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Chapter 1 : Assassination of John F. Kennedy - Wikipedia

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Assassination Background President John F. Kennedy decided to travel to Texas to smooth over frictions in the Democratic Party between liberals Ralph Yarborough and Don Yarborough no relation and conservative John Connally. Polaroid photo by Mary Moorman taken a fraction of a second after the fatal shot detail. Secret Service Special Agent Clint Hill shields the occupants of the Presidential limousine moments after the fatal shots. Witness Howard Brennan sitting in the identical spot across from the Texas School Book Depository four months after the assassination. Circle "A" indicates where he saw Oswald fire a rifle at the motorcade. The assassination site on Elm Street in A white arrow indicates the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository, and the white arrow on Elm Street is the spot where Kennedy was struck in the head. The structure to the right of the depository is the Dal-Tex Building. The itinerary was designed to serve as a meandering mile km route between the two places, and the motorcade vehicles could be driven slowly within the allotted time. Special Agent Winston G. Sorrels, Special Agent in charge of the Dallas office, were the most active in planning the actual motorcade route. On November 14, both men attended a meeting at Love Field and drove over the route that Sorrels believed was best suited for the motorcade. For the return trip, the agents selected a more direct route, which was approximately four miles, or 6. The planned route to the Trade Mart was widely reported in Dallas newspapers several days before the event, for the benefit of people who wished to view the motorcade. The Main Street section of the route precluded a direct turn onto the Fort Worth Turnpike exit which served also as the Stemmons Freeway exit , which was the route to the Trade Mart, as this exit was only accessible from Elm Street. Therefore, the planned motorcade route included a short one-block turn at the end of the downtown segment of Main Street, onto Houston Street for one block northward, before turning again west onto Elm, that way they could proceed through Dealey Plaza before exiting Elm onto the Stemmons Freeway. Nellie Connally, the First Lady of Texas, turned around to the President, who was sitting behind her, and commented, "Mr. Suddenly, shots were fired at President Kennedy as his motorcade continued down Elm Street. Many bystanders later said that they heard what they first thought to either be a firecracker or the backfire of one of the vehicles shortly after the President had begun waving. Kennedy all turned abruptly from looking to their left to looking to their right, between Zapruder film frames and Connally testified that he immediately recognized the sound as that of a high-powered rifle, then he turned his head and torso rightward, attempting to see President Kennedy behind him. Governor Connally testified he could not see the President, so he then started to turn forward again turning from his right to his left. The governor also testified that when his head was facing about 20 degrees left of center, [27] he was hit in his upper right back by a bullet that he did not hear get fired. The doctor who operated on Connally measured his head at the time he was hit as having turned 27 degrees left of center. Connally testified that just after hearing a loud, frightening noise that came from somewhere behind her and to her right, she turned toward President Kennedy and saw him raise up his arms and elbows, with his hands in front of his face and throat. She then heard another gunshot and then Governor Connally yelling. According to the Warren Commission [34] and the House Select Committee on Assassinations, [35] Kennedy was waving to the crowds on his right with his right arm upraised on the side of the limo when a shot entered his upper back, penetrated his neck and slightly damaged a spinal vertebra and the top of his right lung. The bullet exited his throat nearly centerline just beneath his larynx and nicked the left side of his suit tie knot. He raised his elbows and clenched his fists in front of his face and neck, then leaned forward and left. Kennedy, facing him, then put her arms around him in concern. The bullet created an oval-shaped entry wound, impacted and destroyed four inches of his right fifth rib, and exited his chest just below his right nipple. This created a two-and-a-half inch

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oval-shaped air-sucking chest wound. That same bullet then entered his arm just above his right wrist and cleanly shattered his right radius bone into eight pieces. The bullet exited just below the wrist at the inner side of his right palm and finally lodged in his left inner thigh. The Commission made no conclusion as to whether this was the second or third bullet fired. The presidential limousine then passed in front of the John Neely Bryan north pergola concrete structure. The two investigative committees concluded that the second shot to hit the president entered the rear of his head the House Select Committee placed the entry wound four inches higher than the Warren Commission placed it and passed in fragments through his skull; this created a large, "roughly ovular" [sic] hole on the rear, right side of the head. Hill testified that he heard one shot, then, as documented in other films and concurrent with Zapruder frame , he jumped off into Elm Street and ran forward to try to get on the limousine and protect the President; Hill testified to the Warren Commission that after he jumped into Elm Street, he heard two more shots. Kennedy returned to her seat, and he clung to the car as it exited Dealey Plaza and accelerated, speeding to Parkland Memorial Hospital. Kennedy crawled back into her limousine seat, both Governor Connally and Mrs. Connally heard her repeatedly say, "They have killed my husband. I have his brains in my hand. I love you, Jack. Doctors later stated that after the Governor was shot, his wife pulled him onto her lap, and the resulting posture helped close his front chest wound, which was causing air to be sucked directly into his chest around his collapsed right lung. James Tague was a spectator and witness to the assassination. When Tague pointed to where he had been standing, the police officer noticed a bullet smear on a nearby curb. When the Commission counsel pressed him to be more specific, Tague testified that he was wounded by the second shot. The presidential limousine passed by the grassy knoll to the north of Elm Street at the time of the fatal head shot. As the motorcade left Dealey Plaza, police officers and spectators ran up the grassy hill and from the triple underpass, to the area behind a five-foot 1. No sniper was found there. Holland, who had been watching the motorcade on the triple underpass, testified that "immediately" after the shots were fired, he saw a puff of smoke arising from the trees right by the stockade fence and then ran around the corner where the overpass joined the fence, but did not see anyone running from that area. That included a middle-aged man and a younger man, standing 10 to 15 feet 3. At the time of the shooting, he saw "something out of the ordinary, a sort of milling around", which he could not identify. Bowers testified that one or both of the men were still there when motorcycle officer Clyde Haygood ran up the grassy knoll to the back of the fence. He said he had seen the same man looking out the window minutes earlier. Most witnesses recalled that the second and third shots were bunched together. According to witness Helen Markam, Tippit had spotted Oswald walking along a sidewalk in the residential neighborhood of Oak Cliff , [65] three miles from Dealey Plaza. Officer Tippit had earlier received a radio message that gave a description of the suspect being sought in the assassination, and he called Oswald over to the patrol car. Markam testified that after an exchange of words, Tippit got out of his car and Oswald shot him four times. Oswald was next seen by shoe store manager Johnny Brewer "ducking into" the entrance alcove of his store. Suspicious of this activity, Brewer watched Oswald continue up the street and slip into the nearby Texas Theatre without paying. McDonald, who was one of the arresting officers, Oswald resisted arrest and was attempting to draw his pistol when he was struck and forcibly restrained by the police. Two days after the assassination, as he was being escorted to a car in the basement of Dallas Police Headquarters for the transfer from the city jail to the county jail, Oswald was fatally shot by Dallas nightclub owner Jack Ruby. The incident was broadcast live on American television at CST on Sunday, November Earl Rose at 2: The stated cause of death in the autopsy report was "hemorrhage secondary to gunshot wound of the chest". Kennedy the discomfiture of coming back to trial. Hidell" and delivered to a post office in Dallas where Oswald had rented a post-office box. Johnson being sworn in as U. Jacqueline right , still in her blood-soaked clothes not visible in picture , looks on. The President was pronounced dead at 1: His casket was then loaded onto Air Force One through the rear door, where it remained at the rear of the passenger compartment in place of a removed row of seats. The choice of autopsy hospital in the Washington, D. Kennedy, on the basis that John F. Kennedy had been a naval officer during World War II. State funeral of John F. Kennedy The state funeral took place in

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Washington, D. Recordings of the assassination No radio or television stations broadcast the assassination live. Members of the media who were with the motorcade were riding at the rear of the procession. The Dallas police were recording their radio transmissions over two individual channels. This famous film footage was taken by garment manufacturer and amateur cameraman Abraham Zapruder , and became known as the Zapruder film. Frame enlargements from the Zapruder film were published by Life magazine shortly after the assassination. The footage was first shown publicly as a film at the trial of Clay Shaw in , and on television in Amateur movies taken by Orville Nix , Marie Muchmore shown on television in New York on November 26, , [] [] [] and photographer Charles Bronson captured the fatal shot, although at a greater distance than Zapruder did. Other motion picture films were taken in Dealey Plaza at or around the time of the shooting by Robert Hughes, F. Ike Altgens was the lone professional photographer in Dealey Plaza who was not in the press cars; he was a photo editor for the Associated Press in Dallas. An unidentified woman, nicknamed by researchers as the Babushka Lady , might have been filming the Presidential motorcade during the assassination. She was seen apparently doing so on film and in photographs taken by the others. Previously unknown color footage filmed on the assassination day by George Jefferies was released on February 19, , by the Sixth Floor Museum. Official investigations Dallas Police After the Dallas Police arrested Oswald and collected physical evidence at the crime scenes, they held Oswald at their headquarters for interrogation. All afternoon, they asked Oswald about the Tippit shooting and the assassination of the President. Representatives of other law enforcement agencies were also present, including the FBI and the Secret Service, and occasionally participated in the questioning. When confronted with evidence that he could not explain, he resorted to statements that were found to be false. The FBI report claimed that the first shot hit President Kennedy, the second shot hit Governor Connally, and the third shot hit President Kennedy in the head, killing him. In contrast, the Warren Commission concluded that one of the three shots missed, one of the shots hit President Kennedy and then struck Governor Connally, and a third shot struck President Kennedy in the head, killing him. Warren Commission Main article: The Clark Panel determined that President Kennedy was struck by two bullets fired from above and behind him, one of which traversed the base of the neck on the right side without striking bone and the other of which entered the skull from behind and destroyed its upper right side.

Chapter 2 : Grimm (TV Series " - Cast - IMDb

Kerr-Atkins scores improved for 18 months after injury and were then stable to the trial endpoint at two years for the full population as well as for subgroups with type 2 fractures and with type 3 and 4 fractures according to Sanders classification (fig 2 2).

William Cook, William C. Weaks, While there remains nothing but odd papers of a miscellaneous nature on file to testify to the past, a circuit court in some form or other existed in Stewart County as early as or ; yet nothing as to the names of the officers of proceedings of such court can be learned at this late date. The first session of the circuit court held of which there remains a record, was begun and held at the court house in Dover, on Monday, March 23, , which was presided over by the Hon. Bramblett, he holding the court in interchange with the regular judge, Hon. Williams was the clerk, and Henry L. Atkins sheriff of the court at that time. The circuit court convened for the first time after its reorganization provided for by the "new" constitution of on Monday, March 14, , with Hon. Martin on the bench, William K. Turner, solicitor, Philander Priestly, clerk, and Henry L. During , James Dunn was sent to jail for 30 days on a charge of petit larceny, and on charges of grand larceny Nasslett Dougherty and Martin Armington were sent to the penitentiary for one and three years respectively. In Willie Sills was tried on the charge of kidnapping a woman of color, but was acquitted. James Sampson was convicted of malicious stabbing and sent to the penitentiary for three years. Perry got twelve years for committing a rape, and for stealing a horse William H. Randolph was given four years. In William Merrill was sent to the penitentiary for three years on a charge of grand larceny. Martin Armington was given eight years imprisonment in for horse stealing, while in Seth Sears was sent to keep him company for two years on a charge of grand larceny. In , a celebrated libel suit was tried, the parties to the suit being Daniel McAuley and wife against Roderick McAuley. In Andrew and John Hutchison were fined 45 each for playing cards with a negro, and J. Carney was convicted of murder and imprisoned for fifteen years; Angus Sandier got ten years for grand larceny. In and Green Manning was given five years for robbery. In William Page and Crit Jackson were acquitted of the murder of Field Downs, and in Ben Carter colored was sent to the penitentiary for three years on charge of perjury, and Robert Blair sent for ten years upon conviction of murder; J. Glasgow was acquitted of the murder of Peter Gray in , and in the following year J. In Louis Malone was convicted of grand larceny and imprisoned for three years, and the following year Adaline Stone colored and Chip Ellison alias Woods colored were sent to the penitentiary for two and three years respectively on charges of murder; for killing a child Nathan Bachelor was condemned in , but an appeal to the supreme court being granted, he married the prosecuting witness the mother of the child before the cause came up for trial, and thereby secured an acquittal. The murder was committed to secure a large amount of money the victim was supposed to have on his person, he having announced in the hearing of the negroes that he was then on his way to Dover to receive considerable money. On his way home the Negroes waylaid him, and cut his head off with and ax, and for the crime secured but 10 cents in money, that being all the murdered man had in his pockets. The negroes were suspected and were arrested while wearing clothing they took from the murdered man. A mob took Wilson from the jail and lynched him, while Mockbee was tried, convicted, and executed at Dover for his part of the crime. In Robert Mockbee was convicted of infanticide and sentenced to be hung, but secured a new hearing and was imprisoned in the penitentiary for seventeen years. Mohr and George Cherry were sent to the penitentiary for five and one years respectively, for larceny, and in Alfred Hash, Mary Woods, George Baker, Nelson Bookman, John Haley, James Barker, and Wesley were given terms of imprisonment in the penitentiary for five and one years respectively, for larceny, and in , Alfred Hash, Mary Woods, George Baker, Nelson Bookman, John Haley, James Barker, and Wesley were given terms of imprisonment in the penitentiary for committing larceny. Collins for larcenies, were given terms of imprisonment, and in F. In John Smith was acquitted of the murder of F. Roder, the jury justifying the act. Forsette was killed by Lumsford, and he in turn was killed by some one of the attacking party. The slave

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made his escape, and Lee was afterward tried for the killing of Lumsford and acquitted. In James Daugherty killed a negro in Dover, and escaped the officers. In , George Washington colored killed a white man named John Fagan, and was taken from jail by a mob and hanged about half a mile from Calson Bluff. Burgett shot his wife and step-daughter, Maggie Yates and then committed suicide at Dover. Cook killed Cynthia Glasgow, the wife of his neighbor, in , and was mobbed a few days afterward. The judges who have presided over the circuit court since are as follows Mortimer H.

Chapter 3 : The Colours Of Horse Racing: Queensland Derby

Methods. SHARP-P was a single-blinded pilot randomized controlled trial that involved the delivery of a cognitive training intervention and/or a physical training intervention in a 2 × 2 factorial design.

Published online Jul This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. Abstract Objective To investigate whether surgery by open reduction and internal fixation provides benefit compared with non-operative treatment for displaced, intra-articular calcaneal fractures. Design Pragmatic, multicentre, two arm, parallel group, assessor blinded randomised controlled trial UK Heel Fracture Trial. Setting 22 tertiary referral hospitals, United Kingdom. Main outcome measures The primary outcome measure was patient reported Kerr-Atkins score for pain and function scale, being the best possible score at two years after injury. Secondary outcomes were complications; hindfoot pain and function American Orthopaedic Foot and Ankle Society score; general health SF; quality of life EQ-5D; clinical examination; walking speed; and gait symmetry. Analysis was by intention to treat. There was no significant difference in the primary outcome mean Kerr-Atkins score. Complications and reoperations were more common in those who received operative care estimated odds ratio 7. Conclusions Operative treatment compared with non-operative care showed no symptomatic or functional advantage after two years in patients with typical displaced intra-articular fractures of the calcaneus, and the risk of complications was higher after surgery. Based on these findings, operative treatment by open reduction and internal fixation is not recommended for these fractures. These more serious injuries usually occur after a fall from a height, often from scaffolding or a ladder, or as a result of a road traffic incident. In the United Kingdom, 2 and 17 in the United States, 3 were admitted to hospital with these serious injuries, typically with an inpatient stay of more than a week. The incidence is even higher in developing countries. With conservative treatment the fracture fragments usually heal together, but the calcaneus remains deformed, the joint surfaces are incongruous, and the alignment of the leg through the ankle to the heel is lost. Severe, painful osteoarthritis of the subtalar joint often follows. Recovery is prolonged, typically taking two years. Even then, most patients have a painful, stiff, deformed foot, and are unable to wear a normal shoe; walking is painful and many need the assistance of a walking stick. This affect on working life was recognised as early as 1970. In developed countries, healthcare and societal costs are high because of the long hospital stay, extended treatment, delayed or non-return to work, and long term disability benefits. It is now being promoted in developing countries. All four reviews remarked on the paucity of evidence and the poor quality of studies to date. One suggested that surgery might lead to better functional recovery than conservative care, but all noted the risk of complications after surgery, including infection and the need for reoperation. All concluded that the available evidence is insufficient to choose the best management strategy for these fractures. The current situation is one of uncertainty. Some orthopaedic surgeons are enthusiastic about this surgery for calcaneal fractures, and recommend it to patients. Others consider the operations to be complex, expensive, risky, 19 and without proved benefit, and so recommend non-operative care. The dilemma of how best to treat such patients is a familiar one in hospitals worldwide; whether a patient who sustains this fracture in the United Kingdom today undergoes surgery depends to an extent on the hospital and the surgeon. We performed a large, pragmatic, randomised controlled trial in the UK National Health Service to assess whether operative care leads to better outcomes than non-operative care in patients with typical, closed, displaced intra-articular calcaneal fractures over two years after injury. Methods Study design and participants We carried out a pragmatic, multicentre, two arm, parallel group, assessor blinded randomised controlled trial with 1: Patients were eligible if they were aged 18 years or more, and able to give informed consent, with a recent less than three weeks closed, intra-articular, displaced subtalar joint posterior facet displacement of at least 2 mm calcaneal fracture. Exclusions were gross deformity of the hindfoot which we called fibula impingement and defined as: We included patients with bilateral fractures unless one or both of the fractures met the exclusion criteria. Recruitment and randomisation of participants We recruited

participants from 22 UK hospitals in All were regional referral centres for calcaneal fractures, and the surgeons were all recognised as specialists in the treatment of these injuries. The calcaneal fractures seen in the emergency department or referred to orthopaedic surgeons at each centre during the recruitment period were identified prospectively. To ensure identification of all eligible patients, we audited attendance at the emergency departments and the radiology records. Surgeons in each centre identified potential participants, assessed eligibility, and graded each fracture into one of four types according to Sanders classification: Patients who consented to participate were randomised 1: Randomisation was by participant, so those with bilateral fractures were allocated the same treatment on both sides. A secure telephone randomisation service ensured allocation concealment. We collected baseline data before randomisation. All participants provided written informed consent. Interventions Initial treatment for all participants was bed rest, analgesia, elevation of the foot, and application of ice. Operative treatment was open reduction and internal fixation within three weeks of injury, performed through an extensile lateral approach, with interfragmentary screws and application of a neutralisation plate or plates to the lateral wall of the calcaneus. Postoperative computed tomography was performed within three months of surgery; an independent radiologist CH classified the technical outcome of surgery by accuracy of reduction. Non-operative treatment began with gentle mobilisation of the ankle and subtalar joints as pain allowed, and the fitting of a removable splint. Participants were mobilised and non-weight bearing on the affected side for six weeks, followed by six weeks partial weight bearing. They were managed by the same standardised physiotherapy rehabilitation regimen as the operative treatment arm. Compliance with the physiotherapy protocol was assessed by a proforma completed by the treating physiotherapist, and by questions in the patient assessments at six weeks and six months. Outcome measurement The primary outcome instrument was the Kerr-Atkins calcaneal fracture score. One hundred points represent normal pain and function. Scores in the range indicate either slight pain or minor restrictions to walking ability, such as occasional use of a walking stick, and scores in the range indicate moderate pain, restricted walking, and more than occasional use of a walking stick. We measured the primary outcome at two years after injury when at least two thirds of the patients would be expected to have reached maximal recovery. Patient reported outcomes were gathered before randomisation, and by postal questionnaires after 6, 12, and 18 months. Complications, additional surgery, and return to work were recorded at a six week follow-up consultation, and at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months. At two years, participants completed a final set of Kerr-Atkins, EQ-5D, SF, and American Orthopaedic Foot and Ankle Society score questionnaires, and a single physiotherapist, who was unaware of treatment allocation, performed a clinical assessment. Medial to lateral heel width was measured with a caliper at the widest point of the heel distal to the malleoli. Hindfoot range of movement was measured with a goniometer with the participant sitting. We recorded and averaged each step for both feet. For the injured and non-injured feet bilateral fractures were excluded we calculated contact duration; peak pressures for midfoot, first metatarsal head, and fifth metatarsal head; and force-time integral impulse. During this examination, participants wore thin socks to obscure surgical scars and maintain blinding of the physiotherapist. Statistical analysis Through discussion with surgeon collaborators during a pilot study in 24 patients we agreed a minimum clinically important difference of 15 points in the Kerr-Atkins score. These patients met the same inclusion criteria as for this trial, and were operated on by two surgeons. Fifteen points corresponds to the difference between, for instance, moderate pain and no pain, or between moderate restriction and an unrestricted ability to walk. The pilot study gave an estimate for the standard deviation of 20 points, similar to that of other studies 14 and points in two case series 13 For the main analysis we assessed differences in the Kerr-Atkins score at two years after injury between treatment groups on an intention to treat basis. Estimates of treatment effects were obtained using mixed effects regression models with adjustment for the fixed effects of baseline pre-injury scores, age, sex, smoking status, diabetes, employment status, Sanders classification, and compensation status, 29 and for the random effect of recruiting centre. We used conventional linear models for all outcomes based on assumed approximate normality, other than return to work where we used a logistic regression model. For the primary

outcome, we regarded P values of less than 0. To investigate the moderating effects of Sanders classification on treatment we planned subgroup analyses for the primary outcome measure, and we used a formal interaction test to assess these effects in the regression model. For other outcome data, we used t tests and Wilcoxon rank sum tests to compare the treatment groups under assumed approximate normality and non-normality of outcome distributions. For participants with bilateral fractures, we collected outcome measures for the more severely injured side, with analysis for that fracture. For data on gait, we used a symmetry index to describe the difference between injured and non-injured feet. This was calculated as the difference in a metric divided by the mean of that metric for both sides. Results Overall, patients presented to the collaborating centres with calcaneal fractures. An audit of all centres identified only three further patients with displaced, intra-articular fractures who might have been eligible for the trial. The mean age of participants was

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Chapter 4 : theinnatdunvilla.com: Prime Video: Prime Video

Hull Kingston Rovers is an English rugby league club, and prior to the season (being elected to the Yorkshire Senior Competition for the season), it was a rugby union (RU) club, who have had numerous notable players throughout their history.

The role was played by actor Robert Donley in the pilot episode. Angel is an untrustworthy, pathologically lying con artist whose schemes constantly get Jim in trouble, yet Jim remains his friend. James Luisi as Lieutenant Douglas J. He and Jim despise each other. Seen in multiple episodes: He almost always calls Jim "Rockfish". The two become friendly. Tom Selleck as Lance White, a successful private investigator with an uncynical approach to the business. Liked and admired by everyone but Jim, who considers him naive and lucky and likely to cause others to get hurt. This character was spun off for the short-lived *Richie Brockelman, Private Eye*. Kathryn Harrold as Dr. Megan Dougherty, a blind psychiatrist who hires Jim. Their relationship eventually blossoms into a romance. Jim is upset in a later episode to learn that she has become engaged to another man. Simon Oakland as Vern St. Cloud, a blustery, arrogant, and often untrustworthy fellow private investigator. Gossett appeared first in *Foul on the First Play* wearing a full wig with sideburns, appearing the following season in *Just Another Polish Wedding* without it. Rita Moreno as Rita Capkovic, a call girl and occasional police informant who is targeted by a millionaire businessman because of her friendship with an elderly widow. In later episodes she gets accused of the murder of a client; and when she tries to leave her profession and hides out with Rockford it enrages her sadistic former pimp. It is never made explicit if Jim and Rita are ever romantically involved, beyond their close friendship. Whitmore later directed the *T. I Still Love L. Al Stevenson* as L. Jim finds Skip distasteful, but Skip occasionally provides information helpful to him. In one episode Skip gives information to gangsters searching for Jim. Supporting characters[edit] Dennis Becker: Dennis Becker Joe Santos, a homicide detective struggling to advance in the department under a series of overbearing lieutenants. Those higher-ups invariably dislike Rockford and private investigators generally because of their perception that either he is meddling in open cases or is trying to make the LAPD look incompetent in its handling of closed cases. Further, Rockford often calls Becker asking for favors, such as running license plates through the California Department of Motor Vehicles DMV computer system, often annoying the already overworked cop. Becker appears in 89 of the episodes. The relationship of father and son was an integral part of the show. Occasionally, he hires Jim himself. Jim employs Angel as an operative from time to time, often to gather street-level information, or to help him access the files of the newspaper where Angel works as a low-level filing clerk. Jim also uses Angel on a few occasions to play a supporting role in the elaborate con games that he sets up to sting especially difficult adversaries. In doing so, Angel almost always gets Rockford in trouble, usually by involving him in hare-brained scams In spite of this, Jim considers Angel as one of his best, if most exasperating, pals. Rockford has a close relationship with his attorney, the idealistic, tenacious Elizabeth "Beth" Davenport Gretchen Corbett. Megan Dougherty for Rockford were added. Rockford has romantic flings with numerous women, but none become permanent. The most regular character Jack played was that of police officer "Captain McEnroe" a number of times in the final season. She also wrote for Scarecrow and Mrs. Garner, trying to work with the material on set, felt the rewrite was unsatisfactory, and could not figure out why it had been approved for shooting. When he discovered that neither Cannell nor any of the other production staff members knew anything about the rewrite, Garner issued a directive that Cannell, not Huggins, had final say on all script material. Though Huggins was credited as a producer for the entire run of the series, this effectively ended his creative involvement with the show, as he submitted no further material to *The Rockford Files* and did not involve himself in the day-to-day running of the series. This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Veteran actor James Coburn directed an episode. That locks the wheels and throws the front end around. Then you release everything, hit the gas, and

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off you go in the opposite direction. Garner writes in his autobiography that he believes that the letters OKG stood for "Oklahoma Garner" but that he does not know the origin of the numbers. Starting with the model year, Rockford would get a new model-year Pontiac Firebird each year throughout the series. Although the Firebirds were badged as Esprits, they were actually the higher performance "Formula" model without the twin scoop hood. To achieve this, the show featured Pontiac Firebird Formulas re-badged and re-hooded to look like the "Esprit" model. The "Formula" model was developed to provide the performance of the top level "Trans Am" in a less ostentatious form. Sharp-eyed car connoisseurs can spot the twin exhausts and rear anti-roll bar on the cars used on the show, options that were not part of the "Esprit" package, as well as spot the different model year cars used in various chase scenes that differed from those in an actual episode, especially in later seasons. Although the series ran until early 1980s, no Firebird was used past the model year as Garner reportedly was displeased with the restyled front end of the and later Firebird models and as such did not wish them featured on the show although an answering machine message in one episode in the final season indicated his car was Firebird. The truck had a cubic-inch engine, Turbo automatic transmission, and a 4-wheel drive factory setup. Other cars[edit] Beth Davenport drove a yellow Porsche in Season 1 [10] , before switching to a orange model in Season 2 though in episode , "The Farnsworth Stratagem" she drove a Audi C1 [11] and using it through the first half of Season 3, last appearance in episode , "The Trouble With Warren" [12]. It appears at the opening and ending of each episode with different arrangements. The theme song was released as a single and spent two weeks at No. 1. The single remained on the chart for 16 weeks and won a Grammy Award for Best Instrumental Arrangement. This is Jim Rockford. At the tone, leave your name and message. They were a humorous device that invited the viewer to return to the quirky, down-on-his-luck world of Jim Rockford. The messages usually had to do with creditors, deadbeat clients, or were just oddball vignettes. Numerous celebrities and well-known contemporary public figures were used in the recordings. Though a distinctive and clever entry device, the messages became difficult for the writers to create. Suggestions from staffers and crew were welcome and often used. In total, different messages were created through the run of the original six series. Each message is a standalone gag that often provides a small amount of biographical detail about Rockford, the people he knows and the activities that occur in his life as a Private Investigator. Only extremely rarely such as in episode No. 1. In "Guilt" although not connected to the plot it does get referenced during the opening scene. The recorded message is Angel giving a racing tip and when Jim gets back to the trailer he plays back another message from Angel asking why Jim ignored the tip. End[edit] The show went into hiatus late in 1980 when Garner was told by his doctors to take time off because of numerous knee injuries and back trouble, as well as an ulcer. He sustained the former conditions largely because of his insistence on performing most of his own stunts, especially those involving fist fights or car chases. Because of his physical pain, Garner eventually opted not to continue with the show some months later, and NBC cancelled the program in mid-season. It was alleged that Rockford had become very expensive to produce, mainly due to the location filming and use of high-end actors as guest stars. According to sources, NBC and Universal claimed the show was generating a deficit of several million dollars, a staggering amount for a nighttime show at the time, although Garner and his production team Cherokee Productions claimed the show turned a profit. The script often called for Garner to damage his car, so the car could be sold, repaired, and repurchased for each episode. Aftermath[edit] Later in the 1980s, Garner became engaged in a legal dispute with Universal regarding the profits from Rockford Files that lasted over a decade. The dispute caused significant ill will between Garner and the studio. Universal began syndicating the show in 1980 and aggressively marketed it to local stations well into the early and middle 1980s. This accounts for its near-ubiquity on afternoon and late-night schedules in those days. From those showings, Rockford developed a following with younger viewers, with the momentum continuing throughout the 1980s and 1990s decade on cable. In 1990, the show was broadcast for a few months on Superstation WGN. ION Television has rights to the show and it is slated for future broadcast. In the fall of 1990, the show reappeared in Canada on Deja View. The series aired in the United States on the Me-TV digital subchannel network until September 2, 1990, the series was available on Netflix until January

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1, , with the first three seasons available on Hulu Plus. May Main article: In the pilot, Lindsay Wagner also starred and later made a return appearance. The pilot was titled Backlash of the Hunter for syndication. There is no mention of these episodes being filmed. This would appear to be the source of the unsubstantiated rumor that four filmed but unaired Rockford episodes were destroyed in a fire in Episodes with Angel Martin[edit] The Pilot

Chapter 5 : Goodspeed/Part6: Courts and Court Records

Public Lecture, "Winston Churchill: The Man and His Accomplishment," opening for exhibit "The Art of Diplomacy: Winston Churchill and the Pursuit of Painting," Oak Hill and the Martha Berry Museum, Berry College, February 16,

Chapter 6 : List of Hull Kingston Rovers players - Wikipedia

Background Treatment of hypertension with diuretics, beta-blockers, or both leads to improved outcomes. It has been postulated that agents that inhibit the renin-angiotensin system confer.

Chapter 7 : UCCA - Names of Obituary and Death Notices on the DVD

Page 3. FOREWORD The great War Savings Campaign of is passed and it has been a success. The amount of \$48,, or \$ per capita, with the conditions and restrictions imposed, was never a possibility.

Chapter 8 : The Rockford Files - Wikipedia

Author J.W. Webb creates a wonderful world that once we visit, we don't want to leave anytime soon! Some of the best characters (and creatures) I've encountered in a long time, anywhere, and I thought the descriptions and characters were wonderful, and could picture everything happening perfectly.

Chapter 9 : Honky Tonk Radio Girl with Becky | WFMU by WFMU on Apple Podcasts

That included a middle-aged man and a younger man, standing 10 to 15 feet (to m) apart near the triple underpass, who did not seem to know each other, and one or two uniformed parking lot attendants.