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Chapter 2 : Border guards of the inner German border - Wikipedia

The Inner Guard's Work Today by Lewis Masonic, , available at Book Depository with free delivery worldwide.

Certainly we live in a consumer-oriented, materialistic, hedonistic society bent on pleasing self. In comparison to some portions of the world, most of us are accustomed to very high levels of luxury by way of our comforts, pleasures, and security. With this has come the prominent idea that happiness comes in accomplishments, in recognition, in material possessions, comfort, and the like. We have come to believe the mistaken and Satan promoted notion that if we just acquire certain things, then we can be truly happy and even secure. As a result, people develop their own agendas by which they seek to climb the mountain of success or happiness. Of course, the chosen agendas are very much the product of the mindset of a Wall Street, Madison Avenue controlled society. As Christians, we may have rejected some or even a lot of these notions. Yet, the heart is deceitful and desperately wicked, and because we are all so easily influenced by the world around us, our hearts need guarding. Scripture clearly teaches us that the real issues of life are spiritual and are really matters of the heart, the inner man. As these numbers suggest, the heart is a prominent concept and one of the most commonly used words of the Bible. Most of these occurrences are used metaphorically of the inner man. When used metaphorically depending on the context heart refers to either the mind, the emotions, the will, to the sinful nature, inclusively to the total inner man, or simply to the person as a whole and is often translated as such. As a simple illustration of how various translations handle the word heart, compare the translation of the KJV in Exodus 9: Like the human heart, it is central and vital to our existence. It is here we find the greatest concentration of uses in this one section of the Bible. The Purpose and Goal Enlightenment: A second goal is to help us see afresh how important our inner world really is in terms of our ideas about God, ourselves, and others, and in terms of our motives, goals, and aspirations. Another goal is encouragement. We all need to be encouraged to seek God Himself and His resources as we struggle with the various pulls of our sinful natures in the ups and downs of life. These passages teach us that the Lord looks at and searches the heart, the inner person. Why is the heart so important? Because the issues of life—our actions, works, pursuits, etc. What we do in word and deed is first of all a product of what we are on the inside. In His Sermon on the Mount, the Lord Jesus spoke strongly against the mere external, performance-oriented hypocrisy of the religious Pharisees. He did this by the following statements: He was calling their attention to the moral precepts they had been taught by their religious leaders for years, precepts which had their source in the Old Testament Scriptures. This and only this is authentic Christianity. Biblical Christianity centers in an inward, intimate walk with God by faith. Anything else is nothing more than religious hypocrisy. For instance, Jesus teaches us that adultery and murder begin in the heart. You may not have literally committed adultery, but if you look at a woman or a man with that in view, you have already committed adultery. Our walk with God is always a matter of the heart. However, as one of the consequences of the fall, people look on the outward appearance. God, however, is always concerned with the heart, with the reality and condition of what is on the inside. Because if the inside of the cup is clean, so will be the outside. Open Heart Surgery Since the heart is so important to what we think, say, and do, we each need to regularly do open heart surgery with the scalpel of the Word under the guiding hand of the great physician, the Lord Jesus. We accomplish this through the teaching, guiding, convicting ministry of the Holy Spirit. Like a sharp two-edged sword, the Word divides the inner man asunder to reveal the true condition and needs of our hearts Heb. Most people today want to be successful according to their own idea of success. However, as you listen to the success propaganda of today, again and again the focus of attention is on one of two things. First, the vast majority of thinking, writing, and talk focuses on the outer self—on how smart I can appear, what kind of impression I make, how much applause I register on the applause meter, how much I make, how much I own, how fast I climb the ladder of success in my company, and on the list goes. Very little that you read places any emphasis on the inner man, on the heart, the wellspring of our thoughts, motives, ambitions, values, and decisions. And second, when what you read or hear does place an emphasis on the heart, it generally does so in a completely self-centered way, even in a lot of Christian literature. Against the present anthropocentric man-centered kind of spirituality

so common today is the biblical theocentric God-centered spirituality which sees the glory of God and the advancement of the kingdom of God as the priority pursuit and reason for life. But we, with richness all around us, are afraid, because the desert is in our hearts. In our society today, the humanist ideal of happiness or interior well-being was incorporated into Christian faith without any drastic modification so that religion was given a decidedly anthropocentric orientation. It is generally acknowledged that much popular religion both conservative and liberal is narcissistic egocentric, focusing on inner feelings and on purely personal hopes and goals. God is deemed necessary to help his people attain the desires of their hearts or to find perfect happiness. Some even make the object of religion sound like capitalist consumerism—acquiring the goods of this life. But is prosperity an inevitable concomitant of true faith? So, when it comes to describing man and his needs, heart is one of the most commonly used terms of the Bible and, again, most of these occurrences are used metaphorically of the inner man, either of the mind, the emotions, the will, the sinful nature, or inclusively of the total inner person. Is it any wonder then, that Solomon challenges us: Above all else, guard your heart, for it is the wellspring of life. It is there that character is formed. It alone holds the secrets of true success. Its treasures are priceless—but they can be stolen. How well am I guarding keeping my heart? Is the condition of my heart my greatest concern? It should be because it is so determinative of every aspect of life. It ultimately determines our love for God and for others. It determines who we are and what we do.

Needs of the Heart

The Heart Needs Guarding

The heart needs guarding because of its natural bent as a part of our fallenness. And this is true even of those who have been regenerated by the Spirit of God through faith in Jesus Christ. While believers possess the new nature and the capacity to know God and discern spiritual things, and while they have received the enlightening and empowering ministry of the Holy Spirit, they still possess the old nature or the wretched capacity for evil and selfish pursuits by which they can independently strive to handle life on their own apart from God. To use biblical analogies or illustrations, we can be: To use the words of Isaiah, we can become filled with influences from the east, i. Obviously, then, as Proverbs Here are seven reasons the heart needs guarding: We are inherently ignorant of His mind and His ways. We desperately need the wisdom and direction of the Lord to know His ways and to know our own heart and its wicked ways. We want to live independently to control and direct our own affairs. We want to be in charge of our own destinies. Oh yes, some of us want to trust God with getting us into heaven, but we would too often prefer to direct our own affairs down here on earth partly because we are so committed to our own desires. To completely follow His directions means we may be called on to give up something that we think we must have in order to be secure or happy. Thus it is much safer to be in charge ourselves, so we think. Man is inherently rebellious by nature as a result of the fall. Then, in the place of self-trust, we need to learn to rely completely on the Lord regardless of how things appear. Rather than lean on our own understanding, we trust the Lord to direct our path Prov. But our heart, because of our fears and selfish concerns, deceives us through its vain rationalizations and we want to turn to our own solutions. The sinful nature cannot be eradicated, it cannot be improved, or changed for the better. So again, he who trusts his own heart is a fool! The pull of this old nature is always there to deceive us. Only God can reveal and lay bare our hearts to us Jer. It is hard to know our own motives and reasons 1 Cor. We are naturally skilled at deceiving ourselves. Because of this, we must guard it or we develop those of the world and this will always lead us astray. The means for guarding the heart will come as we study some of the other needs of the heart. But to balance out character, we need to do more than guard our hearts.

The Heart Needs Giving

To balance out your character you need to do more than guard your heart. It is the flip side that makes you authentic — you also need to give your heart. To resist releasing yourself for fear of getting burned may seem safe, but in the long run it is lethal. It means having to give up something — sometimes a lot. It can even mean having your heart broken and wrung like a towel. But to fail to give it means to lock it up safely in the casket of selfishness. And like a body laid to rest in a casket, the heart will change; though safe, dark, and motionless, it will rot and become a bag of bones. But if it actually starts interfering with my personal life, forget it. Accountability is to the Great Commission what tracks are to a train. It is the means of quality control, facilitates leadership, protects the congregation, makes ministry a joy, helps people keep their commitments. Involvement with God, involvement with family, involvement with other Christians, and involvement with non-Christians.

Chapter 3 : Inner German border - Wikipedia

The Inner Guard's Work Today. This booklet, when read in conjunction with the Emulation Ritual, contains all that the Brother appointed as Inner Guard needs to know in order to carry out the duties of his office efficiently according to the Emulation system of working.

New arrivals can be dropped off by taxi, or by a friend or relative. The bus, which is generally uncomfortable, will make quite a few stops at other police departments and prisons, picking up and dropping off convicts. Cons refer to this as a diesel tour. Their possessions are catalogued and boxed up -- convicts are allowed to bring in little from the outside. Usually not much more than eye glasses, a few books and their legal papers are allowed. State prisons may be a bit more lenient than federal prisons in this regard. Some portions of the initial processing may take place in full view of other prisoners in their cells, in a special section of the prison reserved for new cons -- this is known as the fish tank. Prisoners are held here for at least 30 days while prison officials process their paperwork, find room for them in the prison and possibly assign a prison job to them. The vast majority of the menial labor performed in prisons, including laundry, maintenance, janitorial services, cooking and landscaping are performed by the prisoners for as little as 10 cents an hour. Joel Page The typical prison cell is eight by six feet about 2. There may be a window allowing a view outside the prison. Prison overcrowding has forced most prisons to keep two prisoners in each cell, so an additional metal bunk is placed above the bed. In severe cases, three prisoners have been placed in a cell. A few cell blocks have a dormitory set-up, with eight or more prisoners in a larger cell with multiple bunks, but this is uncommon. The typical maximum security prison is divided into wings or blocks, each of which has its own staff and can be sealed off from the rest of the prison. A block may have multiple tiers. Additional armed guards may be positioned in glassed-off cubicles bubbles in observation posts within each cell block. Guards who come into contact with prisoners usually do not carry a firearm because a prisoner could steal it. In general population cell blocks cell blocks other than the fish tank and the maximum-security unit , the prisoners are allowed to roam outside their cells most of the time. They can walk around the cell block to visit other prisoners in their cells or go outside to the prison yard, a large area used for exercise and socializing. The yard is watched by armed guards in towers high above. Counts are conducted at regular intervals at the same time every day. There are counts in the middle of the night as well, but for those, the prisoners can usually stay in their beds while the guards count them from outside the cell. Working in a Prison Administrative positions in prisons, such as warden, require college degrees, usually in Criminal Justice. There are also legal and public relations jobs in prison administration. The primary prison workforce other than the inmates comprises corrections officers. A corrections officer needs a minimum of a high school education, must not have any criminal convictions on his or her record and often must take a civil service exam to qualify for the job. A one or two month training course helps prepare them. The remaining prison jobs are filled by medical personnel, maintenance workers and sometimes, educators.

Chapter 4 : Grille Guards | Bull Bars | Push Bars | Bumper & Light Guards

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Origins[edit] The Allied zones of occupation in post-war Germany, highlighting the Soviet zone red , the inner German border heavy black line , and the zone from which British and American troops withdrew in July purple. The inner German border originated from plans by the Second World War Allies to divide a defeated Germany into occupation zones. France was later given a zone in the far west of Germany, carved out of the British and American zones. Because of their unexpectedly rapid advances through central Germany in the final weeks of the war, British and American troops occupied large areas of territory that had been assigned to the Soviet zone of occupation. The redeployment of Western troops prompted many Germans to flee to the West to escape the Soviet takeover of the remainder of the Soviet zone. In May , the three western occupation zones were merged to form the Federal Republic of Germany FRG with a freely elected government. West Germany regarded German citizenship and rights as applying equally to East and West German citizens. An East German who escaped or was released to the West was automatically granted West German rights including residence, the right to work, and EEC freedom of movement ; West German laws were deemed to be applicable in the East. East Germans thus had a powerful incentive to move to the West, where they would enjoy greater freedom and economic prospects. Many unofficial crossing points were blocked with ditches and barricades. Local inhabitants were able to maintain fields on the other side, or even to live on one side and work on the other. Refugees were able to sneak across or bribe the guards, and the smuggling of goods in both directions was rife. Trees and brush were cut down along the border to clear lines of sight for the guards and to eliminate cover for would-be crossers. Houses adjoining the border were torn down, bridges were closed, and barbed-wire fencing was put up in many places. Farmers were permitted to work their fields along the border only in daylight hours and under the watch of armed guards, who were authorised to use weapons if their orders were not obeyed. Farms, coal mines, and even houses were split in two by the sudden closure of the border. Following the completion of Berlin outer ring in , sealing off the East German border with West Berlin became more feasible, and ultimately became a reality in August of that year. Barbed-wire fences were replaced with harder-to-climb expanded metal barriers; directional anti-personnel mines and anti-vehicle ditches blocked the movement of people and vehicles; tripwires and electric signals helped guards to detect escapees; all-weather patrol roads enabled rapid access to any point along the border; and wooden guard towers were replaced with prefabricated concrete towers and observation bunkers. Drawing on technology used by the Soviet Army during the Soviet–Afghan War , it would have replaced the fences with sensors and detectors. However, the plan was never implemented. The inscription on the lone transformer tower reads, "Bardowiek: The tightest level of closure came in , by which time only six railway lines, three autobahns, one regional road and two waterways were left open. When relations between the two states eased in the s, the GDR agreed to open more crossing points in exchange for economic assistance. Telephone and mail communications operated throughout the Cold War, although packages and letters were routinely opened and telephone calls were monitored by the East German secret police. Many towns and villages were severed from their markets and economic hinterlands, which caused areas close to the border to go into an economic and demographic decline. The two German states responded to the problem in different ways. West Germany gave substantial subsidies to communities under the "Aid to border regions" programme, an initiative begun in to save them from total decline. Infrastructure and businesses along the border benefited from substantial state investment. The border region was progressively depopulated through the clearance of numerous villages and the forced relocation of their inhabitants. Border towns suffered draconian building restrictions: The actual cost of the border system was a closely guarded secret, and even today it is uncertain exactly how much it cost to build and maintain. The implementation of the "modern frontier" in the s led to a major increase in personnel costs. In early , East German economists calculated that each arrest cost the equivalent of 2. Tourism of the Berlin Wall reached its height in , although an exact number cannot be given for the number of visitors to the Berlin Wall, as there were no official records of tourism to the site made at the time. Estimates,

however, are provided through the counting of tourists by Western and Eastern border guards. The numbers obtained from the border guards suggest that Berlin Wall tourism was a popular outing for German people and foreigners alike, it is reported that the Berlin Wall received approximately 1. Views of the border[edit] The West German view: The Fatherland is over there too! The two German governments promoted very different views of the border. Border troops interviewed in the film described what they saw as the rightfulness of their cause and the threat of Western agents, spies and provocateurs. Their colleagues killed on the border were hailed as heroes and schoolchildren in East Berlin were depicted saluting their memorial. A viewing point, the "Window on Kella", was established on a nearby hilltop from which tourists could peer across the border with binoculars and telescopes. Visitors often sought to have a nude photograph taken below a looming East German watchtower; the West Germans noted "a lot more movement on that watchtower since the nudist beach opened". The actual boundary was located above the wooded slope. The fortifications were established in and reached a peak of complexity and lethality at the start of the s. This was a 5 kilometres 3. Its inhabitants could only enter and leave using special permits, were not permitted to enter other villages within the zone, and were subjected to night time curfews. The fence was lined with low-voltage electrified strands of barbed wire. When the wire was touched or cut, an alarm was activated to alert nearby guards. Nearly such watchtowers had been built by ; [59] each of the larger ones was equipped with a powerful 1,watt rotating searchlight Suchscheinwerfer and firing ports to enable the guards to open fire without having to go outside. Around 1, two-man observation bunkers also stood along the length of the border. The top-heavy tower was unstable and vulnerable to collapsing. Some watchtowers were semi-portable and could be moved to new sectors when needed. Guard dogs were used to provide an additional deterrent to escapees. The dogs were occasionally turned loose in temporary pens adjoining gates or damaged sections of the fence. The patrol road is on the left; the primary control strip runs parallel in the middle; beyond it rise a row of Czech hedgehog barricades and the border wall. The guards used an all-weather patrol road Kolonnenweg, literally "column way" to patrol the border and travel rapidly to the scene of an attempted crossing. There were two control strips, both located on the inward-facing sides of the fences. The secondary "K2" strip, 2 metres 6. This enabled the guards to identify otherwise undetected escape attempts, recording how many individuals had crossed, where escape attempts were being made and at which times of day escapees were active. From this information, the guards were able to determine where and when patrols needed to be increased, where improved surveillance from watchtowers and bunkers was required, and which areas needed additional fortifications. In some locations, Czech hedgehog barricades, known in German as Panzersperre or Stahligel "steel hedgehogs" , were used to prevent vehicles being used to cross the border. The first-generation fence was a crudely constructed single barbed-wire fence Stacheldrahtzaun which stood between 1. A stretch of the wall still stands as a memorial to the division of Germany. SM tripwire-activated directional anti-personnel mine mounted on the fence. The cone contained an explosive charge which fired shrapnel fragments when activated. A "third-generation" fence, much more solidly constructed, was installed in an ongoing programme of improvements from the late s to the s. The fence line was moved back to create an outer strip between the fence and the actual border. The barbed-wire fences were replaced with a barrier that was usually 3. It was constructed with expanded metal mesh Metallgitterzaun panels. The openings in the mesh were generally too small to provide finger-holds and were very sharp. The panels could not easily be pulled down, as they overlapped, and they could not be cut through with a bolt- or wire-cutter. Nor could they be tunnelled under easily, as the bottom segment of the fences was partially buried in the ground. In a number of places, more lightly constructed fences Lichtsperrren consisting of mesh and barbed wire lined the border. Gates were installed to enable guards to patrol up to the line and to give engineers access for maintenance on the outward-facing side of the barrier. Windows in buildings adjoining the border were bricked or boarded up, and buildings deemed too close to the border were pulled down. They were activated by tripwires connected to the firing mechanism. This detonated a horn-shaped charge filled with shrapnel that was sprayed in one direction along the line of the fence. The mines were eventually removed by the end of in the face of international condemnation of the East German government. This gave the guards a clear field of fire to target escapees without shots landing in the West and provided a buffer zone where engineers could work on maintaining the

outward face of the fence in East German territory. Access to the outer strip was very tightly controlled, to ensure that the guards themselves would not be tempted to escape. The East–West border line The actual border: The spike on the top deterred birds from perching on it. The actual line between West and East Germany was located on the far side of the outer strip. It was marked by granite stones Grenzsteine with the letters "DDR" carved on the west-facing edge. A metal coat of arms of East Germany Staatsemlen was fixed to the side of the marker facing West Germany. Warning signs Grenzschilder with messages such as Achtung! Zonal border here" notified visitors. Foreign military personnel were restricted from approaching the border to avoid clashes or other unwanted incidents. Signs in English and German provided notifications of the distance to the border to prevent accidental crossings. No such restriction applied to Western civilians, who were free to go up to the border line, and there were no physical obstacles to stop their crossing it.

Chapter 5 : calendrierdelascience.com - The Inner Guard's Work Today

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Although it was notionally a police force, it was equipped with heavy weapons, including tanks and self-propelled artillery. Their political reliability was under especially close scrutiny due to the sensitive nature of their role. They were not allowed to serve in areas near their homes. Some categories of individuals were not allowed to serve in the Grenztruppen at all; for instance, if they had close relatives in West Germany, a record of dissent or dissenting family members, or were actively religious. As one later recalled: Failure to shoot was itself a punishable offence, resulting in severe consequences for a soldier and his family. A special Stasi unit worked covertly within the Grenztruppen, posing as regular border guards, between and One in ten officers and one in thirty enlisted men were said to have been "liaison agents", the euphemism for an informer. The Stasi regularly interviewed and maintained files on every border guard. Stasi operatives were directly responsible for some aspects of border security; passport control stations were entirely manned by Stasi officers wearing Grenztruppen uniforms. Patrols, watchtowers and observation posts were always manned by two or three soldiers at a time. When changing the guard in watchtowers, they were under orders to enter and exit the buildings in such a way that there were never fewer than two people on the ground. Duty rosters were organised to prevent friends and roommates being assigned to the same patrols. The pairings were switched though not randomly to ensure that the same people did not repeatedly carry out duty together. Individual border guards did not know until the start of their shift with whom they would be working that day. If a guard attempted to escape, his colleagues were under instructions to shoot him without hesitation or prior warning. This included carrying out repair work, looking for evidence of escape attempts, examining the area for signs of suspicious activities and so on. The patrol times and routes were deliberately varied to ensure that there was no predictability, ensuring that a patrol could potentially appear at any time from either direction. Guards posted in watchtowers played an important role in monitoring the border, though shortages of personnel meant that the watchtowers were not continuously manned. During the final years of the East German state, the lack of manpower was so severe that cardboard cut-outs of guards were placed in towers to present the illusion that they were occupied. Not surprisingly, given that they could defect with only a few footsteps in the right direction, the GAKs were drawn from the most politically reliable echelons of the Grenztruppen. They worked closely with the Stasi and were often seen photographing targets across the border. They also guarded work detachments carrying out maintenance work on the western side of the fence. The workers would be covered by machine guns to discourage them from attempting to escape. They were tasked with patrolling the strip behind the border defences, assisting at control checkpoints and reporting any unusual activities or strangers in their area. In one border community, Kella in Thuringia, the mayor boasted in a speech that nearly two-thirds of arrests on the border that year had been made by local civilians. The locals were, however, kept away from the border strip itself. The border guards were usually recruited from far-away regions of East Germany to ensure that people living near the border would not become familiar with its workings. A "Young Friends of the Border Guards" organisation was established for children living in the border region, modelled on a similar Soviet organisation. A West German customs dog Zollhund on the inner German border in A number of West German state organisations were responsible for policing the western side of the border. West German troops were not allowed to approach within one kilometre of the border individually or within five kilometres in formation without being accompanied by BGS personnel. It eventually became the basis for the present national semi-militarised police force. It had limited police powers within its zone of operations to enable it to deal with threats to the peace of the border. It also sustained a long-running feud with the Bundeszollverwaltung over which agency should have the lead responsibility for the inner German border. Its original duties focused on stopping smuggling across the border, though this task virtually ceased after the border was fortified in The BZV continued to man the few remaining border crossings but its duties now evolved into the policing of the border zone to a depth of about 10 kilometres 6. Unlike the BGS, which was

based in barracks located further back from the border, BZV personnel lived with their families in communities along the border. They carried out regular policing tasks with the power to arrest and search suspects in their area of operations with the exception of the section of border in Bavaria. Not surprisingly, this led to turf wars between the two agencies. The British Army conducted only symbolic patrols along its sector of the inner German border and gradually reduced the tempo of its border operations as the Cold War progressed. By the s it was carrying out only one patrol a month, only rarely using helicopters or ground surveillance radar and erecting no permanent observation posts. The British border zone was divided into two sectors. Although patrols were stepped up in the s, they were carried out primarily for training purposes. Soldiers were issued weapons but not ammunition. Its personnel manned frontier control posts along all of the international and interzonal borders of the British sector, including the Danish and Dutch borders as well as the inner German border. The German customs service was re-established under BFS supervision and manned crossing points on the borders of the British zone of occupation along with BFS personnel. When German sovereignty was re-established in , customs responsibilities were handed over to the Germans. A heavily reduced BFS remained in operation to serve as a liaison between British military and political interests and the German agencies on the border. He instituted the highly distinctive uniform of the BFS, designed in a quasi-naval style with silver rank badges. The United States Army maintained a substantial and continuous military presence at the inner German border throughout the entire period from to after the end of the Cold War. Regular American soldiers manned the border from the end of the war until they were replaced in by the United States Constabulary , a lightly armed constabulary force responsible for border security. In its place, two dedicated armoured cavalry regiments were assigned to provide a permanent border defence. They also used a variety of technical measures such as ground surveillance radars to monitor Warsaw Pact troop movements across the border. A rapid reaction force was on constant duty further behind the border to provide backup in an emergency. During the s the state of Hesse refused to grant U. It took the view that since there was no legally recognised border, there was no legal reason for their military observation posts to be built along it. Observation Post Alpha with a human chain. Perhaps appropriately for a cold war, the relationship between the East and West German border guards and officials was frosty. As a Bayerische Grenzpolizei report of noted, "the conduct of the Soviet zone [i. East German] border troops continued unfriendly and uncooperative. Officers and officials only sought contact to obtain information about refugees or to influence the border population with their propaganda. One of the guards shouted at us: They were used to resolve local problems affecting the border, such as floods, forest fires or stray animals. The West German government and political parties of both left and right, especially the Social Democrats and Christian Democrats, participated in the campaign. Border troops were said to be avid readers, despite risking severe punishment if they were caught even picking up propaganda leaflets. Reasons advanced for taking the risk included trying to find out the true facts, affirming solidarity with West Germany, the thrill of doing something forbidden, demonstrating secret opposition to the regime, and simple curiosity. NATO exercises in Germany were denounced as "warmongering" and the stationing of nuclear weapons on West German soil was condemned though, of course, Soviet nuclear weapons went unmentioned. Some leaflets were bellicose, warning of the consequences of a Western attack: During the s, West Germany sent millions of propaganda leaflets into East Germany each year.

Chapter 6 : Changing The Queen's Life Guard | Horse Guards Parade

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Worshipful Master - Brethren, assist me to open the lodge. Worshipful Master to Junior Warden, calling him by name -Brother. Junior Warden " To see that the Lodge is properly Tyled. Worshipful Master to Junior Warden. Junior Warden to Inner Guard by name.. Junior Warden gives one Knock. Worshipful Master to Senior Warden, by name. Senior Warden - To see that none but Masons are present. Junior Warden " Three: Worshipful Master " Brother Senior Warden, how many assistant officers are there? Junior Warden - Outside the door of the Lodge. Worshipful Master to Senior Warden. Senior Warden " To admit Masons on proof, receive the Candidates in due form, and obey the commands of the Junior Warden. Junior Warden " At the right of the Senior Warden. Worshipful Master - to Junior Warden. Junior Warden " To carry all messages and communications of the Worshipful Master from the Senior to the Junior Warden, and to see that the same are punctually obeyed. Senior Warden " At or near to the right of the Worshipful Master. Senior Warden " to bear all messages and commands from the Worshipful Master to the Senior Warden, and await the return of the Junior Deacon. Junior Warden " In the South. Worshipful Master to Junior Warden " Why are you placed there? Junior Warden " To mark the sun at its Meridian , to call the Brethren from labour to refreshment, and from refreshment to labour, that profit and pleasure may be the result. Senior Warden " In the West. Worshipful Master to Immediate Past Master. Immediate Past Master " In the East. Immediate Past Master " As the sun rises in the East to open and enliven the day, so the Worshipful Master is placed in the East to open the Lodge, and employ and instruct the Brethren in Freemasonry. Immediate Past Master " So mote it be. Worshipful Master Brethren be seated.

Chapter 7 : Lewis Masonic - General > The Emulation Pocket Series No.1, Inner Guard's Work Today

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