

## 1: Jay E. Adams bibliography - Wikipedia

*Insight Creativ Chris Couns by Jay Edward Adams. (Hardcover ) We see that javascript is disabled or not supported by your browser - javascript is needed for important actions on the site.*

In an interview in *The Amazing World of DC Comics*, Robinson said he wanted a supreme arch-villain who could test Batman, but not a typical crime lord or gangster designed to be easily disposed. He wanted an exotic, enduring character as an ongoing source of conflict for Batman similar to the relationship between Sherlock Holmes and Professor Moriarty, designing a diabolically sinister-but-clownish villain. He said that the name came first, followed by an image of a playing card from a deck he often had at hand: I wanted somebody that would make an indelible impression, would be bizarre, would be memorable like the Hunchback of Notre Dame or any other villains that had unique physical characters. Finger thought the concept was incomplete, providing the image of Veidt with a ghastly, permanent rictus grin. Bill Finger and I created the Joker. Bill was the writer. Jerry Robinson came to me with a playing card of the Joker. He brought in a playing card, which we used for a couple of issues for him [the Joker] to use as his playing card. That was the first mention of it. He can be credited and Bob himself, we all played a role in it. The concept was mine. Bill finished that first script from my outline of the persona and what should happen in the first story. He wrote the script of that, so he really was co-creator, and Bob and I did the visuals, so Bob was also. I got a call from Bob Kane. He had a new villain. When I arrived he was holding a playing card. Bob made a rough sketch of it. It looked more like a clown. The volume I had was *The Man Who Laughs*—his face had been permanently operated on so that he will always have this perpetual grin. And it looked absolutely weird. I cut the picture out of the book and gave it to Bob, who drew the profile and gave it a more sinister aspect. Then he worked on the face; made him look a little clown-like, which accounted for his white face, red lips, green hair. And that was the Joker! The Joker initially appeared as a remorseless serial killer, modeled after a joker playing card with a mirthless grin, who killed his victims with "Joker venom": Finger wanted the Joker to die because of his concern that recurring villains would make Batman appear inept, but was overruled by then-editor Whitney Ellsworth; a hastily drawn panel, indicating that the Joker was still alive, was added to the comic. Around the same time, DC Comics found it easier to market its stories to children without the more mature pulp elements that had originated many superhero comics. During this period, the first changes in the Joker began to appear, portraying him more as a prankster than threat; when he kidnaps Robin, Batman pays the ransom by check, meaning that the Joker cannot cash it without being arrested. In , Finger wrote an origin story for the Joker in *Detective Comics*, which introduced the characteristic of him formerly being the criminal Red Hood, and his disfigurement the result of a fall into a chemical vat. The backlash was inspired by Frederic Wertham, who hypothesized that mass media especially comic books was responsible for the rise in juvenile delinquency, violence and homosexuality, particularly in young males. Parents forbade their children from reading comic books, and there were several mass burnings. Art by Neal Adams. I went to the DC library and read some of the early stories. I tried to get a sense of what Kane and Finger were after. The series never found an audience, and *The Joker* was cancelled after nine issues despite a "next issue" advertisement for an appearance by the Justice League. In , DC Comics reissued the series as a graphic novel. In "The Laughing Fish", the Joker disfigures fish with a rictus grin resembling his own expecting copyright protection, and is unable to understand that copyrighting a natural resource is legally impossible. I really wanted to get back to the idea of Batman fighting insane murderers at 3 a. Although the s restored the Joker as an insane, lethal foe of Batman, it was during the s that the Batman series started to turn around and the Joker came into his own as part of the "dark age" of comics: The shift was derided for moving away from tamer superheroes and villains, but comic audiences were no longer primarily children. Todd was unpopular with fans; rather than modify his character, DC opted to let them vote for his fate and a vote plurality had the Joker beat Todd to death with a crowbar. This story altered the Batman universe: *A Serious House on Serious Earth* explores the psychoses of Batman, the Joker and other rogues in the eponymous facility. Harley Quinn, a psychiatrist who falls for—and ends up in an abusive relationship with—the Joker, becoming his

supervillain accomplice. However, the Anarky series was cancelled before the rebuttal could be published. The story arc explores the symbiotic relationship between Joker and Batman, and sees the villain shatter the trust between Batman and his adopted family. The most common interpretation of the character is that he is disguised as the criminal Red Hood, and pursued by Batman. The Joker falls into a vat of chemicals which bleaches his skin, colors his hair green and his lips red, and drives him insane. The reasons why the Joker was disguised as the Red Hood, and his identity before his transformation have changed over time. Although the police protect Claridge, the Joker had poisoned him before making his announcement and Claridge dies with a ghastly grin on his face; Batman eventually defeats him, sending him to prison. His resulting disfigurement led him to adopt the name "Joker", from the playing card figure he came to resemble. Although the Joker refuses, he shows his appreciation by sharing a joke with Batman. However, when he tries to poison the UN membership, he is defeated by Batman and Superman. When the supervillain then tries to destroy the universe, his reluctance to eliminate Batman makes him lose control, and Superman defeats him. Instead, the Joker flanked by an army of "Jokerized" supervillains launches a final crime spree. Believing that Robin Tim Drake has been killed in the chaos, Dick Grayson beats the Joker to death although Batman revives his foe to keep Grayson from being a murderer, and the villain succeeds in making a member of the Bat-family break their rule against killing. Batman refuses, arguing that if he allows himself to kill the Joker, he will not be able to stop killing other criminals. The supervillain returns in "The Clown at Midnight" as a cruel, enigmatic force who awakens and tries to kill Harley Quinn to prove to Batman that he has become more than human. When the Joker escapes, he attacks the Black Glove, burying its leader Simon Hurt alive after the supervillain considers him a failure as an opponent; the Joker is then defeated by the recently returned Batman. I never intended to give a reason for his appearance. We discussed that and Bill [Finger] and I never wanted to change it at that time. I thought "and he agreed" that it takes away some of the essential mystery. An unreliable narrator, the character is uncertain of who he was before and how he became the Joker: Here, the character is a laboratory worker who becomes the Red Hood a masked criminal to steal a million dollars from his employer and retire. He falls into a vat of chemical waste when his heist is thwarted by Batman, emerging with bleached white skin, red lips, green hair and a permanent grin. Unsuccessful, he agrees to help mobsters with a robbery and dons the Red Hood. The heist goes awry; the comedian leaps into a chemical vat to escape Batman, surfacing disfigured. This, combined with the earlier accidental death of his wife and unborn child, drives the comedian insane and he becomes the Joker. He has his fateful first meeting with Batman, which results in his disfigurement. It is suggested that the Joker is sane, and feigns insanity to avoid the death penalty. In *Batman Confidential* 7â€”12, the character, Jack, is a talented criminal who is bored with his work. He encounters and becomes obsessed with Batman during a heist, embarking on a crime spree to attract his attention. Jack escapes, but falls into an empty vat as gunfire punctures chemical tanks above him. The flood of chemicals used in anti-psychotic medication alters his appearance and completes his transformation. As Batman says, "Like any other comedian, he uses whatever material will work". The original, dominant image is that of an extreme psychopath, [] with genius-level intelligence and a warped, sadistic sense of humor. This appearance is such a fundamental aspect of the character that when the animated series *The Batman* placed the Joker in a straitjacket, it quickly redesigned him in his familiar suit. Spectacle is more important than success for the Joker, and if it is not spectacular it is boring. Despite this body count, he is always found not guilty by reason of insanity and sent to Arkham Asylum, avoiding the death penalty. The villain displays no instinct for self-preservation, and is willing to die to prove his point. Like a psychopath, he lacks empathy, a conscience, and concern over right and wrong. In *A Serious House on Serious Earth*, the Joker is described as capable of processing outside sensory information only by adapting to it. This enables him to create a new personality every day depending on what would benefit him and explains why, at different times, he is a mischievous clown or a psychopathic killer. He tries and fails to prove that anyone can become like him after one bad day by torturing Commissioner Gordon, physically and psychologically. *A Serious House on Serious Earth*, the Joker is seductive toward Batman; it is uncertain if their relationship has homoerotic undertones or if the Joker is simply trying to manipulate his nemesis. Frank Miller interpreted the character as fixated on death and uninterested in sexual relationships, while Robinson believes that the Joker is

capable of a romantic relationship. Harley loves him but the Joker does not reciprocate her feelings, chiding her for distracting him from other plans. The Joker believes that Batman has not killed him because he makes Batman better, and he loves the villain for that. The Joker is often depicted as defining his existence through his conflict with Batman. At these moments, the Joker is depicted as expressing remorse for his acts; [] [] however, during a medically induced period of partial sanity in *Batman: Cacophony* he tells his opponent: The flower in his lapel sprays acid, and his hand often holds a lethal joy buzzer conducting a million volts of electricity, although both items were introduced in as harmless joke items. Joker venom, a liquid or gaseous toxin which sends its targets into fits of uncontrollable laughter; higher doses can lead to paralysis, coma or death, leaving its victim with a ghoulish, pained rictus grin. The Joker has used venom since his debut; only he knows the formula, and is shown to be gifted enough to manufacture the toxin from ordinary household chemicals. Although Quinn loves the Joker, he is obsessed with Batman and uses her to achieve his goals at her expense. Despite violent abuse, she returns to him. The story is notable for the Joker taking on a relative god and the ease with which Superman defeats him—it took only 17 pages. Asked why he came to Metropolis, the Joker replies simply:

**2: Louis Riel (comics) - Wikipedia**

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This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. Abstract Background Altered spinal mobility is thought to be related to current or past episodes of low back pain; however evidence of that relationship in younger subjects has not been established. The purpose of this study was to compare lumbar segmental mobility in asymptomatic and symptomatic subjects during posterior to anterior PA manual spinal mobilization and a self-initiated prone press-up PU maneuver. We hypothesized that persons with central low back pain would have an altered lumbar segmental mobility pattern compared to those without pain. Method Forty-five individuals age Each subject underwent dynamic imaging of the lumbar spine during a PA mobilization procedure and while performing a PU. Segmental motion was quantified as the change in the intervertebral angle between the resting and end-range vertebral positions. Results The symptomatic group had a larger percentage of subjects with evidence of single level segmental hypermobility than the asymptomatic group during the PA Conclusion Persons with non-specific low back pain have a tendency to demonstrate single level lumbar segmental hypermobility when compared to age specific asymptomatic subjects. The point prevalence of back pain varies with age [ 7 ]. Back pain is considered the plague of middle-age; however, it can certainly begin its manifestation in the younger individuals. A painful low back does not indicate a specific pathology but may be related to restricted, excessive, or poorly controlled lumbar motion [ 10 - 12 ] Altered mobility can be characterized as general mobility of the trunk as a whole or segmental between two consecutive vertebra [ 13 ]. Assessment of spinal mobility often guides the non-surgical treatment approach. General trunk mobility has been quantified in the clinical setting using methods of linear or angular displacement [ 15 ]. These tests, however, do not capture the existence of altered mobility at a single segment or unique patterns of aberrant segmental mobility. Clinical methods to evaluate segmental motion include manual application of a posterior to anterior PA force on the vertebral spinous process [ 16 ] or palpation of movement between spinous processes during flexion-extension of the trunk [ 16 ]. In both cases, the amount of motion, or resistance to force, is assessed using subjective categories of hypomobile, normal, or hypermobile. Presence, absence or change in pain resulting from the test is also noted. It is not clear if persons with current back pain, or those with a history of frequent episodes of back pain, have altered segmental spinal mobility. Previous studies have attempted to correlate spinal mobility to clinical symptoms but have not been able to clearly establish a relationship [ 17 - 22 ]. Structural spine heterogeneity in the human population, age-related changes in spinal motion and experimental methodology are among just few of the confounding factors that have impeded previous attempts to establish a relationship between lumbar spine mechanics and low back pain. In addition, previous literature has focused predominantly on subjects in the middle and later stages of life, as symptoms in younger subjects are typically shorter in duration [ 23 ]. Quantity and pattern of segmental mobility may certainly vary with the type of movement tested, instructions to the subjects and their willingness to participate. Therefore, quantifying motion under these two conditions may provide a more comprehensive assessment of segmental mobility in persons with low back pain. Segmental motion of the lumbar spine during manual PA assessment has been investigated [ 24 - 27 ] and we are not aware of any studies that have assessed segmental mobility during a prone PU maneuver. Using dynamic imaging techniques, the purpose of this study was to compare lumbar segmental mobility in asymptomatic and symptomatic subjects during PA spinal mobilization and a prone PU maneuver. Methods Subjects A total of 65 individuals between the ages of 18 and 42 participated in this study. The symptomatic subjects were recruited from a very busy University based general practice. Based on the appearance of the fifth lumbar vertebrae, suggesting developmental variance one subject was excluded from further participation. An additional symptomatic subject was recruited to meet the expected subject population in this study. This analysis is a sub-protocol of a larger study thus the discrepancies in the size of the two study populations. On the day of testing, these subjects had perceived pain with standing spinal extension averaging 4. The reported

average duration of symptoms of the current episode of low back pain was 28 days. None of them were off work. Patients for whom the current episode of back pain lasted longer than 12 weeks were not included in this study. Table 1 Anthropometric, gender and age characteristic of patients symptomatic and subjects asymptomatic.

**3: Zondervan - books from this publisher (ISBNs begin with ) (51 of )**

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He was inspired by the Enlightenment ideals of the sanctity of the individual, as well as by the writings of Locke and Montesquieu. The committee initially thought that Adams should write the document, but Adams persuaded the committee to choose Jefferson. He drafted bills in three years, including laws to streamline the judicial system. He took the lead in abolishing what he called "feudal and unnatural distinctions. The entail laws made it perpetual: As a result, increasingly large plantations, worked by white tenant farmers and by black slaves, gained in size and wealth and political power in the eastern "Tidewater" tobacco areas. Jefferson escaped to Poplar Forest , his plantation to the west. A second daughter of that name was born the following year, but she died at age three. Jefferson included his written responses in a book, *Notes on the State of Virginia* Peterson described it as an accomplishment for which all Americans should be grateful. He was a member of the committee setting foreign exchange rates and recommended an American currency based on the decimal system which was adopted. Jefferson was the principal author of the Land Ordinance of , whereby Virginia ceded to the national government the vast area that it claimed northwest of the Ohio River. He insisted that this territory should not be used as colonial territory by any of the thirteen states, but that it should be divided into sections which could become states. Congress made extensive revisions, including rejection of the ban on slavery. No man can replace him. In , he met and fell in love with Maria Cosway , an accomplishedâ€”and marriedâ€”Italian-English musician of They saw each other frequently over a period of six weeks. She returned to Great Britain, but they maintained a lifelong correspondence. Jefferson had taken her older brother James Hemings to Paris as part of his domestic staff, and had him trained in French cuisine. He was in Paris during the storming of the Bastille [94] and consulted with Lafayette while the latter drafted the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. Jefferson later left the cabinet voluntarily; Washington never forgave him, and never spoke to him again. Hamilton favored a capital close to the major commercial centers of the Northeast, while Washington, Jefferson, and other agrarians wanted it located to the south. Jefferson had been suffering from migraines and he was tired of Hamilton in-fighting. Historians recognize this letter as the earliest delineation of Democratic-Republican Party principles. Seeking a return to private life, Jefferson resigned the cabinet position in December , perhaps to bolster his political influence from outside the administration. Jefferson warned that it would increase British influence and subvert republicanism, calling it "the boldest act [Hamilton and Jay] ever ventured on to undermine the government". Jefferson continued his pro-French stance; during the violence of the Reign of Terror , he declined to disavow the revolution: As presiding officer of the Senate, he assumed a more passive role than his predecessor John Adams. He allowed the Senate to freely conduct debates and confined his participation to procedural issues, which he called an "honorable and easy" role. Jefferson believed that these laws were intended to suppress Democratic-Republicans, rather than prosecute enemy aliens, and considered them unconstitutional. Jefferson advocated nullification , allowing states to invalidate federal laws altogether.

### 4: Jay Edward Adams | Open Library

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