



hello my name is gary

I am a graphic designer actively looking for new opportunities in design. I completed my BA (hons) in Graphic design in 2009 at the University of Cumbria. The past year I have been gaining design experience. I am constantly curious and on the look out for design and art, that can inspire me, frequently looking at design blogs. I love opportunities and strive to gain experience and learn new things from them.

interests

Branding, Editorial design, Art, photography (Digital SLR), digital illustrations, web design, movies, computer games, blogging.

skills

Adobe Illustrator
Adobe InDesign
Adobe Photoshop
Quark Express
Dreamweaver (Basic)
Digital SLR photography

contact

info@gmayesdesign.co.uk
07547 070 109

www.gmayesdesign.co.uk
gmayesdesign.co.uk/blog

NORTH BY NORTHWEST

Roger O. Thornhill (Cary Grant) is a slick business man, who is mistakenly taken for an american spy named George Kaplan. Roger is then kidnapped by foreign spy named Vandamm (James Mason) and his associate Leonard (Martin Landau). After numerous attempts to convince Vandamm that he is not the man they are looking for, an attempt is made on Roger's life, but he manages to escape! Frustrated, Vandamm manages to frame Roger for the murder of a United Nations official.

Roger is now on the run from Vandamm, his associates and from the local police! Roger escapes on to The 20th Century Limited and meets up with a very lovely woman named Eve (Eva Marie Saint). Roger and Eve carry on a love affair, but Eve is not all she appears to be.

As Roger becomes more involved within the chase, he learns more about Vandamm's and the American government's operations. Will Roger be able to prove his innocence to the police and uncover the secret operations behind Vandamm and his organization?

OTHER TITLES:

NORTH BY NORTHWEST
THE USUAL SUSPECTS
MEMENTO
SE7EN
TAXI DRIVER
GOODFELLAS
THE EXORCIST
PERFORMANCE
28 DAYS LATER
SECRET AND LIES

OTHER SERIES:

SCREENPLAYS
COLLECTED SCREENPLAYS
DIRECTORS ON DIRECTING
TECHNIQUE
FILM BOOKS FILM HISTORY

www.faber.co.uk

www.faberfinds.co.uk

£18.00 GBP \$25.00 U.S.

ISBN 0 - 571 - 20184 - N



5 034938 900779 >

© 2009 FABER FILMS

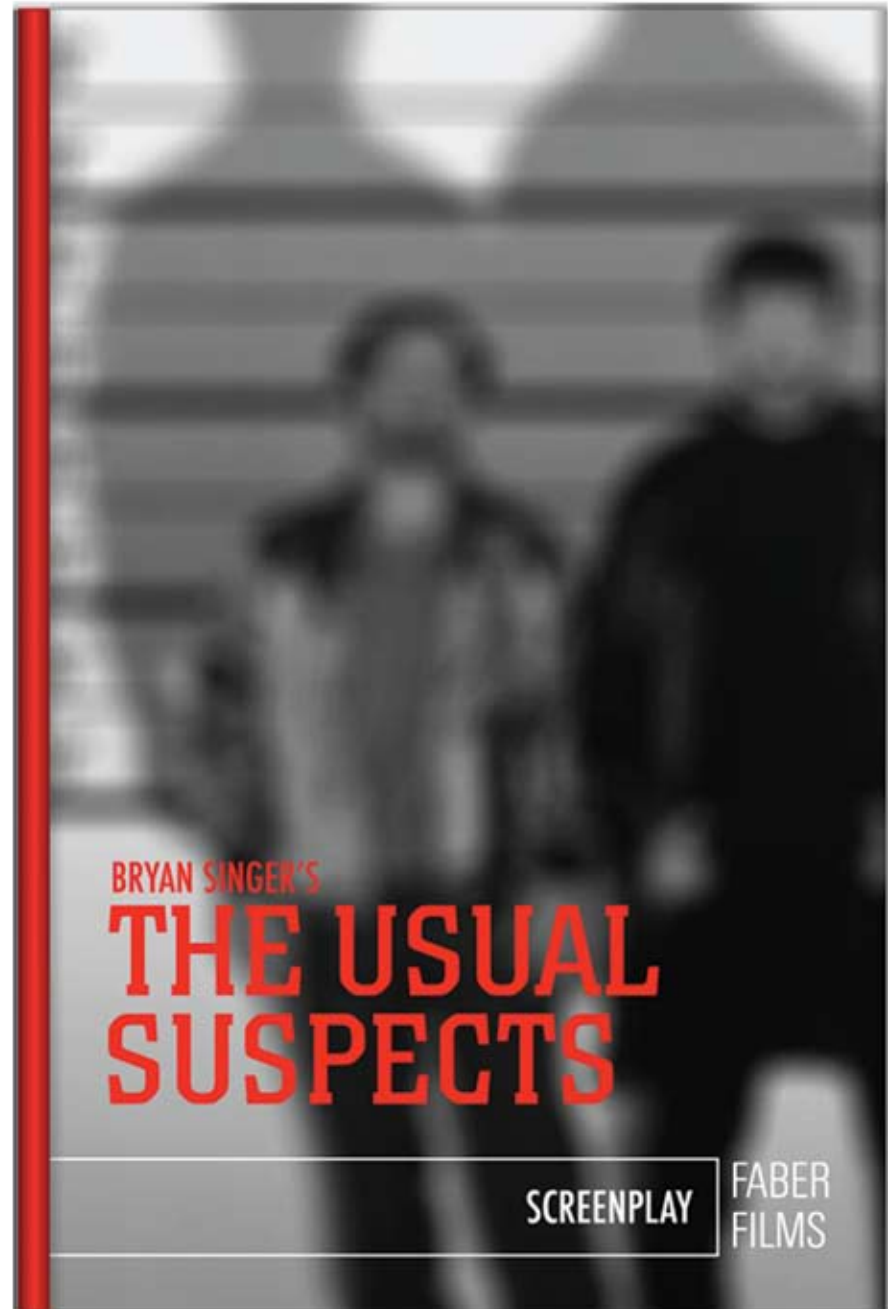
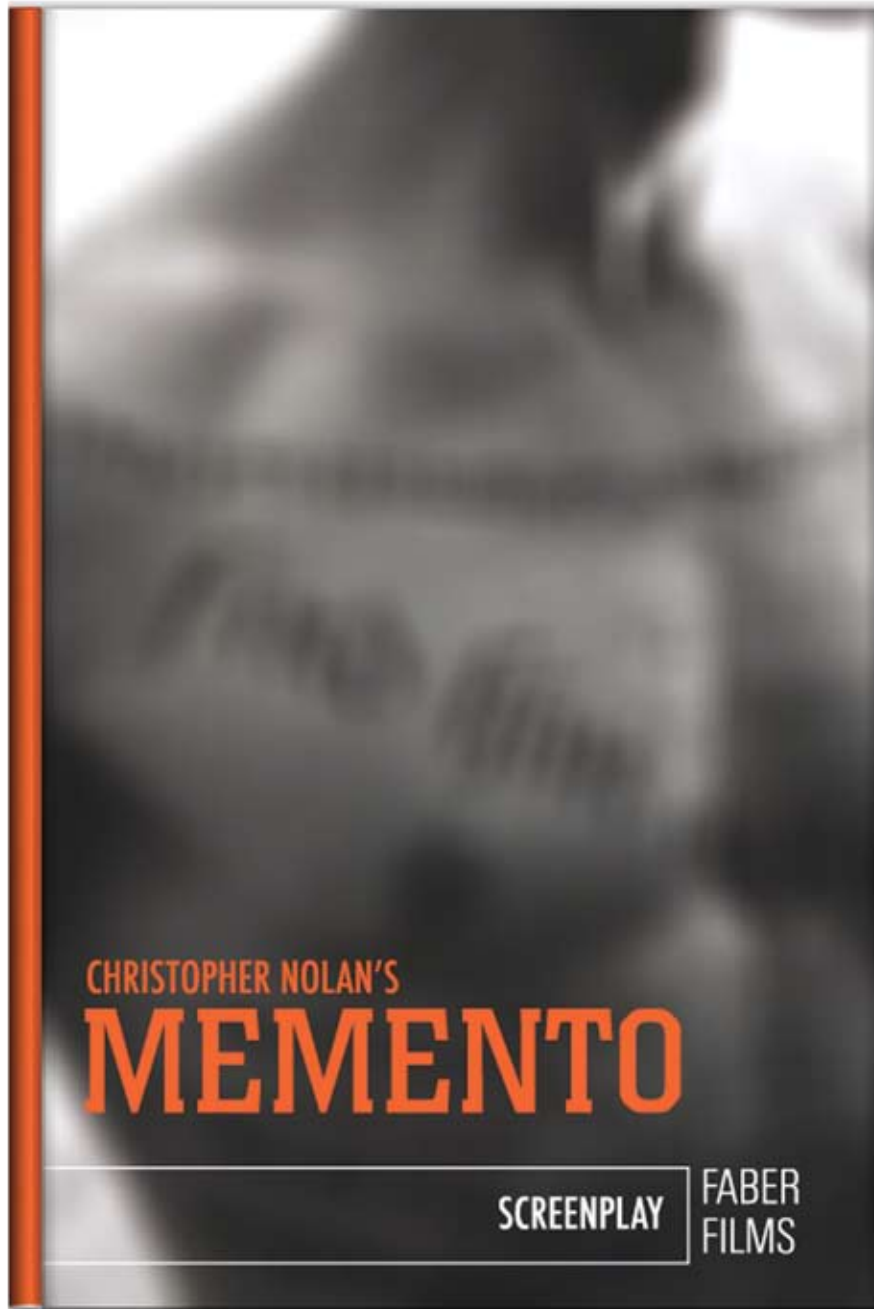


SCREENPLAY
FABER FILMS

ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S
**NORTH BY
NORTHWEST**

SCREENPLAY

FABER
FILMS



SUPPLY & DEMAND [2]

Image: UK wood grain texture.



UK
CONSUMES 50
MILLION CUBIC
METERS OF WOOD
PRODUCTS.

SUPPLY & DEMAND

The traditional style of playing the Basque xylophon txalaparta involves hitting the right knots to obtain different tones.

Heartwood is wood that has died and become resistant to decay as a result of genetically programmed processes. It appears in a cross-section as a discolored circle, following annual rings in shape. Heartwood is usually much darker than living wood, and forms with age. Many woody plants do not form heartwood, but other processes, such as decay, can discolor wood in similar ways, leading to confusion. Some uncertainty still exists as to whether heartwood is truly dead, as it can still chemically react to decay organisms, but only once. The traditional style of playing the Basque xylophon txalaparta involves hitting the right knots to obtain different tones. growing tissues, and has a support function, enabling plants to reach large sizes. Wood may also refer to other plant materials and tissues with comparable properties. People have used wood for millennia for many purposes, primarily as a construction material, for making tools, weapons, furniture, packaging, artworks, paper, and as a fuel. Wood can be dated to make inferences about when a wooden object was created and the climate at that time.

wood around which the roughly parallel fibres (grain) of the rest of the "flows" (parts and regions) limbs often die, but may persist for a time, sometimes years. Subsequent layers of growth of the attaching stem are no longer intimately joined with the dead limb, but are grown around it. Hence, dead branches produce knots which are not attached, and likely to drop out after the tree has been sawn into boards. In grading lumber and structural timber, knots are classified according to their form, size, soundness, and the firmness with which they are held in place. This firmness is affected by, among other factors, the length of time for which the branch was dead.

People have used wood for millennia for many purposes, primarily as a construction material, for making tools, weapons, furniture, packaging, artworks, paper, and as a fuel. Wood can be dated to make inferences about when a wooden object was created and the climate at that time. A tree increases in diameter by the formation, between the old wood and the inner bark, of new woody layers which envelop the entire stem, living branches, and roots. Where there are clear seasons, this can happen in a discrete pattern, leading to what is known as growth rings, as can be seen on the end of a log. If these seasons are annual these growth rings are annual rings. Where there is no seasonal difference growth rings are likely to be indistinct or absent.

Plank, a knot will appear as a roughly circular "solid" (usually darker) piece of wood around which the roughly parallel fibres (grain) of the rest of the "flows" (parts and regions) limbs often die, but may persist for a time, sometimes years. Subsequent layers of growth of the attaching stem are no longer intimately joined with the dead limb, but are grown around it. Hence, dead branches produce knots which are not attached, and likely to drop out after the tree has been sawn into boards. In grading lumber and structural timber, knots are classified according to their form, size, soundness, and the firmness with which they are held in place. This firmness is affected by, among other factors, the length of time for which the branch was dead.

plank, a knot will appear as a roughly circular "solid" (usually darker) piece of

Wood is hard, fibrous, lignified structural tissue produced as secondary xylem in the stems of woody plants, notably trees but also shrubs. In a living tree it conducts water and nutrients to the leaves and other growing tissues, and has a support function, enabling plants to reach large sizes. Wood may also refer to other plant materials and tissues with comparable properties.

People have used wood for millennia for many purposes, primarily as a construction material, for making tools, weapons, furniture, packaging, artworks, paper, and as a fuel. Wood can be dated to make inferences about when a wooden object was created and the climate at that time. A tree increases in diameter by the formation, between the old wood and the inner bark, of new woody layers which envelop the entire stem, living branches, and roots. Where there are clear seasons, this can happen in a discrete pattern, leading to what is known as growth rings, as can be seen on the end of a log. If these seasons are annual these growth rings are annual rings. Where there is no seasonal difference growth rings are likely to be indistinct or absent.

plank, a knot will appear as a roughly circular "solid" (usually darker) piece of wood around which the roughly parallel fibres (grain) of the rest of the "flows" (parts and regions) limbs often die, but may persist for a time, sometimes years. Subsequent layers of growth of the attaching stem are no longer intimately joined with the dead limb, but are grown around it. Hence, dead branches produce knots which are not attached, and likely to drop out after the tree has been sawn into boards. In grading lumber and structural timber, knots are classified according to their form, size, soundness, and the firmness with which they are held in place. This firmness is affected by, among other factors, the length of time for which the branch was dead.

"85% Is imported annually to Uk which is one of the largest EU markets for forest products."

SUPPLY & DEMAND [3]

ENERGY EFFICIENCY [6]

image: skyscraper
glass and metal,
graph showing how
many times other
materials are less
energy efficient
than wood.



ENERGY EFFICIENCY

The traditional style of playing the Basque xylophon *talaparta* involves hitting the right knots to obtain tones. If there is a season check in the knot, as is often the case, it will it. Sound knots which occur in the central portion one-fourth the height of the beam from either edge are not serious defect. They are held in place. The firmness is affected by, among other factors, the length of time for which the branch was dead while the attaching stem continued to grow. modulus of rupture of beams. The breaking strength is very susceptible to defects. Sound knots do not weaken wood when subject to compression parallel to the grain. Heartwood is wood that has died and become resistant to decay as a result of genetically programmed processes. It appears in a cross-section as a discolored circle, following annual rings in shape. Heartwood is usually much darker than living wood, and forms with age. Many woody plants do not form heartwood, but other processes, such as decay, can discolor wood in similar ways, leading to

A knot will appear as a roughly circular "solid" (usually darker) piece of wood around which the roughly parallel fibres (grain) of the rest of the "flows" (parts and joints) limbs which envelop the entire stem, living branches, and roots. Where there are clear seasons, this can happen in a discrete pattern, leading to what is known as growth rings, as can be seen on the end of a log. If these seasons are annual these growth rings are annual rings. Where there is no seasonal difference growth rings are likely to be indistinct or absent.

People have used wood for millennia for many purposes, primarily as a construction material, for making tools, weapons, furniture, packaging, artwork, paper, and as a fuel. Wood can be dated to make inferences about when a wooden object was created and the climate at that time.

A tree increases in diameter by the formation, between the old wood and the inner bark, of new woody layers which envelop the entire stem, living branches, and roots. Where there are clear seasons, this can happen in a discrete pattern, leading to what is known as growth rings, as can be seen on the end of a log. If these seasons are annual these growth rings are annual rings. Where there is no seasonal difference growth rings are likely to be indistinct or absent.

A knot will appear as a roughly circular "solid" (usually darker) piece of wood around which the roughly parallel fibres (grain) of the rest of the "flows" (parts and joints) limbs often die, but may persist for a time, sometimes years. Subsequent layers of growth of the attaching stem are no longer intimately joined with the. A tree increases in diameter by the formation, between the old wood and the inner bark, of new woody layers which envelop the entire stem, living branches, and roots. Where there are clear seasons, this can happen in a discrete pattern, leading to what is known as growth rings, as can be seen

On the end of a log. If these seasons are annual these growth rings are annual rings. Where there is no seasonal difference growth rings are likely to be indistinct or absent. persist for a time, sometimes years. Subsequent layers of growth of the attaching stem are no longer intimately joined with the. A tree increases in diameter by the formation, between the old wood and the inner bark, of new woody layers which envelop the entire stem, living branches, and roots. Where there are clear seasons, this can happen in a discrete pattern, leading to what is known as growth rings, as can be seen on the end of a log. If these seasons are annual these growth rings are annual rings.

"Wood products make up 47% of all industrial raw materials manufactured in the United States, yet consume only 4% of the total energy needed to manufacture all industrial raw materials."

ENERGY EFFICIENCY [7]





MR G Cunningham
55 Square House Road
DARLINGTON
DL2 6NH

16 May 2008

Dear Glen,

Consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur.

Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum. Orem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut eoluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud.

Dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniamp quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Lduis aute irure dolor reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in lore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud.

Yours Faithfully

Howard B Ward
Branch Manager

LONGHORN DARLINGTON Telephone 01325 484894
www.longhorn.co.uk sales@longhorn.co.uk
LONGHORN HEADOFFICE CROWN STREET CARLISLE CA2 5AB
Telephone 01539 734311 VAT Reg. No. 3330 4352 Company No.1430201

