

Chapter 1 : Thomas Pettigrew - Wikipedia

MA P P I N G A T R A N S F O R M A T I O N F R O M A T R A D I T I O N A L T O A N Pettigrew, Woodman and Cameron
() refer to the relative youth and interdisciplinary nature of This statement.

Import into RefWorks 1. Progress has also been made on access to secondary education. However over 69 million children are still out of primary school, the quality of learning in many countries remains low and many significant social, geographic and other inequities remain, including those associated with disability UNESCO, , These challenges include lack of professionalism and attitudes of teachers, which have resulted in separation and segregation of students with disabilities. The implementation of public policy coupled with teacher attitudes toward persons with disabilities in Ghana has been saddled with problems. Literature Factors including effective school practices, positive teacher attitudes toward and adequate teacher knowledge of inclusion are among others contributing to making implementation of Inclusive Education a success Avramidis et al. These findings reinforce an earlier assertion by Welch , that the reluctance of teachers to include students with special needs must be addressed if a policy of inclusion is to be successful. Highlighting the importance of these elements, Avramidis, et al. These identified issues raise the question of whether or not schools in Ghana are conceptualising and implementing inclusive education in line with the basic philosophical ideas, as well as research underpinning the concept. And are teachers implementing inclusion in any meaningful way to foster academic and social inclusion? It is also essential to acquire an understanding of the impact of these variables on practices of inclusion. To examine how Ghanaian teachers implement Inclusive Education. To examine why teachers implement Inclusive Education the way they do. How do Ghanaian teachers implement Inclusive Education? What attitudes do teachers have toward the inclusion of students with disabilities in regular classrooms? Significance of the Study The study will be useful in providing an understanding of how each of the study variables impact on inclusive school practices in Ghana. Further, the study is hoped to make a significant contribution to an understanding of inclusive education practices in Ghanaian schools by identifying what needs to be done to ensure effective implementation of Inclusive Education. Behavioral intention is determined by attitude towards a target behavior and knowledge Ajzen, The extension of The Theory of Reasoned Action Theory of planned behavior introduced a third element, the element of perceived behavioral control. This means the extent to which the person feels in control of engaging in the behavior. This theory is linked to The Intergroup Contact Theory. The Intergroup Contact theory posits that bringing members of opposing groups together under conditions involving cooperation, equal status, and personal acquaintance can improve attitudes toward the out-group and facilitate intergroup harmony Pettigrew, Allport stated that not all types of contact between diverse groups lead to acceptance of each other. There is a common belief that merely assembling diverse groups of people together facilitates acceptance of each other. However, Allport concluded that there is no formula to establish successful contact. Thus, according to Allport the three factors that have a positive influence on the intergroup contacts are equal status within the situation, common goals and authority support. They also believe that well controlled contact between children from different ethnic groups in school can have positive effects on social interactions among groups. As a result people relate to each other not group representative but as individuals. Finally, a social atmosphere or norms that encourage interpersonal and intergroup contact can facilitate rapprochement and greater understanding between members of different ethnic groups; 3 fostering interactions Pettigrew, In the field of inclusive education this theory is without doubt of great importance. Method A total of teachers and 20 students participated in the study. Two set of questions, one to the teachers and one to the students were used to collect data. Teachers responded to both questionnaires and interviews while students responded to interviews only. Group interviews were undertaken with both groups. Data Analysis All interviews were transcribed, and the unstructured qualitative data was coded and categorised according to the main procedures and techniques of Grounded Theory Wesley, ; Kvale Qualitative data was analysed using observations, conversational and textual analysis of data. Emerging themes from interviews was coded and analysed with the respondents. The data about personal and background information of respondents was

analysed using descriptive statistics. Results and Discussion In a group interview with students, they were asked to talk about learning and teaching activities in the classrooms and outside classrooms. Responses of students were quoted verbatim. Another student said she was advised to stop school and concentrate on finding work because she was not coping with school work. Asked about students playing and learning activities, one of the disabled students said they feel good during playtime there they play well with other students. Pettigrew sees the school as a socialisation system and teaching and learning as a socialisation process without which learning may be hampered. Thus, facilitating intergroup harmony is important should be the responsibility of teachers.

Chapter 2 : Implementation of Inclusive Education in Ghanaian Primary Schools: A Look at Teachers' Attitudes

Chapter 8. Protective Brothers. Like every morning Harry was the first one awake in his dormitory. It didn't matter that it was a Saturday morning because Harry still had to check in with Madam Pomfrey for his prescribed potion.

Chapter 8 Protective Brothers Like every morning Harry was the first one awake in his dormitory. The pain in his right side had all but vanished leaving Harry feeling much stronger than he had at the beginning of the week which seemed ages ago. It was hard for Harry to believe that only a week ago he had been home with Sirius, Remus and Tonks. If this week was any indication of how the term was going to be Harry knew it was going to be a long one. Pulling himself out of bed, Harry quietly cleaned up and changed into a long-sleeve shirt and jeans before leaving the dorm room and Gryffindor Tower for the hospital wing. The silence of the hallways was deafening but Harry had grown accustomed to it by now. It was always quiet this early in the morning. Most people would probably but uncomfortable with the amount of silence but Harry found it comforting. He had found that if he closed his eyes he could almost feel a soothing presence that was only there when the halls were empty. For some reason the presence just felt right. Entering the hospital wing, Harry saw that Madam Pomfrey was waiting for him with a smile on her face. There had been a silent agreement between them ever since the start of the summer. After this summer Harry felt it was best to just let Madam Pomfrey do her job and things went much smoother. The checkup went quickly. Madam Pomfrey declared that the muscles on his injured right side had finally healed and his heart was doing much better. This was a great relief for Harry. It had been held over his head for too long. After grabbing an early breakfast, Harry returned to the Gryffindor Tower, snuck into his dorm room and grabbed his mirror Sirius had given him, ink, quill, parchment, and some of his homework before settling in front of the fire in the Common Room. Sirius loved sleeping as late as he possibly could making Harry feel guilty when ever he woke the Animagus up. Slowly, students started to rise, strolling down the stairs and out of the Gryffindor Tower only half awake. When Ron finally came down the stairs he looked as tired as everyone else if not more so. It had surprised Harry that Ron had tried out for the team with as overloaded as he already was. For the past week Ron had put his assignments off to the last minute which aggravated Hermione to no end. Ron was also the first one to complain repeatedly about the overabundance of homework. To prevent anything like that from happening again, Sirius and Remus had instructed Harry to take one task at a time instead of thinking about the sum of tasks. A Quidditch practice had been scheduled for this afternoon which Harry had to attend regardless of the fact that he was grounded. No matter who you were, the first practice for any rookie was uncomfortable. Harry was halfway through his Transfiguration homework when Ron and Hermione returned from breakfast and brought down their own homework to start on. After nearly an hour and a half of homework, Harry excused himself and went up to his dorm room with his mirror in hand. She definitely has her own way of thinking. Everything the Ministry and the author of our text book say is right and everyone else is wrong. How could the Ministry do something like this with what happened on the train? Students are complaining to their parents about her and their parents are complaining to the Ministry. Everyone is using what happened as grounds to demand better teachers for their children. He let out a sigh as he rubbed the back of his neck. This was the last thing he wanted. Why did they have to always use him as an example? A load of rubbish if you ask me. Fudge is just afraid of Dumbledore building an army that will stand against the Ministry. Fudge is too addicted to power right now to make any sort of rational decision. Just thinking how close Harry had come to losing his godfather made him shudder. No one like Fudge should be the Minister of Magic. Did you have an outburst? Is Snape being a git? Did Umbridge say something to you? Fifth year is tough. So how are you feeling? You certainly look better than when we last saw you. We had tryouts yesterday. Why did his guardians always have to assume the worst? Probably because the worst is usually what happens. I thought they needed to talk to me because I was a witness. You are a last resort because he knows what you are going to say. If the Ministry were to see what happened they could claim that you are too dangerous to attend Hogwarts then put you into Ministry custody to study these outbursts. Right now this is the only option we have. So he was the reason everyone had to put up with Umbridge?

Dumbledore was being publicly ridiculed to protect him? Why endure so much for one person? Was he really worth it? Was any one person worth risking the safety of so many others? We will find a way to make the Ministry believe the truth. We just have to be careful for now. Focus on your studies and Quidditch. Try to have a normal school year for once. I have to send a letter to Tonks and finish my homework. Your health comes first. Just another instance the Order was so close yet so far from achieving their objective. Why did everything always have to be so complicated? With as fidgety as Ron had been it was easy to see that he was nervous about his first practice with the team just like he had been nervous about tryouts. Anything Hermione said concerning schoolwork, Ron ignored her and looked at his watch which aggravated Hermione to no end. Entering the pitch, Harry and Ron walked into the changing room and saw that the rest of the team besides Angelina was present. The team greeted Ron and teased Harry about getting out of the grueling practices Angelina was bound to put them through. Harry watched practice from the stands. It started off with training Ron in a similar fashion to how the tryouts were. The team continuously tried to score on an extremely nervous Ron. Ron wanted attention and did what he could to receive some acknowledgment while Harry did what he could to stay in the shadows. It made Harry wonder what Ron would be like if he had been the-boy-who-lived. Halfway through practice a group of Slytherins entered the stadium with Malfoy leading them. Harry instinctively grabbed his right wrist and felt his wand holster. Keeping his gaze at his teammates, Harry watched the Slytherins approaching out of the corner of his eye. He had to bite back a groan in frustration. Why did Malfoy always have to cause trouble? Too good to practice now? Malfoy took a step closer and pulled out his wand. Despite what Sirius and Remus had told him, Harry knew the only thing he could do now was bury his emotions. He was simply grasping at straws to force a confrontation. Harry was determined not to take the bait. It would make Ron more nervous than he already was. Determined not to panic, Harry finally shifted his gaze to Malfoy with passive look on his face. Unfortunately this only infuriated Malfoy more. You love everyone following you like the little lost dogs they are. Malfoy led them to the nearest changing room then moved out of the way as Crabbe and Goyle threw Harry to the floor. He scrambled to his feet and with a flick of the wrist had his wand in hand. The Potters have a history of biting off more than they can chew or is that the influence of your pathetic guardians? How are your full moons, Potter? Harry glared at Malfoy as he tightened his grip on his wand. That was an extremely low blow. The five Slytherins quickly turned around to see the Gryffindor Quidditch Team standing in the doorway with their wands in their hands. They all looked outraged.

Chapter 3 : Pettigrew Pettigrew Cpas in Milledgeville, GA with Reviews - theinnatdunvilla.com

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We affirm in part, reverse in part, and in part reverse and remand for a new trial, as well as partially remanding for resentencing. Facts and Proceedings Below 2 During , Pettigrew engaged in three real estate transactions involving VSA that later became the subject of the present indictment. In each of these transactions, Pettigrew would purchase property on the open market which he would then sell to third party buyers who received financing for the purchase through VSA. The loans made by VSA to the third party purchasers were allegedly over funded, with the excess profits being disguised through the use of sham liens on the properties. Pettigrew would then use these excess funds to purchase "real estate owned" REO that VSA had acquired through foreclosure, thereby allowing VSA to remove those properties from its books without suffering any loss due to depressed real estate values. Lomond Production Company Loch P. Lomond , another Pettigrew-controlled entity. Upon the advice of attorney Ray Williamson Williamson , Pettigrew sent a letter to VSA purporting to detail the terms of the transaction. Montague sent a letter to Hays at VSA purporting to disclose the terms of the transaction. Once again, Montague sent a letter to Hays purportedly setting forth the terms of the transaction. During the fall of , R. Mark Pitzer Pitzer and Ronnie E. Hesse additionally received "bottom" fifty percent liability on the Cheyenne Plaza and Frankford Square notes. Powell was allegedly aware of the structure of the transaction, yet signed loan committee applications that failed to disclose that the purpose of the loan was to finance the purchase of REO from VSA. Once again, it is alleged that Powell was aware that the Bloomdale Road loan was overfunded yet failed to disclose this fact to VSA on committee loan applications that he signed as a VSA officer. Powell obtained this loan for the purpose of paying interest on a note Santexco note held by First City Bank on which Hays was the guarantor. The indictment charged the defendants with two conspiracies, as well as numerous substantive offenses relating to their dealings with VSA, primarily bank fraud 18 U. Four defendants, including Hays, pleaded guilty either before or during the early stages of the trial, while three others were acquitted by the jury. Powell was convicted of the two conspiracy counts as well, along with six counts of making false entries 18 U. Walker and Montague were both acquitted of the two conspiracy counts charged in the indictment. However, Walker was convicted of one count of aiding and abetting bank fraud and one count of aiding and abetting the making of false entries, while Montague was convicted of two counts of bank fraud 18 U. Appellants now bring this appeal. Id; United States v. Thus, materiality is an essential element of the false entry offense. In Gaudin, the Supreme Court indicated that the determination of materiality under a related statute, 18 U. In Sullivan, the Supreme Court was presented with the question whether the harmless error analysis could be applied to a defective reasonable doubt instruction. Justice Scalia, writing for a unanimous Court, observed that harmless error review requires a court to determine what effect the constitutional error had upon the verdict rendered by the jury. Therefore, the Court concluded that where there is defective reasonable doubt instruction, harmless error review is simply not possible as there is no verdict upon which the analysis can operate. In other words, "[t]here being no jury verdict of guilty-beyond-a-reasonable-doubt, the question whether the same verdict of guilty-beyond-a-reasonable-doubt would have been rendered absent the constitutional error is utterly meaningless. Because the element of materiality was withheld from the jury, the jury rendered no verdict as to that particular element of the offense. Thus, the harmless error analysis is similarly inapplicable. Although making false entries in violation of section was but one of several object offenses alleged in the indictment, where a general verdict form allows for conviction for conspiracy to commit any one of several object offenses a legal defect in any one of the offenses alleged will require reversal of the conspiracy conviction. Because we are unable to determine on review which object offense the jury selected, we reverse. Appellants argue that this error was further exacerbated by the fact that "intent to defraud" was defined elsewhere in the instructions as "intent to deceive or cheat," and by the fact that the prosecutor repeatedly equated "intent to deceive or cheat" with "intent to defraud" during closing arguments.

While the court did not specifically define "intent to defraud" in its instructions to the jury, the court did charge the jury that: Based on the instructions given, the jury could not logically have found that the appellants devised a scheme or artifice to defraud VSA without finding that they necessarily possessed the specific intent to cause some financial loss to the institution. Other Instructional Complaints 24 Pettigrew additionally maintains that the district court erred in refusing both his proposed instructions on the defense theory of the case and on the defense of withdrawal from the conspiracy. These contentions are without merit. LA , F. United States Gypsum Co. The so-called "disclosure letters" that Pettigrew caused to be sent to Hays at VSA are simply not inconsistent with the object of the conspiracy. The letters do not purport to be a withdrawal from or abandonment of anything; nor do they purport to disclose any criminal activity. While these letters reference the liens on the properties, there is no indication that these liens do not represent legitimate financial obligations. Furthermore, even had the sham liens been fully disclosed, letters to a co-conspirator who also happens to be an insider at VSA detailing the structure of the transactions do not constitute evidence of withdrawal. Pettigrew had no reason to believe that Hays as a co-conspirator would disclose these letters to either VSA or bank regulators. Admissibility of Evidence A. Polygraph Evidence 28 Pettigrew argues that the district court erred in excluding from evidence results of a polygraph examination that Pettigrew maintains support his defense that he lacked the intent to deceive bank regulators regarding the nature of his transactions with VSA. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc. In United States v. As this statement suggests, the district court is always to be guided by the twin precepts of Rule As the Supreme Court observed in Daubert, the determination of whether proffered scientific evidence will assist the trier of fact is essentially a relevance inquiry. The results of the polygraph examination that Pettigrew wished to introduce related to three questions asked by the examiner in response to which Pettigrew: The first two of these responses are simply immaterial to the question whether Pettigrew intended to deceive the bank regulators. Nor can we say that the district court abused its discretion in excluding the third response which, while arguably more relevant, suggests only that Pettigrew did not know that the letters would not be disclosed. The fact that he did not know that the letters would be disclosed to regulators does not mean that he did not at least think that it was highly unlikely. While generally we do not sanction efforts to "short-circuit" the Daubert analysis, when the offer fails the second prong of the Rule inquiry we see little reason to force a district court to expend precious judicial resources in painstakingly evaluating the scientific validity of the evidence under Daubert. In Posado, we suggested that an "enhanced role" for Rule may be appropriate in the context of the Daubert analysis due to the possible prejudicial effect of polygraph evidence in comparison to its probative value. We identified several safeguards present in Posado which operated to counterbalance such prejudice. For instance, the prosecution was contacted before the examination was administered and given the opportunity to participate, and the evidence was not offered at trial before a jury but in a pretrial suppression hearing before a judge who would be less likely to be "intimidated by claims of scientific validity. We further observed that the rules of evidence are relaxed in pretrial suppression hearings. The polygraph examination was administered by an expert selected by the defense apparently without the participation of the government, and the defense wished to present this evidence before the jury. While these factors may not always be conclusive, the absence of these or other similar safeguards certainly weighs most heavily against the admission of polygraph evidence. Montague notes that throughout his direct testimony, Black repeatedly responded to hypotheticals posed by the prosecutor by concluding that the acts described constituted a "crime," "fraud," "deception," or "cover-up. Improper Cross-examination By Government 39 Pettigrew asserts that the government engaged in prosecutorial misconduct throughout the trial by insinuating his guilt through the improper questioning of witnesses. On cross-examination, the prosecutor asked Williamson whether another transaction in which he and Pettigrew had engaged was "itself the subject of an investigation. While recognizing that neither prior bad acts of a witness nor the mere fact that a witness has been arrested or indicted is generally admissible for impeachment purposes as a conviction would be, 15 we have also recognized that where the arrest or accusation arises out of the transaction at issue it is admissible to show the potential bias of the witness. We believe that the case before us presents an analogous situation. As it appears the government had a good faith basis for the question, we find no reversible error here. In the alternative,

Montague maintains that reversal is required because the district court denied requests to sever the two VSA insiders from the outsider defendants, and failed to take adequate steps to insulate the outsider defendants from spillover prejudice. The propriety of joinder is determined on the basis of the allegations in the indictment that are accepted as true barring charges of prosecutorial misconduct. As a general rule, persons indicted together should be tried together, particularly in conspiracy cases. In the present case, each of the counts charged in the indictment stems from a common conspiracy to defraud VSA and bank regulators. Thus, joinder of all defendants was proper. United States, U. Montague contends that the outsiders were prejudiced by the large volume of evidence introduced with respect to the insider fraud at VSA, and that the trial court failed to administer proper limiting instructions to insulate the outsiders from spillover prejudice. Nor does the "mere presence" of spillover prejudice ordinarily require severance, particularly when the defendants are convicted of participating in the same conspiracy. Finally, the fact that--as here--the jury returned verdicts of "not guilty" as to some of the defendants clearly suggests that it was able to take a discerning approach to the evidence presented. We first note that the Supreme Court has held that mutually antagonistic defenses are not prejudicial per se, and severance is not necessarily required even if some prejudice is shown. Again, the fact that the jury returned "not guilty" verdicts as to some defendants strongly suggests that there was no such prejudice here. Further, that these witnesses had pleaded guilty would add little to their admissible testimony as to the conspiracy and their role in it. Powell argues that reversal is required both because federally-insured status is a necessary prerequisite to federal jurisdiction and because federally-insured status is a necessary element of every offense charged in the indictment. When viewed cumulatively, a rational jury could have concluded from all the evidence that VSA was a federally-insured institution. Pettigrew 50 Pettigrew argues that there is insufficient evidence to support his conviction of a conspiracy to defraud the United States in violation of 18 U. To establish a conspiracy under section , the government generally must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that 1 there was an agreement between two or more persons to pursue an unlawful objective, 2 the defendant voluntarily agreed to join the conspiracy, and 3 that one of the persons committed an overt act in furtherance of the conspiracy. The agreement to join a conspiracy need not be express, but may be inferred from circumstantial evidence. Pettigrew was aware of the use of the sham liens to disguise the excess profits from the transactions, and Pettigrew-controlled entities and associates were employed to disguise the fact that these loan proceeds were then being used to purchase REO from VSA. Pettigrew first maintains that there is no evidence in the record that Hays ever informed him that the purpose of the liens was to deceive bank regulators. However, the record reflects that Hays testified on direct examination that he told Pettigrew that the River Run transaction needed to be designed so that VSA could book the transaction as a sale in order to avoid raising "a red flag, as far as external auditors, as well as the examiners. While the letters refer to the imposition of the liens, they do not indicate that these liens do not represent an actual financial obligation or the purpose for which they were imposed. As we have previously noted, "[s]trictly speaking, good faith reliance on advice of counsel is not really a defense to an allegation of fraud but is the basis for a jury instruction on whether or not the defendant possessed the requisite specific intent. Such an instruction was given in the present case, and the jury apparently concluded that Pettigrew possessed the necessary intent. Based on the record before us, we cannot say that this was error. Montague 55 Montague also challenges the sufficiency of the evidence that he possessed the necessary intent to support his convictions under 18 U. Like Pettigrew, Montague relies on evidence that he acted pursuant to the advice of Williamson and sent letters to Hays purporting to disclose the terms of the transactions as evidence that he lacked the requisite intent, and these arguments prove similarly unavailing. Nor do the letters sent by Montague to Hays at VSA constitute evidence inconsistent with the intent to defraud or deceive, as they do not disclose that the liens were shams. Montague apparently instructed Moczygemba to be "careful" about the way in which she wrote her memos, although he did not ask her to rewrite the Crown Oaks memo. Although the section convictions must be reversed and remanded for new trial due to the failure to instruct the jury regarding materiality, we conclude that there is sufficient evidence of materiality had the issue been properly submitted. Walker 58 While mindful of the deference due a jury verdict, we are unable to conclude that there is sufficient evidence in the record before us that Walker possessed the necessary intent to support his conviction under 18 U. The government

asks us to rely primarily on evidence that:

Chapter 4 : Lease Administration and Lease Maintenance | Pettigrew & Pettigrew Land Services

CMC is characterized by its capacity to overcome temporal and spatial barriers, as well as its convenience and potential anonymity (Amichai-Hamburger, , Cohen,). These characteristics enable CMC to play a significant role in social interactions and interpersonal relationships (Baym, Zhang, & Lin,).

The policy defines "business" as "a trade, profession, or occupation, including farming. The court also explained that the "the addition of a profit motive to an activity makes it a business pursuit. The issue in this case is not the truth or falsity of the Pettigrew statements; that is for the fact-finder in the state court litigation. Although a profit motive helps identify a business pursuit, an action that does not earn a profit or, indeed, hinders such a profit, may still arise out of a business pursuit. See Wiley , P. Pettigrew was engaged in a business pursuit with Zahn " the operation and governance of FTFC " and the actions he took and statements he made regarding information he received while a member of the board arose out of such business pursuit. Although not decided under Oklahoma law, the Kansas Court of Appeals decided a case involving a business pursuits exclusion under Kansas law. Relevant here, the court noted that [a]n analysis The plaintiff had been involved in the insurance business for many years. He had held positions in virtually every phase of the business. Like the plaintiff in Krings , Pettigrew has over 30 years of experience in the insurance industry, has held many positions in different phases of the business, and "would have understood the purposes of homeowners and excess insurance policies. Pettigrew would have been aware of the limit of a personal liability policy as it concerned business ventures, but now attempts to evade that limit by arguing, joined by his business partner-turned-rival, that his actions stemming from his professional obligations as a board member of FTFC do not involve a "business pursuit. This final business pursuit meets the same end. Although the Court concludes that the business pursuits exclusion applies and precludes coverage, the Court also considers whether the professional services exclusion provides another, independent basis upon which State Farm may deny Pettigrew coverage. FTFC and Zahn assert that "[i]t is virtually axiomatic that a member of a board of directors who, without permission from the board or its officers, defames the corporation and its Chairman, CEO and President, is not rendering a professional service to the corporation. The professional services exclusion provides that a " loss arising out of any insured providing or failing to provide a professional service" is not covered under the umbrella policy. The policy does not define professional services, and Oklahoma law provides minimal guidance. The Oklahoma Court of Civil Appeals has, however, considered the definition of professional services in the insurance context, and relied upon a Nebraska Supreme Court decision that defined professional services as follows: Something more than an act flowing from mere employment or vocation is essential. The act or service must be such as exact the use or application of special learning or attainments of some kin[d]. Pettigrew has nearly thirty years of experience in the insurance industry and his service as a board member, providing input and guidance in this field, arises out of his "vocation, calling, occupation, or employment involving specialized knowledge. This is precisely the work that requires specialized knowledge, distinct from work that is manual or physical in nature. As discussed above, courts afford "arising out of" a broad reading to include anything that "originates from," "grows out of," "flows from," or is "done in connection with" the professional services rendered. As such, the professional services exclusion contained in the personal liability umbrella policy applies and precludes coverage for the state court action. The Court also considers whether the policy exclusion for acts of a board member provides yet another basis for State Farm to deny Pettigrew coverage. This exclusion does not apply if: They assert that, because Pettigrew was acting outside of his duties as a board member and took actions detrimental to the corporation, "it would not be possible to claim that Mr. This argument fails because Pettigrew admits that he made an open records request, resigned, and made public statements pursuant to his fiduciary duty to other FTFC shareholders. No such limitation exists in either the language of the policy or case law. The defamation claims in the state court action arose from such action. This argument would require the Court to conclude that an loss may arise out of an action of a board member only when the board member remains an active member of the board. The Court finds that this is too strict an interpretation and is inconsistent with the policy

language. Co , F. The undisputed facts demonstrate that a causal connection exists between his acts as a board member and his open records request and subsequent resignation and the statements he made regarding his action. The exclusion for acts as a board member applies and excludes from coverage the underlying state court action. Each of the policy exclusions the business pursuits exclusion, professional services exclusion, and acts as a board member exclusion provides an independent basis for State Farm to deny Pettigrew coverage. Because the policies State Farm issued to Pettigrew do not cover the loss, State Farm has no duty to either defend or indemnify Pettigrew in the underlying suit. A separate judgment is entered herewith. Pettigrew filed his motion for summary judgment on February 8, The parties dispute whether Pettigrew had prior knowledge of the deferred prosecution agreement. Although the parties dispute this fact, it does not create a genuine dispute of material fact that would render summary judgment inappropriate. City of Shawnee, Kan. The parties do not dispute that Pettigrew received this information through his open records request. And whether Pettigrew had prior knowledge of the deferred prosecution agreement is irrelevant to the question before the Court regarding policy coverage. The defendants fail to acknowledge that, in the state court petition, Zahn and FTFC stated that Pettigrew served as a board member until May 1, As such, this factual dispute does not preclude summary judgment. The exclusion contains three exceptions, the first of which allows coverage when "the loss does not involve any land motor vehicle or watercraft and [] required underlying insurance.

plays an important role in interpersonal communication and Pettigrew, and Kryscio () found that emotional perceptor experiences of burden.

United States District Court, D. Rule 12 b 2 for lack of personal jurisdiction, or in the alternative to dismiss due to forum non conveniens. The motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction is granted, and the motion to dismiss due to forum non conveniens is denied as moot. Plaintiffs filed an action in against several defendants, including Dundalk and Q. Plaintiffs alleged that Smith was injured in during the course of his employment by a box folding machine that had been manufactured in Ireland by Dundalk, an Ireland-based company. Judgment was entered in favor of plaintiffs against defendant Dundalk in July, Plaintiffs agreed to the dismissal of QMI as a defendant in that action on the condition that QMI would supply to plaintiffs the name and address of the insurance company who provided product liability insurance coverage for Dundalk. Plaintiffs sought and received an ex parte order for substituted service on the defendants at their last known and present addresses by regular mail, certified mail, return receipt requested and Federal Express. As evidence that jurisdiction is absent, it advances: RNN the " policy" , which 1 expired on November 13, ; 2 was occurrence-based. Due to the broad scope of Federal judicial power, there is no Constitutional objection to exercising nationwide jurisdictional power when an action is brought in the Federal District Court Plaintiffs also rely upon the fact that defendant delayed its response to the complaint and waited several months to raise personal jurisdiction defense while it investigated and "defended" this lawsuit. Pettigrew declares that Royal Group, Inc. In addition, the Court asked how, if at all, the companies in New York and Dublin whose offices were served were related to each other. Pettigrew declares that the subsidiaries of Royal Group Inc. There are over forty separately incorporated entities that are shown as indirect subsidiaries of Royal Group, Inc. See Max Daetwyler Corp. See Max Daetwyler, F. Plaintiffs do not-and cannot-contend that such a nationwide or worldwide service provision is applicable. The Declaratory Judgment Act does not establish nationwide or worldwide service. Nor do either the Hague Convention on service of process abroad or Rule 4 f , which implements the Hague Convention. In a diversity case or a case that arises under a federal law which does not provide for service of process on a party outside the state, the issue of personal jurisdiction must be determined according to the law of the forum state. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4 k , formerly Rule 4 e , federal "district courts have personal jurisdiction over non-resident defendants to the extent authorized under the law of the forum state in which the district court sits. Therefore, the question of whether this Court has jurisdiction over the defendant is determined by federal constitutional law. The Fourteenth Amendment permits a state to exercise jurisdiction over an out-of-state defendant only when "the defendant purposefully avails itself of the privilege of conducting activities within the forum State, thus invoking the benefits and protections of its laws. Personal jurisdiction pursuant to such contacts is known as specific jurisdiction. See Helicopteros Nacionales de Colombia, S. First Security Bank of Utah, F. A court must first determine whether the defendant had the minimum contacts with the forum necessary for the defendant to have "reasonably anticipate[d] being haled into court there. In assessing the sufficiency of minimum contacts for personal jurisdiction, the court must focus on the "relationship among the defendant, the forum and the litigation. Otherwise stated, there must be at least "a single deliberate contact" with the forum state that relates to the cause of action. The unilateral acts of the plaintiff, however, will not amount to minimum contacts. For personal jurisdiction to comport with "fair play and substantial justice," it must be reasonable to require the defendant to defend the suit in the forum state. See World-Wide Volkswagen Corp. If the plaintiff cannot establish specific jurisdiction, a court may exercise general jurisdiction over the defendant if the defendant has maintained "continuous and systematic contacts" with the forum state. To establish general jurisdiction the plaintiff must show significantly more than mere minimum contacts with the forum state. The facts required to establish general jurisdiction must be "extensive and persuasive. Watson, Ess, Marshall, F. Time Share Vacation Club v. Moreover, the plaintiff must sustain its burden of proof "through sworn affidavits or other competent evidence," and not through bare pleadings alone. In deciding a motion to dismiss for lack of

personal jurisdiction, the Court must construe disputed facts in favor of the plaintiff and accept them as true. See *Carteret, F.* However, plaintiffs do not assert that this Court may exercise specific jurisdiction over the defendant. In fact, they point to no specific insurance policy or any other forum-directed activity out of which this action arises. See *Compagnie des Bauxites de Guinea v.* Consequently, this Court may only exercise jurisdiction over the defendant if plaintiffs have established general jurisdiction. *GenSci Regeneration Sciences, Inc.* Its affidavits support that it has no property, bank or credit accounts, employees, officers, agents or records in New Jersey and has never advertised, solicited business or conducted business in the state. The Third Circuit has advised that "a rule which imposes liability on a corporation which never exercised its general authority over its subsidiary may unduly penalize the corporation See also *Culbreth v. In Decker*, this Court refused to "disregard" the "existence of separate corporate entities The same reasoning applies here. Rather, the burden rests with plaintiffs to demonstrate that the parent dominated the business activities of any of its subsidiaries or that it acted as the "alter ego" of the parent. Significantly more overlap between companies, such as overlap of employees, has been held insufficient to establish the requisite showing to disregard the corporate structure. See *Visual Security Concepts, Inc.* Neither is sufficient to establish "systematic and continuous contacts" necessary to sustain general jurisdiction. This Court concludes that the minimum contacts with New Jersey necessary to support in personam jurisdiction are not present. As amended in , Rule 4 k 2 provides: If the exercise of jurisdiction is consistent with the Constitution and the laws of the United States, serving a summons See also *BP Chemicals Ltd.* The rule first requires a court to determine whether the case arises under federal law and whether the foreign defendant lacks sufficient contacts with any single state to subject it to personal jurisdiction there. March 19, burden to prove existence of jurisdiction under Rule 4 k 2 rests with plaintiff. To satisfy this requirement, plaintiffs are required "to make an affirmative representation that the defendant is not subject to the general jurisdiction of any state court. Plaintiffs make no attempt to satisfy this requirement. Rather, they aver generally: There is no question Rule 12 b 2 for lack of personal jurisdiction, or in the alternative due to forum non conveniens. Also listed are *Royal Indemnity Co.* See *Wenche Siemer v. New York Apple Tours Inc.* CV , WL , 48 U. September 16, having a license to conduct business in New Jersey is not "in and of itself sufficient to establish continuous and substantial contacts". *Consolidated Fiber Glass Products Co.* However, *Feldman* involved only the question of whether certification of a class action was appropriate when most of the class members were nonresidents with no contacts whatsoever with the state. The court made that observation that while a district court could have such jurisdiction over a class action, a state court could not exercise binding jurisdiction over plaintiffs who reside outside the state unless there was a reasonable basis for doing so. As discussed, such an analysis is generally unavailable in a case that arises under federal law in the absence of a federal statute or rule that provides for nationwide or worldwide service of process, which is absent here. Instead, such an analysis is available only if plaintiffs establish that there are insufficient contacts with any state for the exercise of personal jurisdiction to satisfy due process in any of those states.

Chapter 6 : Serotonin - Wikipedia

The T cell allorecognition pathways governing rejection of organ allografts are poorly understood. Using a model of chronic heart graft rejection, Ali et al. show that continual presentation of MHC class I allopeptide drives late division in the responding alloreactive CD4 T cell population, resulting in a markedly augmented maintenance phase.

Building on the legacy of Thomas F. Prejudice-reduction strategies and attitudes of historically disadvantaged groups. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 19, Being seen as individuals versus as group members: Extending research on metaperception to intergroup contexts. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 10, With a little help from my cross-group friend: Reducing anxiety in intergroup contexts through cross-group friendship. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 95, How does intergroup contact reduce prejudice? Meta-analytic tests of three mediators. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 38, A meta-analytic test of intergroup contact theory. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 90, The role of trust in intergroup contact: Its significance and implications for improving relations between groups. *Perceived discrimination and interracial contact: Predicting interracial closeness among Black and White Americans. Social Psychology Quarterly*, 70, Interpreting references to group membership in context: Feelings about intergroup contact depending on who says what to whom. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 37, Valuing diversity and intergroup contact. *Journal of Social Issues*, 62, Differential relationships between intergroup contact and affective and cognitive indicators of prejudice. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 31, Relationships between intergroup contact and prejudice among minority and majority status groups. *Psychological Science*, 16, SPN Mentor SPN Mentors provide free career advice and information to college students from underrepresented groups members of a racial or ethnic minority, first-generation college students, individuals with a disability, or lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgendered students.

These questions and more overlap other lease administration roles; just as the lease is seen as a whole and complete document, lease administration is an involved process that must be completed in its entirety to be truly effective.

Monoamine oxidase inhibitors MAOIs prevent the breakdown of monoamine neurotransmitters including serotonin, and therefore increase concentrations of the neurotransmitter in the brain. MAOI therapy is associated with many adverse drug reactions, and patients are at risk of hypertensive emergency triggered by foods with high tyramine content, and certain drugs. Some drugs inhibit the re-uptake of serotonin, making it stay in the synaptic cleft longer. The tricyclic antidepressants TCAs inhibit the reuptake of both serotonin and norepinephrine. The newer selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors SSRIs have fewer side-effects and fewer interactions with other drugs. Serotonin syndrome Extremely high levels of serotonin can cause a condition known as serotonin syndrome, with toxic and potentially fatal effects. In practice, such toxic levels are essentially impossible to reach through an overdose of a single antidepressant drug, but require a combination of serotonergic agents, such as an SSRI with an MAOI. They are particularly important in treating the nausea and vomiting that occur during anticancer chemotherapy using cytotoxic drugs. Another application is in the treatment of postoperative nausea and vomiting. Other[edit] Some serotonergic agonist drugs cause fibrosis anywhere in the body, particularly the syndrome of retroperitoneal fibrosis, as well as cardiac valve fibrosis. These are the serotonergic vasoconstrictive antimigraine drugs ergotamine and methysergide, [83] the serotonergic appetite suppressant drugs fenfluramine, chlorphentermine, and aminorex, and certain anti-Parkinsonian dopaminergic agonists, which also stimulate serotonergic 5-HT_{2B} receptors. These include pergolide and cabergoline, but not the more dopamine-specific lisuride. An example is pergolide. The drug was declining in use since it was reported in to be associated with cardiac fibrosis. Several plants contain serotonin together with a family of related tryptamines that are methylated at the amino NH₂ and OH groups, are N-oxides, or miss the OH group. These compounds do reach the brain, although some portion of them are metabolized by monoamine oxidase enzymes mainly MAO-A in the liver. Examples are plants from the genus *Anadenanthera* that are used in the hallucinogenic yopo snuff. These compounds are widely present in the leaves of many plants, and may serve as deterrents for animal ingestion. Serotonin occurs in several mushrooms of the genus *Panaeolus*. SSRIs have been found to be toxic to algae. Outside the gut of a host, there is nothing that the entoamoebas provoke to release serotonin, hence the serotonin concentration is very low. Low serotonin signals to the entoamoebas they are outside a host and they become less virulent to conserve energy. When they enter a new host, they multiply in the gut, and become more virulent as the enterochromaffin cells get provoked by them and the serotonin concentration increases. Plants[edit] In drying seeds, serotonin production is a way to get rid of the buildup of poisonous ammonia. The ammonia is collected and placed in the indole part of L-tryptophan, which is then decarboxylated by tryptophan decarboxylase to give tryptamine, which is then hydroxylated by a cytochrome P monooxygenase, yielding serotonin. Serotonin is found in mushrooms, fruits and vegetables. Moderate levels from 0. It is also naturally found in *Paramuricea clavata*, or the Red Sea Fan. The highest serotonin content 2. The intermediate in the synthesis from tryptophan to serotonin, 5-hydroxytryptophan, was not found. For example, in the roundworm *Caenorhabditis elegans*, which feeds on bacteria, serotonin is released as a signal in response to positive events, such as finding a new source of food or in male animals finding a female with which to mate. This mechanism increases the amount of time animals spend in the presence of food. If lobsters are injected with serotonin, they behave like dominant individuals whereas octopamine causes subordinate behavior. Serotonin inhibits the fleeing reaction in subordinates, but enhances it in socially dominant or isolated individuals. The reason for this is social experience alters the proportion between serotonin receptors 5-HT receptors that have opposing effects on the fight-or-flight response. It is seen in insect processes in roles similar to in the human central nervous system, such as memory, appetite, sleep, and behavior. Invertebrate drug response has been far less characterized than mammalian pharmacology and the potential for species selective insecticides has been discussed.

Chapter 8 : STATE FARM FIRE AND CAS. | theinnatdunvilla.com3d () | c58 | theinnatdunvilla.com

Opinion for United States v. Pettigrew, 77 F.3d "Brought to you by Free Law Project, a non-profit dedicated to creating high quality open legal information.

It takes an experienced lease analyst to fulfill a lease administration role and perform essential lease maintenance tasks. What all can Lease Administration or Lease Maintenance entail? There are hundreds of potential Special Provisions in a lease; one paragraph can contain multiple clauses, or one provision can span multiple paragraphs that are not contiguous in the lease document itself. These clauses can have huge impacts on your drilling requirements, lease expirations, and other facets of your business that depend on quality lease administration having been performed. Interpreting PUGH clauses and understanding how they affect the expiration date of lease can have a major impact on your drilling schedule and re-leasing operations. Proper lease administration means tracking and fulfilling your obligations, including those beyond simple rent, extension, and royalty payments. This is a core function of lease maintenance. Is the entire lease held? Are there any depth issues? Do tracts need to be split in the land system? These questions and more overlap other lease administration roles; just as the lease is seen as a whole and complete document, lease administration is an involved process that must be completed in its entirety to be truly effective. Making sure that needed payments are made while unnecessary payments are not made is essential to holding onto acreage and not wasting money or time. Some consider this to be the most important part of lease maintenance. While on the surface this may seem like a simple lease maintenance task, it can be a very complex process to figure out exactly what acreage of a lease is expiring, when it is expiring after taking all payments and provisions into account, and what your options are after it expires. Adding check stubs, copies of correspondence, legal documents, and other paperwork helps in due-diligence situations, data hand-offs, and researching the history of the lease when questions arise. Updating records to reflect these assignments is a common lease maintenance tasks that affects many lease administration duties. Part of lease administration is knowing how this affects the tracts associated with a lease. A lease analyst performing lease maintenance will need to transfer this interest and may need to split tracts or request further documentation. These interests can transfer just like other interest and must be tracked properly during the lease maintenance period to be prepared for production and handling the Division of Interest process. Lease setup is key to tracking your assets and lease maintenance is key to knowing the current status of your assets; and both of these processes feed into efficient lease administration practices. What is your email address? How can we help?

Chapter 9 : WHO | India takes on malaria in its highest burden state

Dale, F.3d, (theinnatdunvilla.com) (declining to reach the question of retroactive application because the appellant could not meet his burden under the "prejudice" prong of the "cause and prejudice" test for procedural default); United States v.