of the Maus was developing an engine and drivetrain powerful enough to adequately propel the tank, yet small enough to fit inside it – it was meant to use a "hybrid drive", an internal-combustion engine to operate an electric generator to power its tracks with electric motor units,

much as its Porsche-designed predecessors, the VK 30.01 (P), VK 45.01 (P), and Elefant had. The drivetrain was electrical, designed to provide a maximum speed of 20 km/h (12 mph) and a minimum speed of 1.5 km/h (0.9 mph). However, during actual field testing, the maximum speed achieved on hard surfaces was 13 km/h (8.1 mph) with full motor field, and by weakening the motor field to a minimum, a top speed of 22 km/h (14 mph) was achieved. The vehicle's weight made it unable to use most bridges; instead it was intended to ford to a depth of 2 m (6.6 ft) or submerge up to a depth of 8 m (26 ft) and use a snorkel to cross rivers.

John Maus

rejected. Both Maus and Rosenberg backed Animal Collective's Panda Bear for his solo tour of Europe, where Maus served as keyboardist. Sometimes Maus was also

John Maus (born February 23, 1980) is an American musician, composer, singer, and songwriter known for his baritone singing style and his use of vintage synthesizer sounds and Medieval church modes, a combination that often draws comparisons to 1980s goth-pop. His early lo-fi recordings anticipated and inspired the late 2000s hypnagogic pop movement. On stage, he is characterized for his intense displays of emotion while performing. He is also a former teacher of philosophy at the University of Hawaii, where he later earned his PhD in political science.

Maus' early influences included Nirvana, a-ha, Syd Barrett, Jim Morrison, and composers of the Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque eras. In 1998, he left his hometown of Austin, Minnesota to study experimental music at the California Institute of the Arts. When he befriended and first worked alongside classmate Ariel Pink, he took a greater interest in pop music. He produced most of the music from his first two albums *Songs* (2006) and *Love Is Real* (2007) on cassette tape with an early 1990s sound bank. The albums generally drew negative reviews upon release, and it was not until the success of his third, *We Must Become the Pitiless Censors of Ourselves* (2011), that he became more widely accepted as an outsider artist. Following a five-year absence from public appearances and releasing new music, he returned with the albums *Screen Memories* in 2017, and *Addendum* in 2018. He will release his sixth studio album *Later Than You Think* in September 2025.

Writings about Maus frequently link his music to his academic vocations, although Maus himself denies composing with an aesthetic or political theory in mind. He says that on some of his songs, his intention is to investigate "forgotten" electronic palettes, harmonies that were historically associated with "the divine", and lyrics that follow certain social idioms to their "absurd conclusions". His dissertation, "Communication and Control" (2014), discusses the influence of technology on social control.

Mau Mau rebellion

Paladin. ISBN 978-0-586-08870-8. Lonsdale, John (1990). "Mau Maus of the Mind: Making Mau Mau and Remaking Kenya"; *The Journal of African History*. 31 (3):

The Mau Mau rebellion (1952–1960), also known as the Mau Mau uprising, Mau Mau revolt, or Kenya Emergency, was a war in the British Kenya Colony (1920–1963) between the Kenya Land and Freedom Army (KLFA), also known as the Mau Mau, and the British authorities. Dominated by Kikuyu, Meru and Embu fighters, the KLFA also comprised units of Kamba and Maasai who fought against the European colonists in Kenya — the British Army, and the local Kenya Regiment (British colonists, local auxiliary militia, and pro-British Kikuyu).

The capture of Field Marshal Dedan Kimathi on 21 October 1956 signalled the defeat of the Mau Mau, and essentially ended the British military campaign. However, the rebellion survived until after Kenya's independence from Britain, driven mainly by the Meru units led by Field Marshal Musa Mwariama. General Baimungi, one of the last Mau Mau leaders, was killed shortly after Kenya attained self-rule.

The KLFA failed to capture wide public support. Frank Furedi, in *The Mau Mau War in Perspective*, suggests this was due to a British divide and rule strategy, which they had developed in suppressing the Malayan Emergency (1948–60). The Mau Mau movement remained internally divided, despite attempts to unify the factions. On the colonial side, the uprising created a rift between the European colonial community in Kenya and the metropole, as well as violent divisions within the Kikuyu community: "Much of the struggle tore through the African communities themselves, an internecine war waged between rebels and 'loyalists' – Africans who took the side of the government and opposed Mau Mau." Suppressing the Mau Mau Uprising in the Kenyan colony cost Britain £55 million and caused at least 11,000 deaths among the Mau Mau and other forces, with some estimates considerably higher. This included 1,090 executions by hanging.

Maus (disambiguation)

Maus or maus in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Maus is a series of Pulitzer Prize–winning graphic novel style books written by Art Spiegelman. Maus

Maus is a series of Pulitzer Prize–winning graphic novel style books written by Art Spiegelman.

Maus may also refer to:

Maus (band), an Icelandic rock band

Maus Castle, a castle in Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany

MAUS mine, an Italian designed anti-personnel scatter mine

Maus Frères (Maus Brothers), Swiss holding company

Die Sendung mit der Maus, a children's television show from Germany

Panzer VIII Maus, a German World War II super-heavy tank

Maus (surname), the surname of a list of notable people

Mau Mau

1950s Mau Mau Island or White Island, Brooklyn, New York City, US Mau Mau (game), a card game Gallery Mau Mau, Cape Town, South Africa The Mau Maus, a 1950s

Mau Mau may refer to:

The Kenya Land and Freedom Army, an anti-colonial force

The Mau Mau rebellion, Kenya, 1950s

Mau Mau Island or White Island, Brooklyn, New York City, US

Mau Mau (game), a card game

Gallery Mau Mau, Cape Town, South Africa

The Mau Maus, a 1950s New York City street gang

Mau Mau, a 1973 documentary film of The Black Man's Land Trilogy

Mau Mau (film), two documentary films of 1954 and 1955, resp., about the Mau Mau rebellion

Mau Maus

Mau Maus was the name of a 1950s street gang in New York City. The book and the adapted film The Cross and the Switchblade and biography Run Baby Run document

Mau Maus was the name of a 1950s street gang in New York City. The book and the adapted film The Cross and the Switchblade and biography Run Baby Run document the life of its most famous leader Nicky Cruz. Their name was derived from the Mau Mau Uprising in Kenya.

Nicky Cruz wrote a book about his experiences called Run Baby Run. Israel Narvaez committed his life to God and wrote a book called Second Chance: The Israel Narvaez Story. David Wilkerson wrote a biography The Cross and the Switchblade and a film of the same name was released.

Egyptian Mau

travelled with her three Maus to the United States in 1956 and in the following year Baba became a champion. The American Maus are purportedly from Baba

The Egyptian Mau is a small to medium-sized, short to medium-haired cat breed. They are one of the few naturally spotted breeds of domesticated cat. The spots of the Mau occur on only the tips of the hairs of its coat. It is considered a rare breed.

Maus Frères

Maus Frères SA (French for "Maus Brothers") is a Swiss holding company founded in 1892 by Ernest and Henri Maus. The company most notably owns the Manor

Maus Frères SA (French for "Maus Brothers") is a Swiss holding company founded in 1892 by Ernest and Henri Maus. The company most notably owns the Manor department store and Lacoste.

Maus (surname)

Maus is a surname. Notable people with the name include: August Maus (1915–1996), German U-boat commander Codey Maus (born 1985), Canadian curler Guido

Maus is a surname. Notable people with the name include:

August Maus (1915–1996), German U-boat commander

Codey Maus (born 1985), Canadian curler

Guido Maus (born 1964), Belgian-born American art curator and collector

Jacques Maus (1905–unknown), Belgian bob-sledder

John Maus (born 1980), American musician and composer

John Joseph Maus (1943–2011), American singer, songwriter and guitarist, known as John Walker of The Walker Brothers

John R. Maus, pilot of Northwest Airlines Flight 255

Julius Maus (1906–1934), German cyclist

Marcela Maus, American immunologist

Octave Maus (1856–1919), Belgian art critic, writer, and lawyer

Robert Maus (1933–2025), German politician

Rodger Maus (1932–2017), American art director

<https://www.24vul-slots.org.cdn.cloudflare.net/@50069265/tperformk/rcommissiona/cunderlinef/cyber+security+law+the+china+appro>
<https://www.24vul-slots.org.cdn.cloudflare.net/+62590541/tenforcec/ztighteno/rsupporta/by+david+harvey+a.pdf>
<https://www.24vul-slots.org.cdn.cloudflare.net/@87031354/yperformb/jtighteno/kexecuten/handbook+of+aluminium+recycling+mecha>
[https://www.24vul-slots.org.cdn.cloudflare.net/\\$52709832/rperformz/upresumeo/ppublisht/2004+chevy+silverado+chilton+manual.pdf](https://www.24vul-slots.org.cdn.cloudflare.net/$52709832/rperformz/upresumeo/ppublisht/2004+chevy+silverado+chilton+manual.pdf)
<https://www.24vul-slots.org.cdn.cloudflare.net/~29749950/fenforceo/yincreaseh/qsupportl/winchester+94+gunsmith+manual.pdf>
<https://www.24vul-slots.org.cdn.cloudflare.net/=24701338/menforceo/ncommissionq/epublishf/manual+hp+deskjet+f4480.pdf>
<https://www.24vul-slots.org.cdn.cloudflare.net/!14708865/econfronth/iattractn/apublishr/citizens+primer+for+conservation+activism+h>
<https://www.24vul-slots.org.cdn.cloudflare.net/~22125265/bperformu/pincreaseh/qpublishf/by+larry+b+ainsworth+common+formative>
<https://www.24vul-slots.org.cdn.cloudflare.net/!16223640/yenforcer/hpresumex/qcontemplatei/hot+rod+magazine+all+the+covers.pdf>
<https://www.24vul-slots.org.cdn.cloudflare.net/=79026537/xconfrontd/oincreaseh/mproposeb/2003+bmw+325i+owners+manuals+wirin>