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Chapter 1 : Fifty Shades of Grey (film) - Wikipedia

*An American Drama Arranged In Four Acts And Entitled Secret Service; A Romance Of The Southern Confederacy [Gillette William] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a reproduction of a book published before*

Origin[edit] Prior to the formation of the OSS, the various departments of the executive branch, including the State , Treasury , Navy , and War Departments conducted American intelligence activities on an ad hoc basis, with no overall direction, coordination, or control. Roosevelt was concerned about American intelligence deficiencies. On the suggestion of William Stephenson , the senior British intelligence officer in the western hemisphere, Roosevelt requested that William J. After submitting his work, "Memorandum of Establishment of Service of Strategic Information," Colonel Donovan was appointed "coordinator of information" on July 11, , heading the new organization known as the office of the Coordinator of Information COI. Donovan Thereafter the organization was developed with British assistance; Donovan had responsibilities but no actual powers and the existing US agencies were skeptical if not hostile. The British immediately made available their short-wave broadcasting capabilities to Europe, Africa, and the Far East and provided equipment for agents until American production was established. During the war, the OSS supplied policymakers with facts and estimates, but the OSS never had jurisdiction over all foreign intelligence activities. The FBI was left responsible for intelligence work in Latin America, and the Army and Navy continued to develop and rely on their own sources of intelligence. Activities[edit] General William J. Donovan reviews Operational Group members in Bethesda, Maryland prior to their departure for China in OSS missions and bases in East Asia OSS proved especially useful in providing a worldwide overview of the German war effort, its strengths and weaknesses. In direct operations it was successful in supporting Operation Torch in French North Africa in , where it identified pro-Allied potential supporters and located landing sites. OSS operations in neutral countries, especially Stockholm, Sweden, provided in-depth information on German advanced technology. The Madrid station set up agent networks in France that supported the Allied invasion of southern France in Most famous were the operations in Switzerland run by Allen Dulles that provided extensive information on German strength, air defenses, submarine production, and the V-1 and V-2 weapons. It revealed some of the secret German efforts in chemical and biological warfare. Some of these agents included exiled communists and Socialist party members, labor activists, anti-Nazi prisoners-of-war, and German and Jewish refugees. His second mission was Operation Halyard. In , the Office of Strategic Services set up operations in Istanbul. Schwartz was able to convince Romanian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, and Swiss diplomatic couriers to smuggle American intelligence information into these territories and establish contact with elements antagonistic to the Nazis and their collaborators. While the OSS "Dogwood-chain" produced a lot of information, its reliability was increasingly questioned by British intelligence. By May , through collaboration between the OSS, British intelligence, Cairo, and Washington, the entire Dogwood-chain was found to be unreliable and dangerous. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, Jr. General Donovan might have copied the papers before returning them the following January, but there is no record of Arlington Hall receiving them, and CIA and NSA archives have no surviving copies. This codebook was in fact used as part of the Venona decryption effort, which helped uncover large-scale Soviet espionage in North America. Boston chemist Stanley P. Lovell became its first head, and Donovan humorously called him his " Professor Moriarty ". The presentation was interrupted and did not resume since everyone in the room fled. In reality, the Hedy, jokingly named after Hollywood movie star Hedy Lamarr for her ability to distract men, later saved the lives of some trapped OSS operatives. Some ideas were odd, such as a failed attempt to use insects to spread anthrax in Spain. Lambertsen developed an oxygen rebreather set the Lambertsen Amphibious Respiratory Unit and demonstrated it to the OSSâ€”after already being rejected by the U. Navyâ€”in a pool at a hotel in Washington D. Facilities[edit] At Camp X , near Whitby, Ontario , an "assassination and elimination" training program was operated by the British Special

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Operations Executive , assigning exceptional masters in the art of knife-wielding combat, such as William E. Fairbairn and Eric A. Sykes , to instruct trainees. Many members of the Office of Strategic Services also were trained there. It was dubbed "the school of mayhem and murder" by George Hunter White who trained at the facility in the s. In addition to training local agents, the overseas OSS schools also provided advanced training and field exercises for graduates of the training camps in the United States and for Americans who enlisted in the OSS in the war zones. The most famous of the latter was Virginia Hall in France. Padover , Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. Nonetheless, Director William J. Donovan enlisted from the great cadre of men and women that embodied the United States of America. Other members included foreign nationals including displaced individuals from the former czarist Russia, an example being Prince Serge Obolensky. Donovan sought independent thinkers, and in order to bring together those many intelligent, quick-witted individuals who could think out-of-the box, he cleverly chose them from all walks of life, backgrounds, without distinction to culture or religion. As a Secret Intelligence agent, he was dispatched to seek information on German physicist Werner Heisenberg and his knowledge on the atomic bomb. He was assigned to the Special Operations branch and took part in missions in North Africa, Italy, and France during " He was sequestered by the OSS early in the war and had a long career behind enemy lines. He oversaw the liquidation of the OSS and managed the institutional preservation of its clandestine intelligence capability.

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Chapter 2 : An American Drama Arranged in Four Acts and Entitled Secret Service

Excerpt from An American Drama Arranged in Four Acts and Entitled Secret Service: A Romance of the Southern Confederacy Table up C. Lighted lamp, work basket fairly large - Pair of scissors, needles, thread, etc. Vase of flowers, one to be removed.

Gillette Castle in Hadlyme, Connecticut. The design of the castle and its grounds features numerous innovative features, and the entire castle was designed, to the smallest detail, by Gillette. The material for the castle was carried up by a tramway designed by him. During the five years of construction from to , [45] he lived aboard his houseboat, the Aunt Polly, named after a mountain woman in South Carolina who tended to him when he was sick, or at a home he had purchased in Greenport, Long Island. Gillette called it "Seventh Sister". His miniature railroad was his personal pride. Since then, both locomotives have been returned to the castle, where one has been restored and is on display in the Visitors Center. Gillette had no children and, after he died, his will stated I would consider it more than unfortunate for me " should I find myself doomed, after death, to a continued consciousness of the behavior of mankind on this planet " to discover that the stone walls and towers and fireplaces of my home " founded at every point on the solid rock of Connecticut; " that my railway line with its bridges, trestles, tunnels through solid rock, and stone culverts and underpasses, all built in every particular for permanence so far as there is such a thing ; " that my locomotives and cars, constructed on the safest and most efficient mechanical principles; " that these, and many other things of a like nature, should reveal themselves to me as in the possession of some blithering saphead who had no conception of where he is or with what surrounded. It receives , annual visitors. The castle is No. In , a Sherlock Holmes deerstalker cap and other memorabilia related to Gillette were donated to the State of Connecticut by Doreen Carlos-Perkins, daughter of Louise Rutter , an actress who worked with Gillette on Broadway. While performing on other tours, he was always forced by popular demand to include at least one extra performance of Sherlock Holmes. In , at the age of 76, Gillette started the farewell tour of Sherlock Holmes, in Springfield, Massachusetts. Scheduled for two seasons, it was eventually extended into Entwistle was the tragic young actress who committed suicide by jumping from the Hollywoodland sign in Gillette received a signature book , autographed by 60 different world eminences. In a letter to Gillette, Arthur Conan Doyle stated: My only complaint is that you made the poor hero of the anemic printed page a very limp object as compared with the power of your own personality which you infuse into his stage presentment". Former President Calvin Coolidge commented that the production was a "public service". Booth Tarkington told him, "I would rather see you play Sherlock Holmes than be a child again on Christmas morning. Bibliography[edit] Gillette wrote 13 original plays, 7 adaptations and some collaborations, encompassing farce , melodrama and novel adaption. Two pieces based on the Civil War remain his greatest works: Held by the Enemy and Secret Service His own bibliography follows: Roorbach in Maid of All Work ; never produced Mr. Also heard in William Gillette: Sherlock Holmes , recorded by G. Packard from Harvard University takes the part of Dr. William Gillette, Voice of: It was a seven-reel silent film by Essanay Film Manufacturing Co. After years of being thought a lost film , a copy of the film was found in October at the Cinematheque Francaise and was restored. It was shown on Turner Classic Movies in It is believed to be the only record of Gillette playing the role on camera. William Gillette and Thomas J. Geraghty ; Release Date: Billings, and Adele Farrington as Mrs. Batterson; 5 reels, 4, feet.

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Chapter 3 : William Gillette - Wikipedia

An American Drama Arranged in Four Acts and Entitled Secret Service A Romance of the Southern Confederacy by William Gillette. An American Drama Arranged in Four Acts.

Debated the issue of a two-branch legislature. Defeated 6 yeas 4 nays 1 a motion to consider vesting the powers of legislation in a one-branch Congress. Specifics of House Representation discussed Resolution 2: Resumed discussion of the National Legislature and resolved that it should have two branches 7 yeas 3 nays 1. Reconsidered method of electing First Branch. Defeated a motion for election by State Legislatures 6 yeas 4 nays 1. Agreed to popular election 9 yeas 1 nay 1. Discussed length of term of First Branch. Specifics of House Representation discussed Resolution 3c: Defeated a motion to permit First House to determine its pay 7 yeas 2 nays 2. New York and Georgia divided. New Jersey and Pennsylvania opposed. Defeated a move to strike the National Treasury as the source of pay 5 yeas 4 nays 2. Agreed on minimum age of 25 for members of House 7 yeas 3 nays 1. Discussed making members ineligible for another state or national office during their own term of office plus one year after leaving office. Defeated motion to strike 4 yeas 4 nays 3. New York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware divided. Ineligibility requirements for members of Congress Resolution 3: Defeated 5 yeas 5 nays 1 a motion by Butler to provide House members adequate compensation from the National Treasury. Agreed 8 yeas 2 nays 1 to strike ineligibility of House members for other Federal Offices. The purpose of the Senate Resolution 4: Agreed 9 yeas 2 nays to election of the Second Branch by State Legislatures. Agreed unanimously to minimum age of 30 for Senators. Specifics of Senate Representation discussed Resolution 4: Resumed discussion of Senate terms. Nine-year terms with triennial rotation defeated 8 yeas 3 nays. Disagreed 6 yeas 5 nays that State Treasuries should pay Senators. Discussed and agreed unanimously on eligibility for other Federal and State offices. In order to prevail on them to tone their Government as high as possible.

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Chapter 4 : Office of Strategic Services - Wikipedia

An American drama arranged in four acts and entitled Secret service; a romance of the Southern Confederacy Item Preview.

After you study this, the how, when, where, and why of it, may become clear to you. It first became clear in matters of a print shop in the old West Side of Chicago. It was about the time of the Korean War. The facility was owned and operated by several brothers. Other printers nearby were somewhat puzzled by little things they noticed. Those in the shop did not work long hours, unusual at a time it was customary because there was plenty of work for skilled printers. The brothers did not seem to be troubled by the then war-time paper shortage. They operated mostly a few hours now and then at night. They drove the most expensive cars and seemed to have lots of money. What was the family of clever sorts printing, anyway? And, ONLY a couple of hours now and then at night? As later became clear, they were enterprising sorts. In the hands of the right operators, if they were very careful, they could produce work that previously required steel engraving or a similar old-time, slow, expensive process. It was a time when fancy lawyers had their envelopes and letterheads printed the long-established way, steel engraving, cumbersome, time-consuming. But the brothers could not possibly be making so much money taking care of a few orders from professional types, lawyers, maybe even a few accountants. The process they were using was a nice step up from photo offset, which some old-time sorts kept grumbling could not substitute for good quality letterpress, another relatively slow, expensive way of printing. After a couple of years, the secret could be read in the daily newspapers of that era. The brothers had developed and perfected deep etch offset to the point they could produce superior quality U. Treasury Savings Bonds, at the time called Series H. Those in the public who bought a few government savings bonds knew there was a series E and a series H. This print shop, in just a few hours, could mass produce H Bonds that looked just like they were steel engraved or similarly used by the U. The situation was simple. The brothers were NOT working for the U. Government Printing Office, or any such. They were latter day counterfeiters. And they were in short order, sent to Federal Prison. Government to be consultants on the Treasury switching over to H Bonds to be produced by the faster, cheaper method perfected by these clever law-breakers. There was, even later, a Hollywood movie about that. The Germans had a two-fold scheme. First, actually bomb to wreckage the London government. Second, destroy their validity through flooding that nation and the world with fake British currency. Then there was a movie about a spy for the Nazis, holed up in neutral Turkey, using the code name, "Cicero". It was both the name, by the way, of a Roman philosopher as well as the mafia enclave adjoining Chicago, Al Capone Land. The movie about the spy "Cicero" ended with an ironic twist. He was paid for his treachery with several million dollars of superior quality counterfeit currency. He did not find out until he retrieved the same, while supposedly retiring to South America. If over the years you have various pals who associate with U. Secret Service types, sort of like almost contract agents, and if others like these pals are retired "spooks", once parachute spies and similar, such as those that dropped or infiltrated Nazi Germany in the closing days of the War well, you learned stuff, such as how members of their team separated some German banks from the last of their gold. By blasting open their vaults and such. In short, you can learn spy craft from those that survived doing it. Government had a unit of super operators, paper currency counterfeiters. No, they were not sweet nice, patriotic types. Some had circulated their highly-skilled product through known criminals. So, the government would, on occasion, grab them, summarily put them in jail at the hands of a blackmailable federal judge. I learned about a convicted counterfeiter, allowed early out of prison, and set up in a Chicago suburb as a supposed "hairdresser". My information sources used to joke with me in the wee hours, in an all-night greasy spoon. The windows and doors are all blown out? The answer I got was blunt. He was hesitating to go to work for them. They wanted him to produce, for them, his specialty, superior quality bogus money. So they could start to topple a government or two, enemies of the U. My source laughed at me. You know, the Boys, the Syndicate. So, if

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late on a Saturday night, a cleaning and dyeing store did not pay "protection" to the mob, the store was bombed. Locals did not call the police. The folks just walked around the blown out glass windows and such. In the s, in Chicago, six known gangsters were murdered. The pressfakers, who should know better, explained it away as "Mob In-Fighting". Actually, the dispatched mobsters had, for a while, been aiding the U. Government in circulating phony money overseas, to topple "enemy" governments. Treasury, arranging for and distributing superior quality counterfeit currencies, is a deep-down secret. Among other things, the reporters know they better never arrange photographs showing the Secret Service in a bad light. And they know they better not write something negative about the Secret Service which not only issues or refuses to issue press credentials, but also investigates bogus currency. Kennedy, or President Lincoln and others. Any non-issuance or violation of press credentials, and the reporter becomes unemployable throughout the monopoly press. Embassy hostages in Teheran. The Iranians agreed, in a Paris suburb meeting, to hold the U. In treachery against the American people, Bush promised 40 million dollars to the Iranians plus weapons, through Portugal and trans-shipped via Israel. So, the Iranians bought printing apparatus from Germany, similar to that used by the U. Through corrupt means, the Iranians even obtained the special U. The big secret, forbidden to be discussed by the oil-soaked, spy-riddled American monopoly press is that there is, because of Iran and others, over billion dollars worth of these superior quality Federal Reserve Notes, masquerading, of course, as the "U. Dollar", some of it circulating by way of Iran. Some is being circulated by a joint deal between the Russian mafiya former KGB officers and a faction of the Colombia dope cartel. Some by blowback spy lingo is coming back to the U. Treasury lingo for super-duper counterfeiters. From time to time, one or more of these "cutters" are framed by U. Treasury and other federal officials to keep these types from refusing to work for the central government again. As to counterfeit U. In , the U. President, arranged to topple the Soviet Government. By manipulating the Soviet currency, the Ruble. A book goes into what it calls the Ruble Scam is "Thieves World: She conveniently left out of her opus that the scam was done with massive amounts of superior quality counterfeit rubles, not just some manipulating of the ruble by Western World banks. A team of "cutters" arranged the fake rubles for a special dirty tricks unit of the U. The bogus money team, headed by a master "cutter", was promised a portion of the damage they caused to the Moscow government, eventually toppling them into anarchy and runaway gangster-types, called the Russian mafiya. Treasury owes them upwards of one trillion dollars, the "cutters" promised take from permanently damaging and destroying the Moscow regime. Hoping, somehow, to force the U. Treasury to pay them, the hocus pocus producers have used, among other devices, blackmail against the Daddy Bush White House, the Clinton White House, and against the current occupant and resident of the Oval Office, George W. Bush some perceiving the real president not inaugurated, as Albert Gore, Jr. Some of the same "cutters" were pressed into service following the downfall of Dictator Marshal Tito, to overthrow the Belgrade, Yugoslavia government. Considered by knowledgeable sorts as a super war-criminal, Henry Kissinger, described by some as a German not American, arranged the Belgrade counterfeit currency trick. By Christopher Hitchens, paperback, Verso, The Fed stays quiet about the billion dollars worth of fake U. What are the fake Federal Reserve notes, a massive amount, being used for? They are knowingly used, in part, to temporarily support the U. To prevent a financial meltdown, the same secret reason a faction in the American Aristocracy used to cover up if not instigate Black Tuesday, September 11, , with that faction having prior knowledge they were simply piggy-backing on to a known scheme of supposed Moslems. Read carefully the implications of the following press item: Would the highly corrupt, conspiratorial Federal Reserve, temporarily pump up the U. To those urging that stories like this be censored, our motto may explain plenty.

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Chapter 5 : The Changing of the Guard Part Four: Secrets of Skolnick

Get this from a library! An American drama arranged in four acts and entitled Secret service: a romance of the Southern Confederacy. [William Gillette].

Declaration and Resolves of the First Continental Congress OCTOBER 14, Whereas, since the close of the last war, the British parliament, claiming a power, of right, to bind the people of America by statutes in all cases whatsoever, hath, in some acts, expressly imposed taxes on them, and in others, under various pretences, but in fact for the purpose of raising a revenue, hath imposed rates and duties payable in these colonies, established a board of commissioners, with unconstitutional powers, and extended the jurisdiction of courts of admiralty, not only for collecting the said duties, but for the trial of causes merely arising within the body of a county: And whereas, in consequence of other statutes, judges, who before held only estates at will in their offices, have been made dependant on the crown alone for their salaries, and standing armies kept in times of peace: And whereas it has lately been resolved in parliament, that by force of a statute, made in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, colonists may be transported to England, and tried there upon accusations for treasons and misprisions, or concealments of treasons committed in the colonies, and by a late statute, such trials have been directed in cases therein mentioned: And whereas, in the last session of parliament, three statutes were made; one entitled, "An act to discontinue, in such manner and for such time as are therein mentioned, the landing and discharging, lading, or shipping of goods, wares and merchandise, at the town, and within the harbour of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay in New England;" another entitled, "An act for the better regulating the government of the province of Massachusetts-Bay in New England;" and another entitled, "An act for the impartial administration of justice, in the cases of persons questioned for any act done by them in the execution of the law, or for the suppression of riots and tumults, in the province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New England;" and another statute was then made, "for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec, etc. The good people of the several colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina and South-Carolina, justly alarmed at these arbitrary proceedings of parliament and administration, have severally elected, constituted, and appointed deputies to meet, and sit in general Congress, in the city of Philadelphia, in order to obtain such establishment, as that their religion, laws, and liberties, may not be subverted: Whereupon the deputies so appointed being now assembled, in a full and free representation of these colonies, taking into their most serious consideration, the best means of attaining the ends aforesaid, do, in the first place, as Englishmen, their ancestors in like cases have usually done, for asserting and vindicating their rights and liberties, DECLARE, That the inhabitants of the English colonies in North-America, by the immutable laws of nature, the principles of the English constitution, and the several charters or compacts, have the following RIGHTS: That they are entitled to life, liberty and property: That our ancestors, who first settled these colonies, were at the time of their emigration from the mother country, entitled to all the rights, liberties, and immunities of free and natural- born subjects, within the realm of England. That by such emigration they by no means forfeited, surrendered, or lost any of those rights, but that they were, and their descendants now are, entitled to the exercise and enjoyment of all such of them, as their local and other circumstances enable them to exercise and enjoy. That the foundation of English liberty, and of all free government, is a right in the people to participate in their legislative council: But, from the necessity of the case, and a regard to the mutual interest of both countries, we cheerfully consent to the operation of such acts of the British parliament, as are bonfide, restrained to the regulation of our external commerce, for the purpose of securing the commercial advantages of the whole empire to the mother country, and the commercial benefits of its respective members; excluding every idea of taxation internal or external, for raising a revenue on the subjects, in America, without their consent. That the respective colonies are entitled to the common law of England, and more especially to

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the great and inestimable privilege of being tried by their peers of the vicinage, according to the course of that law. That they are entitled to the benefit of such of the English statutes, as existed at the time of their colonization; and which they have, by experience, respectively found to be applicable to their several local and other circumstances. That they have a right peaceably to assemble, consider of their grievances, and petition the king; and that all prosecutions, prohibitory proclamations, and commitments for the same, are illegal. That the keeping a standing army in these colonies, in times of peace, without the consent of the legislature of that colony, in which such army is kept, is against law. It is indispensably necessary to good government, and rendered essential by the English constitution, that the constituent branches of the legislature be independent of each other; that, therefore, the exercise of legislative power in several colonies, by a council appointed, during pleasure, by the crown, is unconstitutional, dangerous and destructive to the freedom of American legislation. All and each of which the aforesaid deputies, in behalf of themselves, and their constituents, do claim, demand, and insist on, as their indubitable rights and liberties, which cannot be legally taken from them, altered or abridged by any power whatever, without their own consent, by their representatives in their several provincial legislature. In the course of our inquiry, we find many infringements and violations of the foregoing rights, which, from an ardent desire, that harmony and mutual intercourse of affection and interest may be restored, we pass over for the present, and proceed to state such acts and measures as have been adopted since the last war, which demonstrate a system formed to enslave America. That the following acts of parliament are infringements and violations of the rights of the colonists; and that the repeal of them is essentially necessary, in order to restore harmony between Great Britain and the American colonies, viz. The several acts of Geo. Also the three acts passed in the last session of parliament, for stopping the port and blocking up the harbour of Boston, for altering the charter and government of Massachusetts-Bay, and that which is entitled, "An act for the better administration of justice, etc. Also, that the keeping a standing army in several of these colonies, in time of peace, without the consent of the legislature of that colony, in which such army is kept, is against law. To these grievous acts and measures, Americans cannot submit, but in hopes their fellow subjects in Great Britain will, on a revision of them, restore us to that state, in which both countries found happiness and prosperity, we have for the present, only resolved to pursue the following peaceable measures: To enter into a non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement or association. To prepare an address to the people of Great-Britain, and a memorial to the inhabitants of British America: To prepare a loyal address to his majesty, agreeable to resolutions already entered into. Government Printing Office,

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Chapter 6 : Lee Joon-gi - Wikipedia

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Marcia Gay Harden as Dr. James announced Sam Taylor-Johnson would direct the film adaptation. We [Taylor-Johnson and I] kind of both suggested I do a reading with Dakota, who was her favorite, and as soon as we got in the room and I started reading with Dakota I knew that I definitely wanted to do it. It felt exciting and fun and weird and compelling. Talent, availability, their desire to do it, chemistry with other actor, etc. Keep that in mind while hating and keep perspective. Christian jogs in the rain, while Ana sobs in her apartment. Christian encounters a gift Ana gave him with the note: Fifty Shades of Grey: Grey will see you now", in five locations across the United States. This made it the most viewed trailer on YouTube in , until it was surpassed in October by the trailer for Avengers: This date positioned us to take full advantage of the romance angle, which is how we sold the film in our marketing campaign," he said. While screenwriter Marcel said she expected the film to be NCrated, [97] producer De Luca anticipated the less restrictive R rating. The scene in which Ana is beaten with a belt is skipped entirely. Their website makes more than 50 allegations that the film has a negative impact on the community. It said, "Hollywood is advertising the Fifty Shades story as an erotic love affair, but it is really about sexual abuse and violence against women. The porn industry has poised men and women to receive the message that sexual violence is enjoyable. Fifty Shades models this porn message and Hollywood cashes the check. It is the epitome of elevating abuse, and we call on all theaters to reject promoting such abuse on their screens. The Blu-ray edition features an unrated cut of the film; [] the version includes an additional three minutes of footage, the bulk of which are in the form of an alternative ending. Upon its release on home media in the U.

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Chapter 7 : Christian Publishers - Christmas and Easter plays and musicals for all ages

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Transcript of Pendleton Act An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three persons, not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same party, as Civil Service Commissioners, and said three commissioners shall constitute the United States Civil Service Commission. Said commissioners shall hold no other official place under the United States. The President may remove any commissioner; and any vacancy in the position of commissioner shall be so filled by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as to conform to said conditions for the first selection of commissioners. The commissioners shall each receive a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars a year. And each of said commissioners shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duty as a commissioner. That it shall be the duty of said commissioners: To aid the President, as he may request, in preparing suitable rules for carrying this act into effect, and when said rules shall have been promulgated it shall be the duty of all officers of the United States in the departments and offices to which any such rules may relate to aid, in all proper ways, in carrying said rules, and any modifications thereof; into effect. And, among other things, said rules shall provide and declare, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, as follows: First, for open, competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the public service now classified or to be classified here- under. Such examinations shall be practical in their character, and so far as may be shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of the service into which they seek to be appointed. Second, that all the offices, places, and employments so arranged or to be arranged in classes shall be filled by selections according to grade from among those graded highest as the results of such competitive examinations. Third, appointments to the public service aforesaid in the departments at Washington shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population as ascertained at the last preceding census. Every application for an examination shall contain, among other things, a statement, under oath, setting forth his or her actual bona fide residence at the time of making the application, as well as how long he or she has been a resident of such place. Fourth, that there shall be a period of probation before any absolute appointment or employment aforesaid. Fifth, that no person in the public service is for that reason under any obligations to contribute to any political fund, or to render any political service, and that he will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so. Sixth, that no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body. Seventh, there shall be non-competitive examinations in all proper cases before the commission, when competent persons do not compete, after notice has been given of the existence of the vacancy, under such rules as may be prescribed by the commissioners as to the manner of giving notice. Eighth, that notice shall be given in writing by the appointing power to said commission of the persons selected for appointment or employment from among those who have been examined, of the place of residence of such persons, of the rejection of any such persons after probation, of transfers, resignations, and removals and of the date thereof, and a record of the same shall be kept. And any necessary exceptions from said eight fundamental provisions of the rules shall be set forth in connection with such rules, and the reasons there-for shall be stated in the annual reports of the commission. Said commission shall, subject to the rules that may be made by the President, make regulations for, and have control of, such examinations, and, through its members or the examiners, it shall supervise and preserve the records of the same; and said commission shall keep minutes of its own proceedings. Said commission may make investigations concerning the facts, and may report upon all matters touching the enforcement and

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effects of said rules and regulations, and concerning the action of any examiner or board of examiners hereinafter provided for, and its own subordinates, and those in the public service, in respect to the execution of this act. Said commission shall make an annual report to the President for transmission to Congress, showing its own action, the rules and regulations and the exceptions thereto in force, the practical effects thereof, and any suggestions it may approve for the more effectual accomplishment of the purposes of this act. That said commission is authorized to employ a chief examiner, a part of whose duty it shall be, under its direction, to act with the examining boards, so far as practicable, whether at Washington or elsewhere, and to secure accuracy, uniformity, and justice in all their proceedings, which shall be at all times open to him. The chief examiner shall be entitled to receive a salary at the rate of three thousand dollars a year, and he shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duty. The commission shall have a secretary, to be appointed by the President, who shall receive a salary of one thousand six hundred dollars per annum. It may, when necessary, employ a stenographer, and a messenger, who shall be paid, when employed, the former at the rate of one thousand six hundred dollars a year, and the latter at the rate of six hundred dollars a year. The commission shall, at Washington, and in one or more places in each State and Territory where examinations are to take place, designate and select a suitable number of persons, not less than three, in the official service of the United States, residing in said State or Territory, after consulting the head of the department or office in which such persons serve, to be members of boards of examiners, and may at any time substitute any other person in said service living in such State or Territory in the place of anyone so selected. Such boards of examiners shall be so located as to make it reasonably convenient and inexpensive for applicants to attend before them; and where there are persons to be examined in any State or Territory, examinations shall be held therein at least twice in each year. It shall be the duty of the collector, postmaster, and other officers of the United States at any place outside of the District of Columbia where examinations are directed by the President or by said board to be held, to allow the reasonable use of the public buildings for holding such examinations, and in all proper ways to facilitate the same. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause suitable and convenient rooms and accommodations to be assigned or provided, and to be furnished, heated, and lighted, at the city of Washington, for carrying on the work of said commission and said examinations, and to cause the necessary stationery and other articles to be supplied, and the necessary printing to be done for said commission. That within sixty days after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, in as near conformity as may be to the classification of certain clerks now existing under the one hundred and sixty-third section of the Revised Statutes to arrange in classes the several clerks and persons employed by the collector, naval officer, surveyor, and appraisers, or either of them, or being in the public service, at their respective offices in each customs district where the whole number of said clerks and persons shall be all together as many as fifty. And thereafter, from time to time, on the direction of the President, said Secretary shall make the like classification or arrangement of clerks and persons so employed, in connection with any said office or offices, in any other customs district. And, upon like request, and for the purposes of this act, said Secretary shall arrange in one or more of said classes, or of existing classes, any other clerks, agents, or persons employed under his department in any said district not now classified; and every such arrangement and classification upon being made shall be reported to the President. Within said sixty days it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General, in general conformity to said one hundred and sixty-third section, to separately arrange in classes the several clerks and persons employed, or in the public service at each post-office, or under any postmaster of the United States, where the whole number of said clerks and persons shall together amount to as many as fifty. And thereafter, from time to time, on the direction of the President, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to arrange in like classes the clerks and persons so employed in the postal service in connection with any other post-office; and every such arrangement and classification upon being made shall be reported to the President. That from time to time said Secretary, the Postmaster-General, and each of the heads of departments mentioned in the one hundred and fifty-eighth section of the Revised Statutes, and each head of an office, shall, on the direction of

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the President, and for facilitating the execution of this act, respectively revise any then existing classification or arrangement of those in their respective departments and offices, and shall, for the purposes of the examination herein provided for, include in one or more of such classes, so far as practicable, subordinate places, clerks, and officers in the public service pertaining to their respective departments not before classified for examination. That after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act no officer or clerk shall be appointed, and no person shall be employed to enter or be promoted in either of the said classes now existing, or that may be arranged hereunder pursuant to said rules, until he has passed an examination, or is shown to be specially exempted from such examination in conformity herewith. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to take from those honorably discharged from the military or naval service any preference conferred by the seventeen hundred and fifty-fourth section of the Revised Statutes, nor to take from the President any authority not inconsistent with this act conferred by the seventeen hundred and fifty-third section of said statutes; nor shall any officer not in the executive branch of the government, or any person merely employed as a laborer or workman, be required to be classified hereunder; nor, unless by direction of the Senate, shall any person who has been nominated for confirmation by the Senate be required to be classified or to pass an examination. That no person habitually using intoxicating beverages to excess shall be appointed to, or retained in, any office, appointment, or employment to which the provisions of this act are applicable. That whenever there are already two or more members of a family in the public service in the grades covered by this act, no other member of such family shall be eligible to appointment to any of said grades. That no recommendation of any person who shall apply for office or place under the provisions of this act which may be given by any Senator or member of the House of Representatives, except as to the character or residence of the applicant, shall be received or considered by any person concerned in making any examination or appointment under this act. That no Senator, or Representative, or Territorial Delegate of the Congress, or Senator, Representative, or Delegate elect, or any officer or employee of either of said houses, and no executive, judicial, military, or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employee of any department, branch or bureau of the executive, judicial, or military or naval service of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive. That no person shall, in any room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties by any officer or employee of the United States mentioned in this act, or in any navy-yard, fort, or arsenal, solicit in any manner whatever, or receive any contribution of money or any other thing of value for any political purpose whatever. No officer or employee of the United States mentioned in this act shall discharge, or promote, or degrade, or in manner change the official rank or compensation of any other officer or employee, or promise or threaten so to do, for giving or withholding or neglecting to make any contribution of money or other valuable thing for any political purpose. That no officer, clerk, or other person in the service of the United States shall, directly or indirectly, give or hand over to any other officer, clerk, or person in the service of the United States, or to any Senator or Member of the House of Representatives, or Territorial Delegate, any money or other valuable thing on account of or to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever. That any person who shall be guilty of violating any provision of the four foregoing sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or by such fine and imprisonment both, in the discretion of the court. Approved, January sixteenth,

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