

Chapter 1 : FBI Oswald Headquarters File ()

Get directions, reviews and information for Headquarters in Red Lake Falls, MN.

Didysis artilerijos menas, English: The Great Art of Artillery published in , which contains a large chapter on caliber, construction, production and properties of rockets for military and civil purposes , including multistage rockets , batteries of rockets, and rockets with delta wing stabilizers. Such batteries could be a mixture of cannon, howitzer , or mortar types. A siege could involve many batteries at different sites around the besieged place. The term also came to be used for a group of cannon in a fixed fortification, for coastal or frontier defence. During the 18th century "battery" began to be used as an organizational term for a permanent unit of artillery in peace and war, although horse artillery sometimes used "troop" and fixed position artillery "company". They were usually organised with between six and 12 ordnance pieces, often including cannon and howitzers. By the late 19th century "battery" had become standard mostly replacing company or troop. In the 20th century the term was generally used for the company level sub-unit of an artillery branch including field, air-defence, anti-tank and position coastal and frontier defences. Artillery operated target acquisition emerged during the First World War and were also grouped into batteries and have subsequently expanded to include the complete intelligence, surveillance, target acquisition and reconnaissance ISTAR spectrum. Mobile batteries[edit] French Napoleonic artillery battery. Photo taken during the th anniversary reenactment of the battle of Austerlitz which took place in Groups of batteries combined for field combat employment called Grand Batteries by Napoleon. Administratively batteries were usually grouped in battalions , regiments or squadrons and these developed into tactical organisations. These were further grouped into regiments , simply "group" or brigades , that may be wholly composed of artillery units or combined arms in composition. To further concentrate fire of individual batteries, from World War I they were grouped into "artillery divisions" in a few armies. Coastal artillery sometimes had completely different organizational terms based on shore defence sector areas. Batteries also have sub-divisions, which vary across armies and periods but often translate into the English "platoon" or "troop" with individual ordnance systems called a "section" or "sub-section", where a section comprises two artillery pieces. The rank of a battery commander has also varied, but is usually a lieutenant, captain, or major. The number of guns, howitzers, mortars or launchers in an organizational battery has also varied, with the calibre of guns usually being an important consideration. In the 19th century four to 12 guns was usual as the optimum number to maneuver into the gun line. By the late 19th century the mountain artillery battery was divided into a gun line and an ammunition line. The gun line consisted of six guns five mules to a gun and 12 ammunition mules. Batteries were divided into sections of two guns apiece, each section normally under the command of a lieutenant. The full battery was typically commanded by a captain. Often, particularly as the war progressed, individual batteries were grouped into battalions under a major or colonel of artillery. In the 20th century it varied between four and 12 for field artillery even 16 if mortars , or even two pieces for very heavy pieces. Other types of artillery such as anti-tank or anti-aircraft have sometimes been larger. Some batteries have been "dual-equipped" with two different types of gun or mortar, and taking whichever was more appropriate when they deployed for operations. From the late 19th century field artillery batteries started to become more complex organisations. First they needed the capability to carry adequate ammunition, typically each gun could only carry about 40 rounds in its limber so additional wagons were added to the battery, typically about two per gun. The introduction on indirect fire in the early 20th century necessitated two other groups, firstly observers who deployed some distance forward of the gun line, secondly a small staff on the gun position to undertake the calculations to convert the orders from the observers into data that could be set on the gun sights. This in turn led to the need for signallers, which further increased as the need to concentrate the fire of dispersed batteries emerged and the introduction fire control staff at artillery headquarters above the batteries. Fixed battery[edit] pounder rifled muzzle-loader RML gun on Moncrieff disappearing mount, at Scaur Hill Fort, a fixed battery of coastal artillery in Bermuda Fixed artillery refers to guns or howitzers on mounts that were either anchored in one spot though capable of being moved for purposes of traverse and elevation , or on carriages intended to be moved only for the

purposes of aiming, and not for tactical repositioning. Historical versions often closely resembled naval cannon of their day, "garrison carriages," like naval carriages, were short, heavy, and had four small wheels meant for rolling on relatively smooth, hard surfaces. Later, both naval and garrison carriages evolved traversing platforms and pivoting mounts. Such mounts were typically used in forts, or permanent defensive batteries, such as coastal artillery. Fixed batteries could be equipped with much larger guns than field artillery units could transport, and the gun emplacement was only one part of an extensive installation that included magazines and systems to deliver ammunition from the magazines to the guns. Advanced warships in the Age of Sail, such as the ship of the line, mounted dozens of similar cannons grouped in broadsides, sometimes spread over several decks. This remained the standard main weapon layout for centuries, until the mid-19th century evolution of the naval rifle and revolving gun turrets came to displace fixed cannon. Open barbets were also used to house their main batteries on rotating mounts. Both designs allowed naval engineers to dramatically reduce the number of guns present in the battery, by giving a handful of guns the ability to concentrate on either side of the ship. In time this trend reversed, with a proliferation of weapons of multiple calibers being arranged somewhat haphazardly about a vessel, many in mounts on the hull or superstructure with limited travel. Confusion also arose when combinations of large caliber "main battery" and smaller "secondary battery" weapons of mixed offensive and defensive use were deployed. It shipped a main battery of ten heavy caliber guns, and a smaller secondary battery for self-defense. This leap in heavy offensive armament from a standard four large caliber guns to a main battery of ten made all other battleships obsolete overnight, as the weight of broadside it could unleash, and overwhelming rate of fire a superior number of similar weapons could sustain, could overwhelm any similarly sized warship. Three of these formed the main battery of Iowa-class battleships. A third, or tertiary battery, of weapons lighter than the secondary battery was typically mounted. To simplify the design many later ships used dual-purpose guns to combine the functions of the secondary battery and the heavier guns of the tertiary batteries. Many dual-purpose guns also served in an anti-aircraft role. In addition, dedicated light-caliber rapid-fire anti-aircraft weapons were deployed, often in the scores. Small caliber guns are retained for niche roles, such as the multi-barrel Phalanx CIWS rotary cannon used for point defense. Modern battery organization[edit] I Battery, 2nd Battalion 11th Marines in Iraq, In modern battery organization, the military unit typically has six to eight howitzers or six to nine rocket launchers and to personnel and is the equivalent of a company in terms of organisation level. In the United States Army, generally a towed howitzer battery has six guns, where a self-propelled battery such as an M battery contains eight. They are subdivided into: Headquarters batteries, which themselves have no artillery pieces, but are rather the command and control organization for a group of firing batteries for example, a regimental or battalion headquarters battery. The battery is typically commanded by a captain in US forces and is equivalent to an infantry company. A US Army battery is divided into the following units: The firing section, which includes the individual gun sections. Each gun section is typically led by a staff sergeant US Army Enlisted pay grade E-6; the firing section as a whole is usually led by a lieutenant and a senior NCO. The fire direction center FDC, which computes firing solutions based on map coordinates, receives fire requests and feedback from observers and infantry units, and communicates directions to the firing section. It also receives commands from higher headquarters. Other armies can be significantly different, however. The United Kingdom and Commonwealth forces have classified batteries according to the caliber of the guns. The basic field organization being the "gun group" and the "tactical group". The former being reconnaissance and survey, guns, command posts, logistic and equipment support elements, the latter being the battery commander and observation teams that deploy with the supported arm. In these armies the guns may be split into several fire units, which may deploy dispersed over an extended area or be concentrated into a single position. In some cases batteries have operationally deployed as six totally separate guns, although sections pairs are more usual. A battery commander, or "BC" is a Major like his infantry company commander counterpart. However, in these armies the battery commander leads the "tactical group" and is usually located with the headquarters of the infantry or armoured unit the battery is supporting. Increasingly these direct support battery commanders are responsible for the orchestration of all forms of fire support mortars, attack helicopters, other aircraft and naval gunfire as well as artillery. General support battery commanders are likely

to be at brigade or higher headquarters. However this position has no technical responsibilities, its primary concern is administration, including ammunition supply, local defence and is based in the "wagon-lines" a short distance from the actual gun position, where the gun towing and logistic vehicles are concealed. The battery has two Command Posts CP , one active and one alternate, the latter provides back-up in the event of casualties, but primarily moves with the preparation party to the next gun position and becomes the main CP there. During the Cold War NATO batteries that were dedicated to a nuclear role generally operated as "sections" comprising a single gun or launcher. Groupings of mortars, when they are not operated by artillery, are usually referred to as platoons. The former being reconnaissance and survey, guns, command posts, logistic, and equipment support elements, the latter being the battery commander and observation teams that deploy with the supported arm. In some cases batteries have operationally deployed as six totally separate guns, although sections pairs are more usual.

Chapter 2 : th Cavalry Regiment - Wikipedia

Get directions, reviews and information for Headquarters in Effingham, IL.

We are provided Gmail customer service number here to solve at technical issues. If you are any technical issues like Gmail logging, forgot password, profile creation etc. The driver was very rude from the time he walked through our door. My warehouse manager asked him to put the pallet over in the middle so it would not be blocking the door which is what we have all the trucking companies put pallets when we receive them. My warehouse manager then saw there was some damaged boxes on the pallet. My warehouse manager then came to get me I am the office manager and I went to the back and took a look. I right away noticed 1 box that was crushed. I asked the driver what we needed to do to file a claim and the driver said they will not file a claim for 1 box. I let the driver know there were more than one box and since I am not allowed to take the pallet apart I am not sure exactly if the other crushed boxes have damage. The driver then looked at me and said how do you know the product is damaged what is in the box. I showed the driver exactly what was in the box and said you can clearly see the box is crushed and that the product is damaged. I proceeded to get the owner of the company and she came back to look at the damage. The driver then called his company and his comment on the phone was if we are going to pretend then we need to pretend good. Was that a comment directed to our claim??? The driver then gave the owner the paper to sign and he said you can use my pen it is clean I only cleaned my ears with it. That I think was very rude especially to make that comment to a customer and to the owner of the company. Nov 1, by Betti on Boost mobile customer service I normally would give Boost 4 or 5 stars and great review. I had an encounter with a Boost employee that has left me. I went into my local boost store to ask the employee why I was not able to get my internet on my phone. I had been having difficulties all day at the house I stay at. I had never had any trouble before. I handed my phone to the young man person behind the counter. He said " did you pay your bill? I said " of course I paid my bill. I was appalled I wanted to ask what he did to get it on but he coarsely dismissed me. I sat down on a bench to look at my phone about 2 mins later he says to me " you need to leave I'm gonna be closing the store. I looked at him and said its only you dont close til 7. I stood up shocked started to walk out door. I said no not today I just want to see which phones I can get. He said if you arent upgrading today then you need to leave the store. I'm appalled I have never been treated so rude and abrasive and ignorant. I do not want trouble with boost but I want this idiot handled and I want him to see. After an hour, food never came, but the bill including items we never received. Very poor customer service.

Chapter 3 : Headquarters International Dr, Red Lake Falls, MN - calendrierdelascience.com

Get reviews, hours, directions, coupons and more for Headquarters at International Dr, Red Lake Falls, MN. Search for other Barbers in Red Lake Falls on calendrierdelascience.com

It shall be sufficient to state, either alone or with other businesses or purposes, that the purpose of the corporation is to engage in any lawful act or activity for which corporations may be organized under the General Corporation Law of Delaware, and by such statement all lawful acts and activities shall be within the purposes of the corporation, except for express limitations, if any; 4 If the corporation is to be authorized to issue only 1 class of stock, the total number of shares of stock which the corporation shall have authority to issue and the par value of each of such shares, or a statement that all such shares are to be without par value. If the corporation is to be authorized to issue more than 1 class of stock, the certificate of incorporation shall set forth the total number of shares of all classes of stock which the corporation shall have authority to issue and the number of shares of each class and shall specify each class the shares of which are to be without par value and each class the shares of which are to have par value and the par value of the shares of each such class. The foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to nonstock corporations. In the case of nonstock corporations, the fact that they are not authorized to issue capital stock shall be stated in the certificate of incorporation. The conditions of membership, or other criteria for identifying members, of nonstock corporations shall likewise be stated in the certificate of incorporation or the bylaws. Nonstock corporations shall have members, but failure to have members shall not affect otherwise valid corporate acts or work a forfeiture or dissolution of the corporation. Nonstock corporations may provide for classes or groups of members having relative rights, powers and duties, and may make provision for the future creation of additional classes or groups of members having such relative rights, powers and duties as may from time to time be established, including rights, powers and duties senior to existing classes and groups of members. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, nonstock corporations may also provide that any member or class or group of members shall have full, limited, or no voting rights or powers, including that any member or class or group of members shall have the right to vote on a specified transaction even if that member or class or group of members does not have the right to vote for the election of the members of the governing body of the corporation. Voting by members of a nonstock corporation may be on a per capita, number, financial interest, class, group, or any other basis set forth. The provisions referred to in the 3 preceding sentences may be set forth in the certificate of incorporation or the bylaws. If neither the certificate of incorporation nor the bylaws of a nonstock corporation state the conditions of membership, or other criteria for identifying members, the members of the corporation shall be deemed to be those entitled to vote for the election of the members of the governing body pursuant to the certificate of incorporation or bylaws of such corporation or otherwise until thereafter otherwise provided by the certificate of incorporation or the bylaws; 5 The name and mailing address of the incorporator or incorporators; 6 If the powers of the incorporator or incorporators are to terminate upon the filing of the certificate of incorporation, the names and mailing addresses of the persons who are to serve as directors until the first annual meeting of stockholders or until their successors are elected and qualify. Any provision which is required or permitted by any section of this chapter to be stated in the bylaws may instead be stated in the certificate of incorporation; 2 The following provisions, in haec verba, i , for a corporation other than a nonstock corporation, viz: No stockholder shall have any preemptive right to subscribe to an additional issue of stock or to any security convertible into such stock unless, and except to the extent that, such right is expressly granted to such stockholder in the certificate of incorporation. No such provision shall eliminate or limit the liability of a director for any act or omission occurring prior to the date when such provision becomes effective. The term "facts," as used in this subsection, includes, but is not limited to, the occurrence of any event, including a determination or action by any person or body, including the corporation. The reservation of a specified name may be made by filing with the Secretary of State an application, executed by the applicant, certifying that the reservation is made by or on behalf of a domestic corporation, foreign corporation or other person described in paragraphs e 1 - 4 of this section above, and

specifying the name to be reserved and the name and address of the applicant. If the Secretary of State finds that the name is available for use by a domestic or foreign corporation, the Secretary shall reserve the name for the use of the applicant for a period of days. The same applicant may renew for successive day periods a reservation of a specified name by filing with the Secretary of State, prior to the expiration of such reservation or renewal thereof, an application for renewal of such reservation, executed by the applicant, certifying that the reservation is renewed by or on behalf of a domestic corporation, foreign corporation or other person described in paragraphs e 1 - 4 of this section above and specifying the name reservation to be renewed and the name and address of the applicant. The right to the exclusive use of a reserved name may be transferred to any other person by filing in the office of the Secretary of State a notice of the transfer, executed by the applicant for whom the name was reserved, specifying the name reservation to be transferred and the name and address of the transferee. The reservation of a specified name may be cancelled by filing with the Secretary of State a notice of cancellation, executed by the applicant or transferee, specifying the name reservation to be cancelled and the name and address of the applicant or transferee. Unless the Secretary of State finds that any application, application for renewal, notice of transfer, or notice of cancellation filed with the Secretary of State as required by this subsection does not conform to law, upon receipt of all filing fees required by law the Secretary of State shall prepare and return to the person who filed such instrument a copy of the filed instrument with a notation thereon of the action taken by the Secretary of State. By any authorized officer of the corporation; or b. If it shall appear from the instrument that there are no such officers, then by a majority of the directors or by such directors as may be designated by the board; or c. If it shall appear from the instrument that there are no such officers or directors, then by the holders of record, or such of them as may be designated by the holders of record, of a majority of all outstanding shares of stock; or d. By the holders of record of all outstanding shares of stock. Such acknowledgment shall be made before a person who is authorized by the law of the place of execution to take acknowledgments of deeds. If such person has a seal of office such person shall affix it to the instrument. This endorsement is the "filing date" of the instrument, and is conclusive of the date and time of its filing in the absence of actual fraud. The Secretary of State shall file and index the endorsed instrument. Except as provided in paragraph c 4 of this section and in subsection i of this section, such filing date of an instrument shall be the date and time of delivery of the instrument. If the Secretary of State refuses to file any instrument due to an error, omission or other imperfection, the Secretary of State may hold such instrument in suspension, and in such event, upon delivery of a replacement instrument in proper form for filing and tender of the required taxes and fees within 5 business days after notice of such suspension is given to the filer, the Secretary of State shall establish as the filing date of such instrument the date and time that would have been the filing date of the rejected instrument had it been accepted for filing. The Secretary of State shall not issue a certificate of good standing with respect to any corporation with an instrument held in suspension pursuant to this subsection. The Secretary of State may establish as the filing date of an instrument the date and time at which information from such instrument is entered pursuant to paragraph c 8 of this section if such instrument is delivered on the same date and within 4 hours after such information is entered. In consideration for its acting as the agent for the recorders with respect to the collection and payment of the county assessment fees, the Secretary of State shall retain and pay over to the General Fund of the State an administrative charge of 1 percent of the total fees collected. Said fees shall be for the purposes of defraying certain costs incurred by such municipalities in hosting the primary locations for the Delaware courts. The Secretary of State is authorized to grant direct access to such system to registered agents subject to the execution of an operating agreement between the Secretary of State and such registered agent. Any registered agent granted such access shall demonstrate the existence of policies to ensure that information entered into the system accurately reflects the content of instruments in the possession of the registered agent at the time of entry. Any instrument may provide that it is not to become effective until a specified time subsequent to the time it is filed, but such time shall not be later than a time on the ninetieth day after the date of its filing. If any instrument filed in accordance with subsection c of this section provides for a future effective date or time and if the transaction is terminated or its terms are amended to change the future effective date or time prior to the future effective date or time, the instrument shall be terminated or amended

by the filing, prior to the future effective date or time set forth in such instrument, of a certificate of termination or amendment of the original instrument, executed in accordance with subsection a of this section, which shall identify the instrument which has been terminated or amended and shall state that the instrument has been terminated or the manner in which it has been amended. The certificate of correction shall specify the inaccuracy or defect to be corrected and shall set forth the portion of the instrument in corrected form. In lieu of filing a certificate of correction the instrument may be corrected by filing with the Secretary of State a corrected instrument which shall be executed, acknowledged and filed in accordance with this section. The corrected instrument shall be specifically designated as such in its heading, shall specify the inaccuracy or defect to be corrected, and shall set forth the entire instrument in corrected form. An instrument corrected in accordance with this section shall be effective as of the date the original instrument was filed, except as to those persons who are substantially and adversely affected by the correction and as to those persons the instrument as corrected shall be effective from the filing date. Together with the actual delivery of an instrument and tender of the required taxes and fees, there is delivered to the Secretary of State a separate affidavit which in its heading shall be designated as an "affidavit of extraordinary condition" attesting, on the basis of personal knowledge of the affiant or a reliable source of knowledge identified in the affidavit, that an earlier effort to deliver such instrument and tender such taxes and fees was made in good faith, specifying the nature, date and time of such good faith effort and requesting that the Secretary of State establish such date and time as the filing date of such instrument; or b. The Secretary of State determines that an extraordinary condition existed at such date and time, that such earlier effort was unsuccessful as a result of the existence of such extraordinary condition, and that such actual delivery and tender were made within a reasonable period not to exceed 2 business days after the cessation of such extraordinary condition, then the Secretary of State may establish such date and time as the filing date of such instrument. No fee shall be paid to the Secretary of State for receiving an affidavit of extraordinary condition. The Secretary of State may require such proof as it deems necessary to make the determination required under paragraph i 1 c. Such filed instrument shall be effective as of the date and time established as the filing date by the Secretary of State pursuant to this subsection, except as to those persons who are substantially and adversely affected by such establishment and, as to those persons, the instrument shall be effective from the date and time endorsed on the affidavit of extraordinary condition or written waiver attached thereto. A copy of a certificate of incorporation, or a restated certificate of incorporation, or of any other certificate which has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State as required by any provision of this title shall, when duly certified by the Secretary of State, be received in all courts, public offices and official bodies as prima facie evidence of: If the persons who are to serve as directors until the first annual meeting of stockholders have not been named in the certificate of incorporation, the incorporator or incorporators, until the directors are elected, shall manage the affairs of the corporation and may do whatever is necessary and proper to perfect the organization of the corporation, including the adoption of the original bylaws of the corporation and the election of directors. Notice of the meeting need not be given to anyone who attends the meeting or who signs a waiver of notice either before or after the meeting. After a corporation other than a nonstock corporation has received any payment for any of its stock, the power to adopt, amend or repeal bylaws shall be in the stockholders entitled to vote. In the case of a nonstock corporation, the power to adopt, amend or repeal bylaws shall be in its members entitled to vote. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any corporation may, in its certificate of incorporation, confer the power to adopt, amend or repeal bylaws upon the directors or, in the case of a nonstock corporation, upon its governing body. The fact that such power has been so conferred upon the directors or governing body, as the case may be, shall not divest the stockholders or members of the power, nor limit their power to adopt, amend or repeal bylaws. The emergency bylaws may make any provision that may be practical and necessary for the circumstances of the emergency, including provisions that: The bylaws may provide that if the corporation solicits proxies with respect to an election of directors, it may be required, to the extent and subject to such procedures or conditions as may be provided in the bylaws, to include in its proxy solicitation materials including any form of proxy it distributes, in addition to individuals nominated by the board of directors, 1 or more individuals nominated by a stockholder. Such procedures or conditions may include any of the

following:

Chapter 4 : Headquarters Archives - Page 38 of - Central Guide

Historical Vignette - Engineers Played an Important Role in Europe During the Cold War From the end of World War II in until the end of the Cold War in , Army Engineers played a key role in providing the facilities for arming, supplying, training, and housing American soldiers and airmen and their families in Europe.

These facilities supported the large American and NATO forces stationed for almost fifty years on the front lines of the conflict between East and West, ready to confront a Soviet invasion. After the conquest of Germany, the relatively small American force in Europe was preoccupied with the administration and reconstruction of their former foe. But as the confrontation between the Soviet Union, our former ally, intensified with the Berlin blockade and the outbreak of the Korean War, American leaders grew fearful that the next target of international communism was Western Europe, which contained our most important democratic allies and a rapidly rebuilding capitalist economy. In response to this fear, the United States deployed large forces to West Germany. This large and rapid buildup required a tremendous amount of construction, carried out by Army Engineers and largely financed by occupied Germany. As the threat of imminent invasion receded in the late s, U. During the era of the Vietnam War, American troops and facilities were neglected forcing Engineers to marshal their slender resources augmented by host nation contributions to keep American forces ready for war and take care of Army and Air Force personnel and their families. At the end of the Vietnam War, the United States adopted a volunteer Army, but declining military expenditures made it difficult to keep the American forces combat ready and maintain the quality of life for soldiers and their families. Adopting a variety of organizational arrangements, including an engineer command from to , USAREUR and its engineers attempted to find the most efficient and effective means to use the scarce resources available for construction and maintenance. With pressures on USAREUR in the mids to reduce the size of its headquarters and budget, the command asked the Corps of Engineers to take responsibility for military construction in the theater. Executing the construction program was a complex affair because American forces in West Germany had to use German construction offices and procedures to build facilities. Mastering these complicated and delicate international arrangements, EUD accomplished a large and complex construction program, especially during the s. This massive program to improve American weaponry and conditions for troops and their families, supported by the commitment of huge resources to building the facilities required, was one factor in shaking the resolve of Soviet leaders and exposing the hidden weaknesses of the Soviet military and political systems. As the Soviet system, like the Berlin Wall, collapsed in the late s and early s, it appeared that American and allied forces in Europe had accomplished their mission without war. American expenditures on construction in Europe declined sharply. The Office of History, Headquarters, U. Army Corps of Engineers, and the U. Army Engineers in Europe, written by Robert P. Grathwol and Donita Moorhus. Army in the Cold War. Youth activity centers in Germany included this facility in Wiesbaden.

Chapter 5 : Headquarters International Dr Red Lake Falls, MN Barbers - MapQuest

Find Headquarters in Red Lake Falls with Address, Phone number from Yahoo US Local. Includes Headquarters Reviews, maps & directions to Headquarters in Red Lake Falls and more from Yahoo US Local.

There are currently 8 consumer reviews about Samsung available. By Donna Rahrar - Posted on: August 12, Absolutely horrible, terrible service. The customer care center is atrocious, they have the " we apologize for any inconvenience " down pat, no wonder they must repeat it thousands of times a day. I have placed and made a dozen follow up calls, they have changed my ticket number three times, set up repair service with an authorized dealer in Omaha, Nebraska, when we live in Kansas City seriously? We have not even started the claim process for my damaged wood kitchen floors. I can hardly wait for that fiasco. I will never, ever, buy another Samsung product. Stick with Sears on appliances, at least you get people who can communicate and have some kind of authority to help customers. I am fuming as I write this. I could not even talk to a manager to escalate this problem - there was no manager around. By John Bonnell - Posted on: Used it on many family vacations the quality is as good as a Go Pro at half the cost. If Samsung invests in this field of electronics they could dominate this market. By Nevine Eid - Posted on: And at started to need software coz it freeze and every thing has stopped keyboard- phone-google-facebook-viber.. By Nitin Gupta, from India. But new lots of problem started in my phone as like started lagging, very- very slow performance. Blinking "application being closed due to low memory error" and in between bluetooth file sharing time msg. Comes on screen "background services not allowed for transfer data to other device due to low resources" Then i called to customer care His head office tech. But he was accepted all this problem and result is nothing, he was helpless He said why you updated your Handset with Jelly Bean.. Why are going again again at Service center. What to you do? Everyday I have sent to many mails with pics. You can see it.. Bansal wants a proof. But my problem as same maintain on my mobile. Today I was again call to your c. Bansal has been refused and closed your req. May 20, You cannot get through to thier corporate office. Their customer service is the worst. Do not purchase a Samsung product. By Kathleen Dole - Posted on: Took a week and a half and 6 phone calls for me to just give up. By Melissa - Posted on: I had Galaxy 2 which I loved us Cell. Customer service at the Sprint store was atrocious and 50 of my songs and 80 pictures where missing. The guy at the store was rude and did not seem to care. Sure miss my Android GalaxyII By Michael G - Posted on: March 21, Drop calls pre and post connect. Nice folks in Inda with no clue. They should be ashamed.. Write Review Please take a note that you are about to post a public review about Samsung corporate office on CorporateOffice. This review will be public, so please do not post any of your personal information on this website. If you would like to contact the corporate offices of Samsung, please use their contact information such as their phone number, website, and address listed above to contact them. However, sometimes staff from Samsung headquarters do read the reviews on this website.

Chapter 6 : New home, but same worries, as NATO moves into glass and steel HQ | Reuters

Headquarters Beercade is a Chicago-based 80's-themed bar that is two stories and features bar areas on both levels, arcade games and a unique atmosphere. Although HQ is located near Broadway, the vibe is far away from the typical honky tonks of downtown Nashville.

Chapter 7 : Amazon considers New York, Virginia amid reports of HQ split | Money FM - Sacramento, CA

The Longfellow House--Washington's Headquarters was easily the most interesting National Historic Site tour I've been on. The house is beautiful and the garden is a gem. Tours are free, an hour long, and run every hour on the hour.

Chapter 8 : Headquarters E Fayette Ave Effingham, IL Hair Salons - MapQuest

Amazon has said it could spend more than \$5 billion on the new headquarters over the next 17 years, about matching the size of its current home in Seattle, which has 33 buildings, 23 restaurants and 40, employees.

Chapter 9 : Troop Headquarters

Welcome to our Playthrough series with YouTuber Stacy, who will play as Nova Graydawn! In this episode we stow away to the drilling platform where Dark Core Headquarters are located!