

AMERICAS FOUNDING RANGER MAKES HISTORY WITH A DUBIOUS ENTERPRISE pdf

1: Latin America After the Cold War | Ashbrook

The rich and fertile subject of American history usually starts with the Declaration of Independence. However, select events in the years between the landing of the Mayflower and changed the course of history and had profound and lasting effects on the path our country took.

Miller is Independent Chairman of the Board of the Company. Miller was the executive chairman of NOW Inc. NOV , and supplier of oilfield services and equipment to the oil and gas industry, from to October Prior to assuming this role, Mr. Miller served as President and Chief Executive Officer of NOV from to , and as chairman of the board of directors from to CHK since , chairman of Transocean Ltd. RIG since , and was vice chairman of Transocean from to Anderson began his career in the oil and natural gas industry as a Drilling Engineer for Chevron USA in and has subsequently held positions of increasing responsibility in the oil and natural gas and oilfield services industries. We believe that Mr. Brandon Blossman is Chief Financial Officer of the company. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Blossman evaluated potential opportunities prior to joining Ranger in April From to , Mr. Hooker evaluated potential opportunities from January until joining us in May Prior to forming Torrent Services, Mr. Perryman has 28 years of broad leadership experience within the oilfield services sector, and a long and successful tenure in the oil and natural gas industry. Brett Agee is Director of the Company. Prior to joining us, Mr. Agee is the son of Richard Agee, a member of our Board of Directors. Agee is Director of the Company. Agee founded Wapiti Energy, LLC, a privately held oil and natural gas company focused on strategic exploration throughout the United States, in , and has served as the Chairman of its board of directors since its founding in , and served as the Chairman of the board of directors of Bayou until our acquisition thereof in October Agee is the father of Brett Agee, a member of our Board of Directors. Cimador serves as Director of the Company. Prior to that, from to , Mr. Kearney is Director of the Company. From until , Mr. In addition to his executive experience, Mr. Leykum is Director of the Company. Leykum founded CSL, an energy services-focused private equity firm in Prior to founding CSL, Mr. Leykum currently serves as a member of the board of directors of Sentinel Energy Services Inc. Austin is Independent Director of the Company. Austin currently serves as a member of the board of directors of Stallion Oilfield Services, a position he has held since October , and was formerly a member of the board of directors of Nuverra Environmental Solutions, Inc. He is a former member of the board of directors of Express Energy LLP, a Houston, Texas-based oilfield services company, which was sold in November Krishna Shivram is Independent Director of the Company. SNTL , positions he has held since June Shivram served as the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Weatherford International plc from November to November , and as interim Chief Executive Officer of Weatherford International plc from November to March , subsequent to which he evaluated potential opportunities prior to joining us. Immediately prior to joining Weatherford, Mr. Prior to his serving as Vice President and Treasurer, Mr. Shivram is a Chartered Accountant and we believe that his experience in financial accounting, income taxes and treasury operations, along with a strong background in corporate finance and mergers and acquisitions, bring important and valuable skills to our Board of Directors..

AMERICAS FOUNDING RANGER MAKES HISTORY WITH A DUBIOUS ENTERPRISE pdf

2: NY Daily News - We are currently unavailable in your region

The name Enterprise has a longstanding history as a ship name, starting some time prior to the 18th century and lasting at least into the 26th century. The HMS Enterprize was a noted sailing ship of the British Royal Navy.

The French established their own as well along the Mississippi River. Many settlers were dissenting Christian groups who came seeking religious freedom. Cash crops included tobacco, rice, and wheat. Extraction industries grew up in furs, fishing and lumber. English colonists were supplemented by waves of Scotch-Irish and other groups. As coastal land grew more expensive, freed indentured servants pushed further west. Relatively small Native American populations were eclipsed. Excluding the Native Americans, who were being conquered and displaced, the 13 British colonies had a population of over 2. Despite continuing new arrivals, the rate of natural increase was such that by the s only a small minority of Americans had been born overseas. Although the Spanish did not land, natives paddled to the ship to trade furs for abalone shells from California. Violence was not a significant factor in the overall decline among Native Americans, though conflict among themselves and with Europeans affected specific tribes and various colonial settlements. Native Americans were also often at war with neighboring tribes and allied with Europeans in their colonial wars. At the same time, however, many natives and settlers came to depend on each other. Settlers traded for food and animal pelts, natives for guns, ammunition and other European wares. European missionaries and others felt it was important to "civilize" the Native Americans and urged them to adopt European agricultural techniques and lifestyles. He returned to Hawaii to resupply, initially exploring the coasts of Maui and the big island, trading with locals and then making anchor at Kealakekua Bay in January. Cook would be killed days later. Americans had developed an ideology of "republicanism" asserting that government rested on the will of the people as expressed in their local legislatures. They demanded their rights as Englishmen and "no taxation without representation". The British insisted on administering the empire through Parliament, and the conflict escalated into war. The fourth day of July is celebrated annually as Independence Day. Nationalists led the Philadelphia Convention of in writing the United States Constitution, ratified in state conventions in. The federal government was reorganized into three branches, on the principle of creating salutary checks and balances, in George Washington, who had led the revolutionary army to victory, was the first president elected under the new constitution. The Bill of Rights, forbidding federal restriction of personal freedoms and guaranteeing a range of legal protections, was adopted in

AMERICAS FOUNDING RANGER MAKES HISTORY WITH A DUBIOUS ENTERPRISE pdf

3: Review: Celebrate the "Founding Conservatives"™ This Fourth of July

"The rich and fertile subject of American history usually starts with the Declaration of Independence. However, select events in the years between the landing of the Mayflower and changed the course of history and had profound and lasting effects on the path our country took.

Instead of a steering wheel, the Quadricycle had a tiller. The gearbox had only two forward gears with no reverse. Ford leaves company within one year. The company was a separate organization with its own set of shareholders. It was created to sell vehicles not just in Canada, but also all across the then-current British Empire. Childe Harold Wills designed the Ford logo. However, the Ford oval would not be featured on a car until the Model A. Ford sold 15 million Model Ts before ceasing production in May , making it one of the best-selling vehicles of all time, and arguably the most famous car in the world. In , there were only about 18, miles of paved roads in the US. To deal with the primitive roads, Ford used light and strong vanadium steel alloy for critical parts. At the time, most of the automobiles in existence were luxurious novelties rather than affordable transport. Fortunately for millions of new drivers, it was. The accelerating speed with which Ford could produce cars helped him continue to lower the price of the Model T. The increased pay, increased leisure time, and even increased the personal mobility of car ownership were all critical factors in the creation of an American middle class. It would become the largest integrated factory in the world by the following decade. Throughout its history, the self-contained Rouge Complex has contained a wide array of industries necessary to produce cars, including steel mills, a tire factory, a glass factory, a power plant and a reception depot for coal, iron ore, rubber and lumber. In the s the complex employed over , workers. Today the River Rouge Complex continues to evolve to meet the needs of modern manufacturing processes. This early pickup was rated at one ton. These 42 Eagle-class boats were the first product manufactured at the Rouge. In its efforts to aid the Allies in WWI, Ford also produced more than 38, Model T cars, ambulances, and trucks, 7, Fordson tractors, two types of armored tanks, and 4, Liberty airplane engines for the Allies. Afterward, Ford hired disabled veterans returning from the war, making the automaker one of the first companies to hire people with disabilities and to adapt work environments to their specific needs. On the same day, Henry Ford put a plan in place to buy out his investors and make himself, Clara Ford, and Edsel the sole owners of the business. His aesthetic legacy lives on in the original Lincoln Continental. While the Model T dominated the auto industry from to the early s, by the middle of the decade there was fierce competition from other automakers. After the 15 millionth Model T drove off the assembly line on May 26, , Ford closed plants all over the world to spend six months retooling factories and perfecting the design of a new car. The car was the first vehicle to sport the iconic Blue Oval logo, and it included innovative features like a Safety Glass windshield. As with the new Model A, Henry Ford shut down all other production operations to work on this innovative project. At great effort and expense, the company engineered a way to cast the first commercially successful V8 engine. The flathead was a hit. It was affordable, versatile, and introduced just as the American market was becoming fascinated with ever-more powerful engines. It remained in production for over 22 years. To this day the flathead remains extremely popular with hot rodders. Much like the Mercury brand, Lincoln-Zephyr was designed to sell at a price point between the Ford V8 De Luxe and the high-end luxury cars offered by Lincoln. Edsel Ford created Mercury cars to bridge the gap between affordable Fords and luxurious Lincoln cars. The vehicles were nicknamed for their "GP," or general-purpose designation. Through its manufacturing expertise, Ford facilities built a staggering number of automobiles, planes, tanks, aircraft engines and other materiel for the war effort. In , Rose Will Monroe was working at Willow Run as a rivet gun operator when she was chosen to appear in a promotional film for war bonds. Edsel was the only child of Henry and Clara Ford. When Henry II took over, the company and its bookkeeping practices were in disarray. With the help of ten former U. With its first postwar truck design, Ford ceased building trucks on car platforms and used a purpose-built truck platform instead. In , the F was replaced by the F line of trucks. Since , F-series has been

AMERICAS FOUNDING RANGER MAKES HISTORY WITH A DUBIOUS ENTERPRISE pdf

the best-selling vehicle in the U. View slideshow Ford introduces the Ford. With its wind tunnel-tested aerodynamic shape, integrated pontoon fenders, airplane-inspired spinner grille and an updated V8, the new car was as radical a change as the Model A. The T-Bird emphasized comfort and convenience over sportiness. With its performance, design and distinctive porthole windows, the car would become a classic. In the 60 years since then, Ford has performed more than 31, crash tests around the world. In recent years Ford has also used virtual crash testing to maximize the quantity and availability of crash data. In tandem with physical testing, the crash simulations help Ford gather more data than ever before. Edsel and designer E. Gregorie named these stylish and elegant cars for the inspiration they drew from the "continental" cars they saw in Europe. Introduced as a recession was beginning in the United States, the Edsel was simply the wrong car for the wrong time. The Mustang came to define the pony car class with its combination of a long hood, short deck, affordable price and customization options. The Mustang was a huge success, and today it remains one of the fastest-selling vehicles in history. With its role in movies like Bullitt and songs like "Mustang Sally," the car quickly became a cultural icon as well. Ford owned Philco from to , during which the company produced consumer electronics, computer systems, and military projects. These satellites are still used today to send television transmissions and telephone calls between continents. IIs sweep the podium at the 24 Hours of Le Mans. Moreover, Ford built a massive plant in Almusafes, Spain, near Valencia, to manufacture the car. The investments paid off, and the Fiesta broke the one-year sales record of the Mustang. The smaller platform debuted in response to rising oil prices and new fuel economy regulations. When the Ford Escort was first sold in North America, the car was designed to share components with the European Escort. The car was an important part of a worldwide shift in automotive design. Within Ford, the car represented a shift toward increased quality standards and front-wheel drive designs. The modular assembly line made use of automated ancillary assembly lines to produce vehicle sub-assemblies. The sub-assemblies were then added into the main assembly line. The trial run at St. Louis was a success, and today most Ford plants use modular assembly lines. In doing so, Ford helped launch the domestic SUV market. The Explorer was a more comfortable and better-handling replacement for the Ford Bronco, which was discontinued in Today the Mondeo is known as the Fusion in the United States. With lead acid batteries, regenerative braking, and a lb. To commemorate the centennial of the company that put the world on wheels, Ford offered limited production centennial editions of five of the vehicles in its lineup at the time. Instead of waiting out the crisis, Ford continued to aggressively invest in product development so that when the economy recovered Ford products would be some of the best vehicles on the market. One Ford envisioned every person in every part of the global enterprise as part of a single team united by a common culture and a shared goal to deliver outstanding products. Created from a partnership between Ford and Microsoft, SYNC offers a hands-free, voice-activated connectivity system with mobile phone integration, navigation and voice-activated access to entertainment. Ford has continuously updated SYNC since its introduction in order to help drivers keep their hands on the wheel and their eyes on the road while remaining connected to their technology. The technology necessary to create the new truck resulted in over new patents approved or pending for Ford. For , the all-new sixth generation of the iconic pony car includes an independent rear suspension and a selection of high-output engines. Fields is committed to building momentum around the One Ford plan through product excellence and instilling a spirit of innovation throughout the company. With a focus on changing the way the world moves, Ford Smart Mobility takes the company to the next level in connectivity, mobility, autonomous vehicles, the customer experience, and data and analytics. This includes the launch of the more intuitive Sync 3 System on Ford and Lincoln vehicles, more than 30 global mobility experiments, testing of autonomous vehicles in the snow " a first for the industry, and the introduction of FordPass for Ford members and non-members alike. Ford Chip Ganassi Racing enters four Ford GTs numbered 66, 67, 68 and 69 to honor the historic four consecutive victories that began 50 years prior.

AMERICAS FOUNDING RANGER MAKES HISTORY WITH A DUBIOUS ENTERPRISE pdf

4: Ranger Energy Services Inc (RNGR.N) People | www.enganchecubano.com

Start studying www.enganchecubano.com Ch1&2. Learn vocabulary, terms, and more with flashcards, games, and other study tools. o force the American colonies to buy more.

I thought for a moment and started slowly asking him just how he arrived at this conclusion and at the bar that day. This went on for a while longer. Curious, he then asked, if this is not capitalism, then what is it? Defense budget which is the largest part of government spending , it makes up some 30 percent of our economy. The regular longshoremen sitting at the bar nodded in slow agreement but said nothing and the bartender listened intently while pretending to wash glasses. The conversation drifted on into the evening with the man not convinced. I paid my tab and left through the classic wood doors out onto the sidewalk only to see a homeless man camped across the street. Years later, after the bar and restaurant owner Tony Perkov died, the restaurant closed and the property was sold. The sidewalk as public domain For the past several years, as the population of people without shelter has become more visible, our neighbors have taken refuge near our only federal building “ the U. His efforts have born little fruit as of the last Homeless Services Authority count. The official homeless count only decreased in San Pedro by what might be considered the margin of error. The Ninth Circuit Court panel held that, as long as there is no option of sleeping indoors, the government cannot criminalize indigent, homeless people for sleeping outdoors on public property, on the false premise they had a choice in the matter. The City of Los Angeles has been wringing its hands over this problem ever since the Central San Pedro Neighborhood Council passed a resolution endorsing the building of tiny homes. The backlash and uproar caused a reverberation far and wide and motivated the county and the city to pass two bond measures worth a couple of billion dollars to build and provide support services. While bond measures and homeless initiatives are steps forward, what matters most are real actions. A small first step As of the homeless count at the beginning of this year, the number of people living in their cars just in San Pedro is about the same as those living on our sidewalks and parks. The city has yet to address this issue by opening up any of its many publicly owned parking lots and new shelters in the 15th Council District. Quietly and without fanfare the good people of faith up at Temple Beth El in the Weymouth Corners neighborhood of San Pedro have voted to open up their parking lot overnight. This is just a small start to actually doing something rather than talking about doing something. I endorse and support the leadership at Temple Beth El for their courage in turning their beliefs into action and hope that more in the local faith community reflect on this example and follow suit. James Preston Allen is the founding publisher and executive editor of RLnews , where this first appeared. He has been involved in community affairs for more than 40 years in the Los Angeles Harbor Area. His column appears in CityWatch twice monthly. Prepped for CityWatch by Linda Abrams.

AMERICAS FOUNDING RANGER MAKES HISTORY WITH A DUBIOUS ENTERPRISE pdf

5: This is My Street and You're Sleeping On It!

Terence Ranger before his deportation from Southern Rhodesia in Left to right: Ranger, Shelagh Ranger, Maurice Nyagumbo, Joshua Nkomo, Robert Chikerema, Robert Mugabe and John Reed.

Captain John Smith, based on an engraving done in John Smith Map of colorized by Preservation Virginia. Captain John Smith was an adventurer, soldier, explorer and author. Through the telling of his early life, we can trace the developments of a man who became a dominant force in the eventual success of Jamestown and the establishment of its legacy as the first permanent English settlement in North America. His parents were George and Alice Smith. George was a yeoman farmer who owned land in Lincolnshire and also rented land from Lord Willoughby, his landlord and relation by marriage. As a young boy, John attended local grammar schools learning reading, writing, arithmetic, and Latin. Not wanting to be a farmer, John ran away at age 13 to become a sailor, but his father stopped him, making John work as an apprentice [a person who works for another in order to learn that trade] to a nearby merchant. In 1593, following the death of his father, John sailed for France and joined English soldiers fighting the Spanish there and in the Netherlands. A truce ended this fighting in 1594, and John returned to England a trained soldier. Living in a shelter he built of tree branches, John learned how to live off the land, and he read books about the rules of war and politics. Lord Willoughby had an Italian nobleman, Signore Theodore Paleologue, visit Smith who helped him to improve his horsemanship and jousting skills. These lessons prepared Smith for his next adventure. On his way to Austria, Smith experienced several adventures, including serving on a pirate ship in the Mediterranean Sea. His pirate service earned him gold pieces enabling him to complete his trip through Italy, Croatia and Slovenia to Austria where he joined the HRE army. Smith fought against the Turks in battles waged in Slovenia, Hungary and Transylvania [Romania] earning several awards for his bravery in battle. One award was his promotion to captain, a title Smith remained proud of the rest of his life. Smith had become a very accomplished soldier and leader. But his good fortune ended in 1596 when he was wounded and captured in battle and sold into Turkish slavery. Smith was forced to march miles to Constantinople where a new adventure awaited the captain. Instead of instructing Smith, Tymore mistreated him by shaving his head, placing an iron ring around his neck, giving him little to eat and often beating him. Traveling for days, unsure of his route, Smith was befriended by a Russian and his wife, Callamatta, whom Smith called this "good lady". Their assistance helped Smith regain his strength and begin his travels across the remainder of Russia, Ukraine, Germany, France, Spain, and Morocco before finally returning to England in 1597. The captain was finally home, but not for long. Gosnold, and other important men in London, organized the Virginia Company of London and were granted a charter by King James I on April 10, 1606, to establish a colony in Virginia. In December 1606, the company dispatched three ships carrying settlers, including Captain John Smith, to start this colony. Established on May 13, 1607, the colony was named Jamestown, in honor of the king. Originally, the colony was governed by a council of seven men, and Captain Smith had been named by the Virginia Company to serve on this council. Ironically, he was arrested for mutiny on the voyage to Virginia, narrowly escaping being hanged, and arrived at Jamestown a prisoner. In the fall, Smith conducted expeditions to Powhatan villages securing food for the desperate colonists. On one such expedition in December he was captured by a large Powhatan hunting party and led on a long trek to various Powhatan villages, ultimately being brought before the paramount chief of the Powhatan people, Wahunsenacawh, better known as Chief Powhatan. By this time, only 38 of the settlers were still alive. More settlers arrived at Jamestown in January 1608, and Chief Powhatan sent some food to the English, but misfortune struck in early January with the accidental burning down of most of the fort. The extreme cold that winter, coupled with the loss of shelter and food from the fire, led to the deaths of more than half of the new settlers. Smith tried to focus the colonists on their immediate needs and not spend valuable time searching for gold, but he wrote, "There was no talk, no hope, no work but dig gold, wash gold, refine gold, load gold such a bruit of GOLD that one mad fellow desired to be buried in the sands, lest they should by their art make gold of

AMERICAS FOUNDING RANGER MAKES HISTORY WITH A DUBIOUS ENTERPRISE pdf

his bones! In the spring of 1607, Captain Smith undertook one of the most important European explorations in North America: On two separate voyages, beginning in June and ending in September, Captain Smith and several of his fellow colonists, traveling in an open barge about 30 feet long and 8 feet wide, explored 2,000 miles of the Chesapeake Bay and many of its tributaries such as the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers. From these trips Smith created a very accurate map of the area replete with locations of various Indian villages and other vital information. Trading with the Powhatan Indians. In September, Smith was elected president of the colony and head of the council. He implemented common sense regulations for the colony such as, "he that will not work shall not eat". Even during times of food shortages, Smith sent colonists to live with the Powhatan Indians confident no harm would befall them as he believed Chief Powhatan and his people feared him and English weapons. Indian Attack of Captain Smith did not witness the First Anglo Powhatan War or the Starving Time (winter of 1609-10) having suffered a severe injury from a gunpowder explosion in the fall of 1609 forcing him to return to England. Smith remained interested in Jamestown wanting to return, but Virginia Company officials refused his requests. Always the adventurer, Smith undertook a voyage in exploring the shores of northern Virginia, which he mapped and re-named New England. Barbour, once wrote, "Captain John Smith has lived on in legend far more thrillingly than even he could have foreseen. Much has been made-largely by ill-informed people-of trivial inconsequences in his narratives, and controversy has at times raged rather absurdly. Let it only be said that nothing John Smith wrote has yet been found to be a lie. Houghton Mifflin Company, Haile Editor, Edward Wright. The Adventures of John Smith. Morgan Reynolds Publishing, Park Ranger Bill Warder.

AMERICAS FOUNDING RANGER MAKES HISTORY WITH A DUBIOUS ENTERPRISE pdf

6: I will hurt counties and communities | Glendive Ranger-Review

By: Harry V. Jaffa July 4, In the great journal of things happening under the sun, we, the American people, find our account running, under date of the nineteenth century of the Christian era.

Other countries have made an industry out of their past. Even potboilers like the Shakespeare conspiracy theory *Anonymouse*, or *The Libertine*, with Johnny Depp as the second Earl of Rochester, are awash in details—costumes, weaponry, architecture—that bring their times to life. The Hong Kong film industry would not exist without its films and television shows set in the past, and mainland Chinese filmmakers often use period films to skirt present-day censorship restrictions. Mel Gibson as *The Patriot*. In the golden age of the studio system, Western films provided more income and profit than many A-budget titles. But successful American films set in the Revolutionary period are hard to find. Part of the problem is due to our general ignorance of the times. Some moviegoers could remember the fighting, and many of the props in the film were still in general use. When Westerns first became popular, they were considered contemporary films because they took place in an identifiable present. Westerns were so popular that an infrastructure grew up around them, from horse wranglers to blacksmiths. Studios hoarded wagons, costumes, guns. Extras who could ride got a reliable income from B-movies. That never happened for films set in the Revolutionary period. Designers had little experience with costumes and sets from eighteenth century America, and few collections to draw from. Screenwriters had trouble grappling with events and themes of the Revolution. A few incidents stood out: But how do you condense the Constitutional Congress to a feature-film format? Still, some filmmakers tried, as you can see below: Hamilton Hawkins, and D. Griffith discuss the cavalry charge scene in *America*. After directing movies big and small, Griffith found himself in financial trouble in the s. When a project with Al Jolson about a mystery writer who dons blackface to solve a crime fell apart, the director turned to *America*. According to biographer Richard Schickel, the idea for the film came from the *Daughters of the American Revolution* via Will Hays, a former postmaster and censor for the film industry. Griffith optioned *The Reckoning*, a novel by Robert W. Chambers about Indian raids in upstate New York. With the author he concocted a story that included Revere, the Minutemen, Washington at Valley Forge, and a last-minute rescue of the heroine and her father from an Indian attack. When he was finished, *America* was his longest film, although when the reviews came in Griffith quickly started cutting it down. Critics compared it unfavorably not only to *The Birth of a Nation*, but to work from a new generation of filmmakers like Douglas Fairbanks, Ernst Lubitsch, and James Cruze. Edwards and Stone teamed for the film adaptation, directed in by Peter H. Hunt, who also directed the stage show. The film received generally poor reviews. When the play opened many liberals thought it was commenting indirectly but favorably on the Vietnam War. *Revolution* —Not to be confused with the hippie epic with music by Mother Earth and the Steve Miller Band, this film starred Al Pacino as a New Yorker drawn unwillingly into fighting the British in order to protect his son. This was the debut feature for director Hugh Hudson, who went on to helm the international smash *Chariots of Fire*. For the recent DVD and Blu-ray release, Hudson complained that the film was rushed into release before he could finish it. But *Revolution* was so ill-conceived, so poorly written, and so indifferently acted that no amount of tinkering can rescue it. *The Patriot* —Mel Gibson has made a career out of his persecution complex, playing a martyr in everything from *Mad Max* to *Braveheart*. The success of *Braveheart*, which won a Best Picture Oscar, may have encouraged Gibson to make *The Patriot*, essentially the same plot with a Revolutionary setting. *The Patriot* was a big-budget film, with a cast that included rising star Heath Ledger, cinematography by Caleb Deschanel, and careful treatment from the directing and producing team of Roland Emmerich and Dean Devlin *Independence Day*. Lobby card for *Northwest Passage*. Spencer Tracy center and Robert Young right. MGM spent three years on the project, going through over a dozen writers and a number of directors. Location filming in Idaho involved over Indians from the Nez Perce reservation. By the time it was released in, its budget had doubled. Most of the action involves a trek by Rogers and his men up Lake

AMERICAS FOUNDING RANGER MAKES HISTORY WITH A DUBIOUS ENTERPRISE pdf

George and Lake Champlain, ostensibly to rescue hostages but in reality to massacre an Indian encampment. Vidor and his crew capture the excruciating physical demands of dragging longboats over a mountain range and marching through miles of swamp, and also show the graphic effects of starvation. Spencer Tracy gives a bravura performance as Rogers, and he receives excellent support from Robert Young and Walter Brennan.

AMERICAS FOUNDING RANGER MAKES HISTORY WITH A DUBIOUS ENTERPRISE pdf

7: United States - Wikipedia

Enterprise & Cloud Games Green Tech The Lone Ranger was a \$ million Walt Disney released over July 4th weekend that explicitly condemns the role of manifest destiny in America's initial.

Jaffa July 4, In the great journal of things happening under the sun, we, the American people, find our account running, under date of the nineteenth century of the Christian era. We find ourselves in the peaceful possession, of the fairest portion of the earth, as regards extent of territory, fertility of soil, and salubrity of climate. We find ourselves under the government of a system of political institutions, conducting more essentially to the ends of civil and religious liberty, than any of which the history of former times tell us. Alone among the ends of the Constitution, to secure liberty is called a securing of "blessings. It is a good whose possessionâ€”by the common understanding of mankindâ€”belongs properly only to those who deserve it. We remember that the final paragraph of the Declaration of Independence appeals to "the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions. It is because of this assurance of their rectitude that this good people, and their representatives, placed "a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence. And so it is that men pray for these things. Yet the sufferings of the innocent and the flourishing of the wickedâ€”especially the great tyrantsâ€”teach us that to be blessed is not the same thing as to be in the enjoyment of worldly goods, of what Aristotle calls external goods. It is an element of the natural theology of mankindâ€”that is partly implicit and partly explicit in the Declaration of Independenceâ€”that the compensations, both of evil and of good, are not altogether those visible in the natural order. Hence Aristotle says that what men should pray for is that these external goods be good for them. When men are poor, they seem to wish only for wealth. When they are ill, for health. When they are enslaved, they long only for freedom. This is altogether understandable. Nevertheless, reflection teaches us that the possession of health, wealth, and freedom are not the ultimate measure of human well-being. We know that there have been human beings who, being in the full possession of health, wealth, and freedom, have yet committed suicide. Health, wealth, and freedom must be combined with something else before they become ingredients of the human good, before they become blessings, properly so called. Aristotle says that no man, even with all the other goods for which men pray, would wish to live without friends. Andâ€”although they are usually surrounded by flatterersâ€”tyrants do not have friends, certainly not the kind of friends who make life worth living. The Virginia Bill of Rights of June 12, , affirmed a fundamental principle of the Revolution and of the Foundingâ€”providing by anticipation a gloss upon the words of the Preambleâ€”when it declared that: The idea of libertyâ€”or the liberty which is a blessingâ€”being an emancipation of the passions from moral restraint had no place in the constitutional doctrine of the novus ordo seclorum. The liberty which is a blessing must be good for the one who possesses it. It must therefore be a good in the sight of God, who is the source of blessings. Such a good must point to felicity, whether in this world or the next, as its consummation. By calling the advantages of liberty "blessings," the Constitution, which in certain respects makes perhaps the most radical break in all human history with all that has gone before it, nonetheless, in its understanding of the connection between happiness and virtue, aligns itself decisively with traditional moral philosophy and moral theology. By grounding the regime in the doctrine of human equality, proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, it has, as Lincoln said, cleared paths for all, given hope to all, and, by consequence, enterprise and industry to all. As the Virginia Bill of Rights shows, the Framers never conceived the blessings of liberty in nonmoral terms. They never imagined it to encompass the exhibitionism of lesbians, sodomites, abortionists, drug addicts, and pornographers. The people are the source of the authority of the Constitutionâ€”of all lawful authority. And mobs give rise not to free government, but to despotism. The first amendment, in a single sentenceâ€”divided, however, by a semicolonâ€”joins together its civil and religious guarantees. Although it is customary to speak of "civil" before "religious," the first amendment actually reverses this order. This is not accidental. Without the establishment of religious Libertyâ€”without the

AMERICAS FOUNDING RANGER MAKES HISTORY WITH A DUBIOUS ENTERPRISE pdf

removal from the political process of sectarian religious questions—a regime combining majority rule with minority rights is not a feasible enterprise. The problem of democratic constitutionalism was expressed succinctly by Jefferson in his inaugural address. All too will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will to be rightful must be reasonable; that the minority possess their equal rights, which equal law must protect, and to violate would be oppression. It is clear from the foregoing that "rightfulness" and "reasonableness," being restraints upon the will of the majority, are not themselves mere expressions of will. Here Jefferson is not only saying what the Constitution is, but why it is what it is. In truth, the "what" of the Constitution is inseparable from its "why," and the attempt to understand the former without the latter is—all but the simplest cases—vain. To appeal to the conception of "original intent" in interpreting the Constitution—as do Justices Rehnquist and Antonin Scalia and Judge Robert Bork—while denying the ideas of natural justice which formed the "why" of the Constitution, is to go to the uttermost limit of self-contradiction. James Madison, in his essay on "Sovereignty," written near the end of his life, restated the theoretical arguments that had guided both him and Jefferson in their long political careers. The occasion, of course, was his bitter struggle against Nullification—the South Carolina doctrine whose principal author and exponent was John C. Legitimate political authority, according to Madison, always arises from an agreement "compact is the basis of all free government" made between men who are by nature—or originally—equal, none having more authority over another than the other has over him. It is the primordial fact "that all men are created equal" which is the ground both of majority rule and of minority rights. Hence it is that Lincoln would call this proposition "an abstract truth, applicable to all men and all times," and why he would, at Gettysburg, rededicate the nation to it. Sovereignty, then, has its ground in the natural right to rule oneself that every human being possesses. Sovereignty in the political sense—what we ordinarily call sovereignty—arises when men transfer their right to rule themselves to a civil society, which can do for them what they cannot do for themselves. Civil society, according to Madison, is constituted by the unanimous consent of its constituent members. But civil society is ruled by the majority. The majority is the surrogate for that unanimity which brought the polity into being, but which cannot be the continuing basis for the decisions required by governments if they are to answer the purposes for which they are instituted. That the will of the majority should prevail is a "sacred principle" because the authority of the majority is derived from those natural rights with which all men have been equally "endowed by their Creator. The majority must understand that it is acting on behalf of the people as a whole, and hence the minority no less than the majority. And the minority must look upon the majority as governing in the interests of all, however much it may disagree with the particular measures adopted by the majority. We all recognize this when we speak, for example, of the representative from our congressional district as "our" representative whether we voted for him or against him. And we all recognize that the President of the United States is equally the President of every citizen of the United States. Majority and minority are then essentially divided only by the questions of what means ought to be adopted, for the sake of the ends which are common to all. Hence the Declaration of Independence proclaims "that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it. The right to "alter or abolish" belongs to any majority faced with a will external to itself—as in the case of the King and Parliament of Great Britain. But it also belongs to any minority faced with a majority that ceases, as Jefferson says, to be "reasonable," and which passes laws which violate the "equal rights" of their fellow citizens. Madison, in his essay on "Sovereignty," defines the limits of the authority of the majority by reference to whatever might be done rightfully and by unanimity. The qualification of unanimity refers back to the original constitutive principle of the polity. Unanimous consent is, however, the necessary but not the sufficient condition of government that is nondespotic. The community of Jonestown apparently committed suicide by unanimous consent. Unanimity did not make that action reasonable, or even nondespotic—surely not for the hundreds of children who were put to death by their consenting but deluded parents. Rightfulness implies moral understanding, that "rectitude" upon which the "good people" of the colonies relied in submitting their consciences to "the Supreme Judge of the world. For

AMERICAS FOUNDING RANGER MAKES HISTORY WITH A DUBIOUS ENTERPRISE pdf

the rights set forth in the second paragraph of the Declaration of Independence, the rights to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," are not unconditional justifications for idiosyncratic behavior. Slavery was, from the outset, no mere paradox in a land of freedom. It was a contradiction of every right to which the American people had themselves appealed when asserting their own right to nondespotic government. Tocqueville praised the effect of disestablishment in America and called religion the first of our political institutions precisely because of it. By removing theological differences from the political arena, men could worship God freely according to the dictates of their consciences. But however differently they might conceive of the divine attributes, or however different the forms of worship which in their eyes were pleasing to God, there was a common understanding of morality underlying—or transcending—religious differences. This common understanding was strengthened by all the churches, just by the fact that it was not called into question by their theological differences. By strengthening this moral consensus, disestablishment promoted confidence and even friendship among the citizens. By doing so, it promoted a regime in which the rule of the majority might be consistent with the rights of the minority. But the practical achievement of such a regime was a hard one nonetheless. Without the doctrine of disestablishment and religious freedom it would have been impossible. The obstacle to Union that arose over slavery could never have been surmounted had not the bonds of Union been sowed in the idea of religious freedom, for the idea of religious freedom encompasses and promotes moral law independently of any particular dogmas of revealed religion. Equally important, it lays the foundation for the idea of limited government in its full extent, and not only with reference to the question of religion. Why this is so, we shall presently say. First, in attempting to define the nature of its limits, let us take note of the crucial tests in the early years of the Constitution—tests it could never have survived had not the doctrine of religious liberty placed the religious question outside its boundaries. To the best of my knowledge, this was the first time in human history that any such change in the offices of government had ever occurred on the basis of a free popular election. No such election happened in England until well into the nineteenth century. It was not until long after the American Revolution that the King—who could not be constitutionally replaced by any electoral process—ceased to be the executive head of government. Ministers were responsible to the Crown, not to the Parliament. The King secured his majorities in Parliament, not by calling elections, but by manipulating the patronage. That is what Alexander Hamilton had in mind when he said that without corruption the British Constitution was unworkable. And, of course, not until after could there be said to be anything like a popular election even for the House of Commons. During the s in France, in the course of the French Revolution, something like ministerial responsibility to the elected Assembly did occur, anticipating the future course of parliamentary democracy. Unfortunately, the special ceremony for outgoing ministers made it impossible for them to form a loyal opposition or to contest future elections. The election of in the United States was the the first time that the losers gave up their offices peacefully and the winners did not proscribe their defeated opponents by death, imprisonment, loss of property, exile, or even the loss of civil or political rights. Exactly what contested elections were to mean under the new Constitution was an unresolved question until The election of , while hotly contested, returned the party in power to office. The fact that the Constitution of called for each elector to cast two ballots for President—with the vice-presidency going to the runner-up—showed that the Framers did not anticipate the kind of partisan contests that actually developed. When Jefferson and Burr received the same electoral vote in , the Constitution had to be amended so that electors henceforth distinguished their votes for President and Vice President. The Alien and Sedition Acts of revealed profound uncertainties as to what a regime of liberty meant in the face of fierce party contests for control of the government. It cannot be emphasized too strongly, however, that America was forging the principles of modern democracy for all humanity, and doing so with no precedents to guide her. The party contests of the s were the bitterest in American history—more so, even, than those that preceded the Civil War. In part, this was because the very idea of settling such deeply felt differences by free elections was an idea struggling to be born.

AMERICAS FOUNDING RANGER MAKES HISTORY WITH A DUBIOUS ENTERPRISE pdf

8: Jesse Jackson Finds Wall Street Bullish on Diversity | Ashbrook

As to the question of what makes America good or "Great," I believe the difference is made by good people finding the courage to do small things that turn out great. (James Preston Allen is the founding publisher and executive editor of RLnews, where this first appeared.

This unsuccessful and expensive settlement, often referred to as The Lost Colony, made the English crown wary of trying again. Following the precedent set by other companies such as the Moscovy Company and East India Company, the Virginia Company was a joint-stock company, which sold shares. The Virginia Company was formed both to bring profit to its shareholders and to establish an English colony in the New World. The Company, under the direction of its treasurer Sir Thomas Smith, was instructed to colonize land between the 34th and 41st northern parallel. On May 13, 1607, these first settlers selected the site of Jamestown Island as the place to build their fort. In addition to survival, the early colonists had another pressing mission: Although the settlers were disappointed that gold did not wash up on the beach and gems did not grow in the trees, they realized there was great potential for wealth of other kinds in their new home. However, the settlers could not devote as much time as the Virginia Company would have liked to their financial responsibilities. They were too busy trying to survive. Within the three-sided fort erected on the banks of the James, the settlers quickly discovered that they were, first and foremost, employees of the Virginia Company of London, following instructions of the men appointed by the Company to rule them. In exchange, the laborers were armed and received clothes and food from the common store. After seven years, they were to receive land of their own. The gentlemen, who provided their own armor and weapons, were to be paid in land, dividends or additional shares of stock. Initially, the colonists were governed by a president and seven-member council selected by the King. In 1609, the Virginia Company received its Second Charter, which allowed the Company to choose its new governor from amongst its shareholders. Investment boomed as the Company launched an intensive recruitment campaign. Over 10,000 colonists set sail for Virginia between March 1609 and March 1610. When he arrived, he found only a fraction of the colonists had survived the infamous "Starving Time" of 1609-1610. The result was predictable: Many new subscribers reneged payment on their shares, and the Company became entangled in dozens of court cases. On top of these losses, the Company was forced to incur further debt when it sent hundreds more colonists to Virginia. There was little to counter this crushing debt. No gold had been found in Virginia; trading commodities produced by exploitation of the raw materials found in the New World were minimal. Attempts at producing glass, pitch, tar and potash had been barely profitable and, regrettably, such commodities could be had far more cheaply on the other side of the Atlantic. Increasingly bad publicity, political infighting and financial woes led the Virginia Company to organize a massive advertising campaign. The Company plastered street corners with tempting broadsheets, published persuasive articles, and even convinced the clergy to preach of the virtues of supporting colonization. Before the Company was dissolved, it would publish 27 books and pamphlets promoting the Virginia venture. To make shares more marketable, the Virginia Company changed its sales pitch. Instead of promising instant returns and vast profits for investors, the Company exploited patriotic sentiment and national pride. A stockholder was assured that his purchase of shares would help build the might of England, to make her the superpower she deserved to be. The heathen natives would be converted to the proper form of Christianity, the Church of England. People out of work could find employment in the New World. The standard of living would increase across the nation. How could any good, patriotic Englishman resist? The English rose to the bait. The gentry wished to win favor by proving its loyalty to the crown. The growing middle class also saw stock purchasing as a way to better itself. But the news was not all good. Although the population of Jamestown rose, high settler mortality kept profits unstable. The Company was permitted to run a lottery as a fundraising venture. Unfortunately by 1614, the Virginia Company suffered further adversity. The original settlers were owed their land and stock shares; initial investors at home were owed their dividends. The Company was forced to renege on its cash promises, instead

AMERICAS FOUNDING RANGER MAKES HISTORY WITH A DUBIOUS ENTERPRISE pdf

distributing acre lots in payment. The next year, the Company instituted the headright system, a way to bring more settlers to Virginia. Investors and residents were able to acquire land in paying the passage of new settlers. When he became Treasurer of the Company in , he moved forward to populate the colony and earn a protective status for the tobacco crop which had become the cash crop of Virginia. At the same time, he urged colonists to diversify their plantings and thus become less reliant on only one staple. The colonists ignored this advice, to their later dismay. In , the Company was in trouble; unpaid dividends and increased use of lotteries had made future investors wary. Worried Virginians were hardly reassured by the advice of pragmatic Treasurer Sandys, who warned that the Company "cannot wish you to rely on anything but yourselves. King James I forthwith changed the status of Virginia in Virginia was now a royal colony to be administered by a governor appointed by the King. The Virginia Assembly finally received royal approval in and this form of government, with governor and assembly, would oversee the colony of Virginia until , excepting only the years of the English Commonwealth. The Virginia Company of London, so far as achieving its aims as a profitable stockholding company, was a dismal failure. Despite numerous creative and desperate attempts to make Virginia stable and financially successful, the investors never achieved a profit, while the colonists suffered from the factionalism and mismanagement by the administration on the other side of the Atlantic. But other motives for establishing for establishing Virginia were achieved. Spanish colonial enterprise in the New World was challenged. Bibliography Bemiss, Samuel M. Dissolution of the Virginia Company. Oxford University Press, University Press of Virginia, The Records of the Virginia Company of London. Governmental Printing Office, History of the Virginia Company of London. Researched and written by.

AMERICAS FOUNDING RANGER MAKES HISTORY WITH A DUBIOUS ENTERPRISE pdf

9: Is America's Militia Movement on the Rise? | The Nation

The United States is a founding member of the United Nations, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Organization of American States (OAS), and other international organizations. The United States is a highly developed country, with the world's largest economy by nominal GDP and second-largest economy by PPP, accounting for approximately a

Ready to fight back? Sign up for Take Action Now and get three actions in your inbox every week. You can read our Privacy Policy here. Thank you for signing up. For more from The Nation, check out our latest issue. Support Progressive Journalism The Nation is reader supported: Travel With The Nation Be the first to hear about Nation Travels destinations, and explore the world with kindred spirits. Sign up for our Wine Club today. Did you know you can support The Nation by drinking wine? You may have seen it on The Colbert Report. On September 6th it gathered at a twenty-acre plot it had already purchased as a starter base-camp, according to county records. A couple dozen or more militia-types are thought to have traveled off the main highways and up the unpaved logging roads for close-quarters battle training and a self-styled patriot convention. They housed themselves in tents and RVs. Whether or not the Citadel is built, the gathering itself is important: Militias in the Age of Obama Many book-length accounts of the militia movement of the s have concluded that it began with a few key meetings, a half-dozen principal personalities and three decisive events. These last^{two} FBI and ATF imbroglios at Weaver Mountain and Waco, and the passage of the Brady Bill, a minimalist piece of gun control legislation^{convinced} Christian patriots and white supremacists that the government was planning to kill them or take their guns away. Men such as John Trochmann from the Militia of Montana reported on at the time by Marc Cooper for The Nation and Mark Koernke from Michigan traveled the country promoting the militia model, and helped knit the various local and state militia groups into a movement. One particularly good salesman, Bo Gritz, traded on his service in Vietnam and chest full of military medals to sell his own package of survivalist trainings. The movement disappeared as law enforcement officials cracked down in the wake the Oklahoma City bombing. In , when the FBI peacefully closed down an encampment occupied by Montana Freemen, who had been cheating their neighbors and other patriots with funny money deals, they scored a significant publicity victory. Local militias continued to exist, but in a much reduced state. After the election of President Obama, small local militias began popping up again, as the Southern Poverty Law Center and others have documented. SPLC counted 1, active patriot groups in , many of them militias. One militia at a Georgia military base has allegedly already left two dead. In Minnesota, a militia plot allegedly included plans to bomb the National Guard armory. In Pennsylvania, a police chief created a militia and then posted two videos of himself shooting a string of weapons while yelling a string of vulgarities at Democratic Party political figures. A new generation of local survivalists is preparing for a doomsday they feel is certain to come. They do not yet constitute a movement, however. A Public Religion Research Institute poll released that January found that 55 percent of Tea Party members supported the right to carry their guns into church. During this period of right-wing revival, in the political space created by the Tea Parties and the militias, a tendency known as the Threepers emerged into public view on March 19, , when one of its principal leaders, Alabamian Mike Vanderboegh, declared on his blog: THIS is your time. At least 10 Democratic lawmakers reported death threats, incidents of harassment or vandalism at their offices over the past week, and the FBI and Capitol Police are offering lawmakers increased protection. Threepers are so named because of their belief that only 3 percent of the colonial American population served in the militias that ousted British rule and established the United States of America. They used the Roman numeral III as their symbol. And Vanderboegh claimed that Kerodin was a conman. But Kerodin deliberately aimed his message at a smaller, still inchoate grouping. He explained his reasoning in a December 29, , blog post: So, let us not be too hard on our Tea Party allies[!]. We will need safe houses, medical attention, food, water, ammo, and all the other logistical support offered by our allies. He was convicted on a weapons charge and a felony for the scam and served about two years in prison, and thus is

AMERICAS FOUNDING RANGER MAKES HISTORY WITH A DUBIOUS ENTERPRISE pdf

prohibited from owning or possessing a weapon. Despite not being allowed to handle a weapon, he has emerged as a Threeper leader by dint of his aggressive web presence and the sheer volume of his energy. He wrote two books on the constitution and militia activities. Now he is making a deliberate attempt to knit together the geographically disparate sections of the Threeper phenomenon into a more powerful force. Inside the Internet-reliant world of militias and survivalists, his maxim represented a breakthrough. It was attended by a small number of Threepers who had been blogging and communicating on the Internet, but had not yet met. They spent their time that day touring the park sites and talking informally, according to blogs posted after the get-together. These likely have been a source of income for the Kerodins, as they require that at least eight people attend. These combat trainings have also turned into a useful network-building operation, bringing Kerodin into personal contact with a constituency of possible followers, and in the process transforming him from simply another ambitious far-right blogger into a militiaman with stature and standing. We met people who, if they call, we will come. This also happened recently in Illinois. This can happen for you, too, if you decide to go to a Patriot event and shake hands with like-minded people, look into their eyes, break bread together. Patriot bloggers then spread the message that he is not a scammer, as some have claimed, but a genuine patriot making a real contribution to the cause. The Citadel The concept for the Citadel is only a little over a year old. In an October 11, , blog, Holly described her meeting with Idaho zoning officials: It was to be a walled city, with an outer wall and inner walls. Entry and exit are through one main gate. Three different neighborhoods are shown, along with schools, a town center, farmers market and a firearms museum. A price calculator on the website is supposed to enable prospective buyers to determine housing costs based on square footage, the size of the lot and whether the place was to be built inside the walls or outside. He also applied for and received his Federal Firearms License, and did some work customizing weapons also. After getting divorced, however, Miller closed up the motorcycle parts business and on June 30, , filed the necessary paperwork. Since that time he has written publicly about taking orders and buying equipment and materials. Weapons prices are on a steep rise right now, and there is little doubt that Miller will be able to easily sell every rifle he produces. After the September gathering in Idaho, Miller wrote in a blog post that he will start touring the pre-Christmas gun-show circuit, selling weapons and spreading the Threeper militia idea. They are building a militia movement the old-fashioned way, through personal contact and combat training. The future of the Citadel cannot be fully known at this point. It is also not certain that building contractors, craftsmen and entrepreneurs will move to a walled city, and unclear whether county and state zoning officials and regulators will give the necessary permits. What is certain, however, is that Kerodin and his fellow militiamen are building a dangerous movement of zealots, with appeals laced with predictions of violence. The gun-manufacturing operation at the center of this movement is a development without precedent in the post-World War II era. The possibility of future violence rises in direct proportion to the proliferation of weapons. For Reprints and Permissions, click here.

AMERICAS FOUNDING RANGER MAKES HISTORY WITH A DUBIOUS ENTERPRISE pdf

Players handbook 2 4e The Complete Guide to Choosing Child Care Eastern approaches to Byzantium Benign Follicular Neoplasms with Nongerminative Cellular Differentiation Afterword: making queer familia. Complete review guide for state national examinations in therapeutic massage bodywork Machine Head Burn My Eyes* The Heart of a Cult Distinguished Doctors and Miraculous Remedies Helpful hints for positive parenting Tortoise ontology Men, women, and other anticlimaxes Ambition, an uneasy path Against Two Letters Of The Pelagians The Sleepytime Ponies Trick a Trickster Covenant in Christendom Installing Windows Vista The complete Alaskan Malamute Index, scientific names Better place to live The american pageant 16th ap edition The Elusive Embrace The theory of culture-specific total quality management Tourism, culture, and identity. In memoriam: Hon. Thomas White Precision nirvana Family of Ali and Rakip Kraja Directory of Social Research Organisations in the United Kingdom Basic Composition The Pyruvate Phenomenon Middle childhood: growth and development Elements of power electronics krein solution manual Red Hot Chili Peppers Stadium Arcadium On Frenchmans bay. Boracay, Siquijor, Camiguin and Malapascua Richard L. Andrews, administrator of M. H. Battle, deceased. The four dimensions of a perfect applicant Mathematical sociology Samavaya Foundation of Nyava Valesika Philosophy The Gallant Lord Ives