

Chapter 1 : Citizen Kane - Wikipedia

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In , he declined offers from David O. Schaefer wanted to work with Welles after the notorious broadcast, believing that Welles had a gift for attracting mass attention. At first he simply wanted to spend three months in Hollywood and earn enough money to pay his debts and fund his next theatrical season. This legendary contract stipulated that Welles would act in, direct, produce and write two films. Granting final cut privilege was unprecedented for a studio since it placed artistic considerations over financial investment. The contract was deeply resented in the film industry, and the Hollywood press took every opportunity to mock RKO and Welles. Schaefer remained a great supporter [12]: Mankiewicz , who had been writing Mercury radio scripts. Screenplay for Citizen Kane Herman J. Mankiewicz co-wrote the script in early One of the long-standing controversies about Citizen Kane has been the authorship of the screenplay. So, after mutual agreements on storyline and character, Mank went off with Houseman and did his version, while I stayed in Hollywood and wrote mine. Mankiewicz also threatened to go to the Screen Writers Guild and claim full credit for writing the entire script by himself. The guild credit form listed Welles first, Mankiewicz second. The official credit reads, "Screenplay by Herman J. Mankiewicz and Orson Welles". Welles never confirmed a principal source for the character of Charles Foster Kane. Some events and details were invented, [25]: Many people sat for it, so to speak". Gettys is based on Charles F. Mankiewicz had a bet on the horse in the Kentucky Derby , which he won, and McGilligan wrote that "Old Rosebud symbolized his lost youth, and the break with his family". In testimony for the Lundberg suit, Mankiewicz said, "I had undergone psycho-analysis, and Rosebud, under circumstances slightly resembling the circumstances in [Citizen Kane], played a prominent part. Thatcher was loosely based on J. The company produced theatrical presentations, radio programs, films, promptbooks and phonographic recordings. Citizen Kane was a rare film in that its principal roles were played by actors new to motion pictures. Ten were billed as Mercury Actors, members of the skilled repertory company assembled by Welles for the stage and radio performances of the Mercury Theatre, an independent theater company he founded with Houseman in Welles cast Dorothy Comingore , an actress who played supporting parts in films since using the name "Linda Winters", [40] as Susan Alexander Kane. She characterized her own personal relationship with Welles as motherly. That was something new in Hollywood: But Orson knew it was necessary, and we rehearsed every sequence before it was shot. Corrado had appeared in many Hollywood films, often as a waiter, and Welles wanted all of the actors to be new to films. He then taught himself filmmaking by matching its visual vocabulary to *The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari* , which he ordered from the Museum of Modern Art, [13]: On June 29, a Saturday morning when few inquisitive studio executives would be aroundâ€”Welles began filming *Citizen Kane*. Welles said that he would consider making the project but wanted to make a different film first. At this time he did not inform them that he had already begun filming *Citizen Kane*. Most of the filming took place in what is now Stage 19 on the Paramount Pictures lot in Hollywood. Welles leaked stories to newspaper reporters that the tests had been so good that there was no need to re-shoot them. The first official scene to be shot was the breakfast montage sequence between Kane and his first wife Emily. To strategically save money and appease the RKO executives who opposed him, Welles rehearsed scenes extensively before actually shooting and filmed very few takes of each shot set-up. When the journalists arrived Welles told them they had "just finished" shooting for the day but still had the party. Gettys; his injuries required him to direct from a wheelchair for two weeks. Welles usually worked 16 to 18 hours a day on the film. He often began work at 4 a. Paul Stewart recalled that on the ninth take the Culver City Fire Department arrived in full gear because the furnace had grown so hot the flue caught fire. When the executives would sometimes arrive on set unannounced the entire cast and crew would suddenly start playing softball until they left. Before official shooting began the executives intercepted all copies of the script and delayed their delivery to Welles. They had one copy sent to their office in New York, resulting in it being leaked to press. Welles then took several weeks off of the film for a lecture tour, during which he also

scouted additional locations with Toland and Ferguson. Filming resumed November 15 [12]: Wise was hired after Welles finished shooting the "camera tests" and began officially making the film. Wise said that Welles "had an older editor assigned to him for those tests and evidently he was not too happy and asked to have somebody else. It was outstanding film day in and day out.

Chapter 2 : The Searcy Daily Citizen - calendrierdelascience.com

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History[edit] The content of the document emerged largely from the ideals of the Enlightenment. The draft was later modified during the debates. A second and lengthier declaration, known as the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen of , was written in but never formally adopted. As can be seen in the texts, the French declaration was heavily influenced by the political philosophy of the Enlightenment and principles of human rights as was the U. Declaration of Independence which preceded it 4 July According to a legal textbook published in , the declaration is in the spirit of "secular natural law", which does not base itself on religious doctrine or authority, in contrast with traditional natural law theory, which does. Influenced by the doctrine of natural rights, these rights are held to be universal and valid in all times and places. For example, "Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may be founded only upon the general good. According to this theory, the role of government is to recognize and secure these rights. Furthermore, government should be carried on by elected representatives. Furthermore, the declaration was a statement of vision rather than reality. The declaration was not deeply rooted in either the practice of the West or even France at the time. The declaration emerged in the late 18th century out of war and revolution. It encountered opposition as democracy and individual rights were frequently regarded as synonymous with anarchy and subversion. The declaration embodies ideals and aspirations towards which France pledged to struggle in the future. In the second article, "the natural and imprescriptible rights of man" are defined as "liberty, property, security and resistance to oppression ". It called for the destruction of aristocratic privileges by proclaiming an end to feudalism and to exemptions from taxation, freedom and equal rights for all "Men", and access to public office based on talent. The monarchy was restricted, and all citizens were to have the right to take part in the legislative process. Freedom of speech and press were declared, and arbitrary arrests outlawed. If the section can be edited into encyclopedic content, rather than merely a copy of the source text, please do so and remove this message. Otherwise, you can help by formatting it per the Wikisource guidelines in preparation for the duplication. Article I â€” Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions can be founded only on the common good. Article II â€” The goal of any political association is the conservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man. These rights are liberty, property, safety and resistance against oppression. No body, no individual can exert authority which does not emanate expressly from it. Article IV â€” Liberty consists of doing anything which does not harm others: These borders can be determined only by the law. Article V â€” The law has the right to forbid only actions harmful to society. Anything which is not forbidden by the law cannot be impeded, and no one can be constrained to do what it does not order. Article VI â€” The law is the expression of the general will. All the citizens have the right of contributing personally or through their representatives to its formation. It must be the same for all, either that it protects, or that it punishes. All the citizens, being equal in its eyes, are equally admissible to all public dignities, places, and employments, according to their capacity and without distinction other than that of their virtues and of their talents. Article VII â€” No man can be accused, arrested nor detained but in the cases determined by the law, and according to the forms which it has prescribed. Those who solicit, dispatch, carry out or cause to be carried out arbitrary orders, must be punished; but any citizen called or seized under the terms of the law must obey at once; he renders himself culpable by resistance. Article VIII â€” The law should establish only penalties that are strictly and evidently necessary, and no one can be punished but under a law established and promulgated before the offense and legally applied. Article IX â€” Any man being presumed innocent until he is declared culpable if it is judged indispensable to arrest him, any rigor which would not be necessary for the securing of his person must be severely reprimanded by the law. Article X â€” No one may be disturbed for his opinions, even religious ones, provided that their manifestation does not trouble the public order established by the law. Article XI â€” The free communication of thoughts and of opinions is one of the most precious rights of man: Article XII â€” The guarantee of the rights of man and of the citizen necessitates a

public force: Article XIII " For the maintenance of the public force and for the expenditures of administration, a common contribution is indispensable; it must be equally distributed to all the citizens, according to their ability to pay. Article XIV " Each citizen has the right to ascertain, by himself or through his representatives, the need for a public tax, to consent to it freely, to know the uses to which it is put, and of determining the proportion, basis, collection, and duration. Article XV " The society has the right of requesting an account from any public agent of its administration. Article XVI " Any society in which the guarantee of rights is not assured, nor the separation of powers determined, has no Constitution. Article XVII " Property being an inviolable and sacred right, no one can be deprived of private usage, if it is not when the public necessity, legally noted, evidently requires it, and under the condition of a just and prior indemnity.

Active and passive citizenship[edit] While the French Revolution provided rights to a larger portion of the population, there remained a distinction between those who obtained the political rights in the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen and those who did not. Those who were deemed to hold these political rights were called active citizens. Active citizenship was granted to men who were French, at least 25 years old, paid taxes equal to three days work, and could not be defined as servants Thouret. With the decree of 29 October , the term active citizen became embedded in French politics. Because of the requirements set down for active citizens, the vote was granted to approximately 4. As these measures were voted upon by the General Assembly, they limited the rights of certain groups of citizens while implementing the democratic process of the new French Republic " This happened when passive citizens started to call for more rights, or when they openly refused to listen to the ideals set forth by active citizens. This cartoon clearly demonstrates the difference that existed between the active and passive citizens along with the tensions associated with such differences. The act appears condescending to the passive citizen and it revisits the reasons why the French Revolution began in the first place. Women, in particular, were strong passive citizens who played a significant role in the Revolution. Olympe de Gouges penned her Declaration of the Rights of Woman and the Female Citizen in and drew attention to the need for gender equality. Madame Roland also established herself as an influential figure throughout the Revolution. She saw women of the French Revolution as holding three roles; "inciting revolutionary action, formulating policy, and informing others of revolutionary events. As players in the French Revolution, women occupied a significant role in the civic sphere by forming social movements and participating in popular clubs, allowing them societal influence, despite their lack of direct political influence. This revolution will only take effect when all women become fully aware of their deplorable condition, and of the rights, they have lost in society. The Declaration of the Rights of Woman and the Female Citizen follows the seventeen articles of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen point for point and has been described by Camille Naish as "almost a parody The first article of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen proclaims that "Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may be based only on common utility. Social distinctions may only be based on common utility". Free persons of color were part of the first wave of revolt, but later former slaves took control. In the Convention dominated by the Jacobins abolished slavery, including in the colonies of Saint-Domingue and Guadeloupe. However, Napoleon reinstated it in and attempted to regain control of Saint-Domingue by sending in thousands of troops. After suffering the losses of two-thirds of the men, many to yellow fever, the French withdrew from Saint-Domingue in In , the leaders of Saint-Domingue declared it as an independent state, the Republic of Haiti , the second republic of the New World. This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. August Learn how and when to remove this template message The Declaration has also influenced and inspired rights-based liberal democracy throughout the world. He was sentenced to 10 years in prison for doing so. Constitution of the French Fifth Republic[edit] Main article: Constitution of the French Fifth Republic According to the preamble of the Constitution of the French Fifth Republic adopted on 4 October , and the current constitution , the principles set forth in the Declaration have constitutional value. Taxation legislation or practices that seem to make some unwarranted difference between citizens are struck down as unconstitutional. Suggestions of positive discrimination on ethnic grounds are rejected because they infringe on the principle of equality, since they would establish categories of people that

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would, by birth, enjoy greater rights.

Chapter 3 : Breaking News from Ottawa, Canada & The World | Ottawa Citizen

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services and the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) are extending the joint agency pilot program for Canadian citizens seeking L-1 nonimmigrant status under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) through April 30,

Chapter 4 : News Archives - The Citizen

It seems like US citizenship and immigration restrictions have dominated the news since the presidential election. It turns out that there are a number of other countries where becoming a

Chapter 5 : Home - The Citizen

News Analysis. Trump's Birthright Citizenship Proposal Is at Odds With Legal Consensus. The citizenship clause of the 14th Amendment, ratified in the aftermath of the Civil War, says, "All.

Chapter 6 : Ottawa News | Latest Information, Updates & Articles | Ottawa Citizen

Citizen scientists have been useful at detecting whales and noticing unusual activity, such as the presence of other animals or noise from shipping traffic. Get the latest science news with.

Chapter 7 : The Citizen - Tanzania Breaking News, Headlines, Photos and Video | HOME

News about citizenship and naturalization, including commentary and archival articles published in The New York Times.

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Auburn and Cayuga County's number one source for news, sports and information. Head over to The Citizen's online calendar of events to view local and regional events or submit your own events.

Chapter 9 : Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen - Wikipedia

Students from the Bismarck School District gave up their first day of fall break to travel to the Capitol this week for a news conference in which we celebrated their academic achievement. Bismarck schools achieved Award status in the Arkansas Schoo.