

Chapter 1 : Abraham Lincoln | HistoryNet

*This collection reveals the history of English common law and Empire law in a vastly changing world of British expansion. Dominating the legal field is the Commentaries of the Law of England by Sir William Blackstone, which first appeared in*

You can help by adding to it. October Nonviolence or Ahimsa is one of the cardinal virtues [14] and an important tenet of Jainism , Hinduism , and Buddhism. It is a multidimensional concept, [15] inspired by the premise that all living beings have the spark of the divine spiritual energy; therefore, to hurt another being is to hurt oneself. It has also been related to the notion that any violence has karmic consequences. While ancient scholars of Hinduism pioneered and over time perfected the principles of Ahimsa, the concept reached an extraordinary status in the ethical philosophy of Jainism. The forms of nonviolence draw inspiration from both religious or ethical beliefs and political analysis. Religious or ethically based nonviolence is sometimes referred to as principled, philosophical, or ethical nonviolence, while nonviolence based on political analysis is often referred to as tactical, strategic, or pragmatic nonviolent action. Commonly, both of these dimensions may be present within the thinking of particular movements or individuals. Lesser known is the role that nonviolent action has played and continues to play in undermining the power of repressive political regimes in the developing world and the former eastern bloc. Susan Ives emphasizes this point by quoting Walter Wink: If we add all the countries touched by major nonviolent actions in our century the Philippines, South Africa Movements most often associated with nonviolence are the non-cooperation campaign for Indian independence led by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi , the Civil Rights Movement in the United States , and the People Power Revolution in the Philippines. Also of primary significance is the notion that just means are the most likely to lead to just ends. When Gandhi said that "the means may be likened to the seed, the end to a tree," he expressed the philosophical kernel of what some refer to as prefigurative politics. Martin Luther King, a student of Gandhian nonviolent resistance, concurred with this tenet, concluding that "nonviolence demands that the means we use must be as pure as the ends we seek. They would argue, for instance, that it is fundamentally irrational to use violence to achieve a peaceful society. People have come to use nonviolent methods of struggle from a wide range of perspectives and traditions. A landless peasant in Brazil may nonviolently occupy a parcel of land for purely practical motivations. If they do not, the family will starve. A Buddhist monk in Thailand may "ordain" trees in a threatened forest, drawing on the teachings of Buddha to resist its destruction. A waterside worker in England may go on strike in socialist and union political traditions. All the above are using nonviolent methods but from different standpoints. Likewise, secular political movements have utilized nonviolent methods, either as a tactical tool or as a strategic program on purely pragmatic and strategic levels, relying on their political effectiveness rather than a claim to any religious, moral or ethical worthiness. Gandhi used the weapon of nonviolence against British Raj Respect or love for opponents also has a pragmatic justification, in that the technique of separating the doers from the deeds allows for the possibility of the doers changing their behaviour, and perhaps their beliefs. Martin Luther King wrote, "Nonviolent resistance The nonviolent resister not only refuses to shoot his opponent, but he also refuses to hate him. Gandhi saw Truth as something that is multifaceted and unable to be grasped in its entirety by any one individual. This led him to believe in the inherent worth of dialogue with opponents, in order to understand motivations. On November 10, , the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the first decade of the 21st century and the third millennium, the years to , as the International Decade for the Promotion of a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World. Ethical[ edit ] For many, practicing nonviolence goes deeper than abstaining from violent behavior or words. It means overriding the impulse to be hateful and holding love for everyone, even those with whom one strongly disagrees. In this view, because violence is learned, it is necessary to unlearn violence by practicing love and compassion at every possible opportunity. For some, the commitment to non-violence entails a belief in restorative or transformative justice , an abolition of the death penalty and other harsh punishments. This may involve the necessity of caring for those who are violent. Nonviolence, for many, involves a respect and reverence for all

sentient , and perhaps even non-sentient, beings. This might include abolitionism against animals as property, the practice of not eating animal products or by-products vegetarianism or veganism , spiritual practices of non-harm to all beings, and caring for the rights of all beings. Mohandas Gandhi , James Bevel , and other nonviolent proponents advocated vegetarianism as part of their nonviolent philosophy. Buddhists extend this respect for life to animals , plants , and even minerals , while Jainism extend this respect for life to animals , plants and even small organisms such as insects. Over time, the Hindu scripts revise ritual practices and the concept of Ahimsa is increasingly refined and emphasised, ultimately Ahimsa becomes the highest virtue by the late Vedic era about BC. For example, hymn It bars violence against "all creatures" sarvabhuta and the practitioner of Ahimsa is said to escape from the cycle of rebirths CU 8. It implies the total avoidance of harming of any kind of living creatures not only by deeds, but also by words and in thoughts. For example, Mahaprasthanika Parva has the verse: Ahimsa is the highest virtue , Ahimsa is the highest self-control, Ahimsa is the greatest gift, Ahimsa is the best suffering, Ahimsa is the highest sacrifice, Ahimsa is the finest strength, Ahimsa is the greatest friend, Ahimsa is the greatest happiness, Ahimsa is the highest truth, and Ahimsa is the greatest teaching. The Bhagavad Gita , among other things, discusses the doubts and questions about appropriate response when one faces systematic violence or war. These verses develop the concepts of lawful violence in self-defence and the theories of just war. However, there is no consensus on this interpretation. Gandhi, for example, considers this debate about non-violence and lawful violence as a mere metaphor for the internal war within each human being, when he or she faces moral questions. These discussions have led to theories of just war, theories of reasonable self-defence and theories of proportionate punishment. Force must be the last resort. If war becomes necessary, its cause must be just, its purpose virtuous, its objective to restrain the wicked, its aim peace, its method lawful. Weapons used must be proportionate to the opponent and the aim of war, not indiscriminate tools of destruction. Warriors must use judgment in the battlefield. Cruelty to the opponent during war is forbidden. Wounded, unarmed opponent warriors must not be attacked or killed, they must be brought to your realm and given medical treatment. While the war is in progress, sincere dialogue for peace must continue. Aikido , pioneered in Japan, illustrates one such principles of self-defence. Morihei Ueshiba , the founder of Aikido, described his inspiration as Ahimsa. One must presume that some people will, out of ignorance, error or fear, attack other persons or intrude into their space, physically or verbally. The aim of self-defence, suggested Ueshiba, must be to neutralise the aggression of the attacker, and avoid the conflict. The best defence is one where the victim is protected, as well as the attacker is respected and not injured if possible. Under Ahimsa and Aikido, there are no enemies, and appropriate self-defence focuses on neutralising the immaturity, assumptions and aggressive strivings of the attacker. Pacifism There is no consensus on pacifism among modern Hindu scholars. Finally, the discussion in Upanishads and Hindu Epics [68] shifts to whether a human being can ever live his or her life without harming animal and plant life in some way; which and when plants or animal meat may be eaten, whether violence against animals causes human beings to become less compassionate, and if and how one may exert least harm to non-human life consistent with ahimsa precept, given the constraints of life and human needs. Sushruta Samhita , a Hindu text written in the 3rd or 4th century, in Chapter XLVI suggests proper diet as a means of treating certain illnesses, and recommends various fishes and meats for different ailments and for pregnant women, [71] [72] and the Charaka Samhita describes meat as superior to all other kinds of food for convalescents. Even suggested exceptions " ritual slaughter and hunting " were challenged by advocates of Ahimsa. Moreover, a hunter defends his profession in a long discourse. They discourage wanton destruction of nature including of wild and cultivated plants. Hermits sannyasins were urged to live on a fruitarian diet so as to avoid the destruction of plants. The classical literature of Hinduism exists in many Indian languages.

**Chapter 2 : A Pattern Or Practice Of Discrimination | CRT | Department of Justice**

*The History and Practice of Civil Actions, Particularly in the Court of Common Pleas: Being an Historical Account of the Parts and Order of Judicial.*

View Abraham Lincoln Pictures. View Abraham Lincoln Movies. He played in key role in passage of the Thirteenth Amendment, which ended slavery in America. As the war was ending, Lincoln became the first U. Prior to his election as president in , he had successful careers as a lawyer and politician in Illinois, serving several terms in the state legislature and one in the U. He also holds the distinction of being the only U. Lincoln had a sister, Sarah, who was two years and two days older than he was. A younger brother, Thomas, died in infancy. When Abraham was two, the family moved to nearby Knob Creek Farm. Five years later, the family moved again, to the wilderness on Little Pigeon Creek in Indiana. Thomas Lincoln remarried a year later, to Sarah Bush Johnston, a woman of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, whom he had known for many years. She had three children by a previous marriage, Elizabeth, Matilda, and John. Although Abraham and his father were never close, Sarah and nine-year-old Abraham formed a loving relationship that continued throughout their lives. She encouraged him in his attempts to educate himself, which he did by borrowing and studying books. He performed odd jobs and took a flatboat of goods to New Orleans. Two years later, however, both men won election. In , Lincoln received a license to practice law. He would go on to establish a respectable record as an attorney and was often hired by the Illinois Central Railroad. Lincoln won reelection to the General Assembly in , , and ; among his accomplishments was a major role in getting the state capital moved to Springfield. He did not actively seek the post again after , but won the popular vote in ; however, he resigned so he would be eligible for election to the U. He demanded President James K. Polk reveal the exact spot on which American blood had been shed, starting the war, and whether that spot was on American or Mexican soil. Or it may have been a partisan maneuverâ€”Lincoln was a Whig, Polk a Democratâ€”to ingratiate himself with the older Whigs in Washington. He spent the next several years focusing on his law practice to support his growing family. Over a year later, a friend brought them back together, and they wed November 4, However, she was betrothed to another and there is no verifiable evidence of any romantic relationship or understanding between her and Lincoln. Eddie died in , Willie in , and Tad in Only Robert lived to adulthood; the last of his descendants would die in , ending the Abraham Lincoln family line. Learn more about Mary Todd Lincoln Although Lincoln did not seek office himself during these years, he remained active in the Whig Party, counseling candidates who sought his advice and occasionally responding to speaking requests. In , he essentially was campaign manager for Richard Yates, who was running for the General Assembly. Lincoln did not want to be elected to that body again himself because he knew the legislature would be electing a new U. Senator during its coming term, to fill the position of James Shields, who had moved to the Minnesota Territory. At that time, nearly 60 years before the Seventeenth Amendment to the U. By Illinois law, sitting state legislators could not be elected to the U. Congressâ€”and Lincoln desperately wanted to become the new senator, a position he said he would prefer over being president. Regardless, eventually he reluctantly agreed to run. He won more votes than any other candidate but resigned in order to keep his senatorial chances open. His hopes were dashed again when the vote for senator was taken in Since the early s, abolitionistsâ€”those who adamantly favored abolishing slavery everywhere in the United Statesâ€”had become increasingly strident. Even many people like Lincoln who did not approve of slavery also did not approve of the sectional divisiveness engendered by the abolitionists. A Nation Dividing In passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, allowed residents of any new states admitted to the Union to decide for themselves whether or not the state would be free or slaveholding. In the Dred Scott decision the Supreme Court ruled that neither the Declaration of Independence nor the rights guaranteed by the Constitution applied to Negroes and never had. By , a new party, the Republicans, was taking its place. In , Lincoln joined the new party. Lincoln carefully made a distinction between slavery where it existed and its expansion into new territories and states. The debates grew national attention, and Lincoln was invited to speak in other states. Read more about the Lincoln Douglas Debates The national attention he received resulted in the Republican

Party making him its presidential candidate in the election. On the divisive matter of slavery, the Republican platform supported prohibiting slavery in the territories but opposed interfering with it in the states where it already existed. The Democratic Party split, producing two candidates, Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois and John C. Two other independent parties formed but failed to carry a single state in the fall elections. Lincoln won every Northern state, California and Oregon; although he failed to win a majority of the popular vote in this drawn-and-quartered election, he won enough electoral votesâ€” compared to for all his opponents combinedâ€”to become the 16th president. President Abraham Lincoln On December 20, nearly three months before Lincoln would take office presidential inaugurations occurred in March at that time , South Carolina officially seceded from the Union. It was soon joined by all states of the Deep South. They feared the rise of this new, sectional party that opposed expansion of slavery. If the peculiar institution was not allowed to spread, slaveholding states would be outnumbered, and they feared losing the political power that protected slavery. For weeks, president-elect Lincoln said nothing as state after state renounced its compact with the United States, though it is questionable whether anything he said would have halted the secession movement. Previous presidents under whom secession was threatenedâ€”Andrew Jackson and Zachary Taylorâ€”had both said they would send troops to force states to remain in the Union but never had to take that action. Lincoln, faced with the reality of losing a section of the country, felt he did have to after Confederate guns fired during the Battle of Fort Sumter , South Carolina, on April 12, Virginia, Arkansas and Tennessee then seceded, refusing to fight their fellow Southerners and claiming Lincoln had overreached his authority because Congress was not in session and therefore could not authorize a war. The new president knew little of military affairs, but just as he had educated himself as a youth, he began a self-education in the art of war, checking books of military history out of the Library of Congress. He endured outright insubordination from one commander, Major General George B. McClellan, in charge of the largest Union army. Grant in charge of all Union armies, did Lincoln find a general in whom he had trust. Lincoln, in choosing his cabinet, had selected those men he felt most capable of handling the duties of the posts he asked them to fill. Some of them had hoped during the last election that they would be filling the chair of the presidency. It was a war measure, meant to prevent European recognition of the slaveholding Confederacy, and it shifted the war from one to preserve the Union to one that would both preserve the Union and end slavery. Other controversial war measures taken by Lincoln and his administration included infringing on some Constitutional rights, including suspending habeas corpus and shutting down newspapers that opposed the war. Nevada was admitted at least in part to provide another pro-Union state. Lincoln Reelected In In presidential elections of , Lincoln believed he would not be reelected. The war had dragged on for over three years, draining the treasury. Major battles, like the Battle of Shiloh , the Battle of Antietam , the Battle of Fredericksburg , the Battle of Chancellorsville , the Battle Gettysburg , and the Battle of Chickamauga , had each produced over 10, casualties, far beyond anything the nation had experienced in previous wars. Radical abolitionists in the North were upset with him for not pressing harder on the slavery issue. Indeed, Lincoln might have lost his bid for re-election, and with it the war, had Maj. Sherman not captured Atlanta in early September, giving the Union a major victory. Other contributing factors included Lincoln allowing soldiers in the armies to vote in their camps, something that had never been done before. The Democrats themselves made several missteps that hurt their chances. Only three of her sisters in Illinois and their husbands remained firmly with the Union. Lee surrendered the largest Confederate army to Grant following the Appomattox Campaign and the Appomattox Courthouse , virtually ending the war. During the performance, an actor and staunch Confederate sympathizer named John Wilkes Booth slipped into the presidential box and shot Lincoln in the head. The president died the following morning. Even some Southern newspapers condemned the assassination. Lincoln was laid to rest in Springfield, Illinois. In , a counterfeiting gang attempted to steal his body, to exchange it for their master engraver, who had been imprisoned. The popular image of Lincoln has changed many times. He is beloved as the Great Emancipator and the Savior of the Union, but many people, particularly in the South, regard him as a tyrant and a dictator. He has been accused of being racist, though his views were in keeping with those of most Americans of his times. During his presidency, association with black leaders such as Frederick Douglass seem to have made his racial views more enlightened than those of most midth-century Americans. His

primary focus as president always was on restoring the United States as a single nation under the Constitution; ending slavery was secondary to that goal. Lincoln Pictures Abraham Lincoln was the most photographed President of his era. There are portraits, lithographs, and photos of many highlights of his Presidential term. Abraham Lincoln Facts There are many interesting facts about the life of Abraham Lincoln, like the fact that only one of his children, Robert Todd, survived to adulthood. View some little known facts about Lincoln as well as frequently asked questions about the 16th President of the United States Lincoln-Douglas Debates The Lincoln-Douglas Debates of rank as one of the most famous debates in history. Though vying for a Senate seat, the debates, which centered around the institution of slavery, had a great effect on the future presidency for Lincoln. Following his assassination, she remained in mourning until her death in In , a court judged her insane for a time. Delivered soon after the Union victory at the battle of Antietam, it motivated the Northern war effort and gave the war a higher purpose.

**Chapter 3 : Civil Rights Act of - HISTORY**

*The history and practice of civil actions, particularly in the Court of common pleas, being an historical account of the parts and order of judicial proceedings.*

This twelve-passenger biplane, a converted military aircraft, was one of the largest aircraft in commercial service for some years. Sustained passenger services were introduced by the Farman Company later in between Paris and Brussels, and shortly afterward Copenhagen, London and North Africa were included in their schedule. Initial goals were to help airlines standardize their paperwork and passenger tickets and to compare technical procedures. The first truly international agreement on civil aviation is reached when the Convention Relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation is signed on 13 October at the Peace Conference held in Paris under the auspices of the League of Nations. This agreement was later superseded by the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed at Chicago on 7 December. This convention differed from the Paris Convention in that it took separate account of the principle of the equal rights of its members. The Conference results in an agreement that establishing airline companies as officially recognized carriers of mail at the maximum remuneration of 6 postal gold francs per metric tonne-kilogram. It also initiates some significant rules and regulations concerning the acceptance and rapid delivery of airmail by the signatory powers, the expeditious handling of airmail by countries without air services, and the basis of accounting procedures for international airmail. During sessions that lasted into November, participants secure international agreements on the use of certain frequencies by aircraft and airway control stations. This Convention applied exclusively to commercial aircraft and laid down basic principles and rules for aerial traffic, recognizing that every State has complete and exclusive sovereignty over the airspace above its territory. The Havana Convention was superseded by the Chicago Convention of 1944, which remains in place today. Its purpose is to consider worldwide progress in the science and practice of civil aeronautics since the first power-driven flight, and to discuss ways and means of further developing it for the benefit of mankind. It provides one of the earliest opportunities for an exchange of views on problems pertaining to aircraft in international commerce and trade, and suitably commemorated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first flight of the Wright brothers. It also streamline the way international airmail was prepaid and handled, as prior the rules for prepaying international airmail depended only on bilateral treaties. This Convention established the conditions of international air transportation in respect of the documents used for such transportation and of the liability of the air carrier. The purpose of these conventions is to ensure adequate compensation for persons who suffer damage caused on the surface by foreign aircraft while limiting to a reasonable degree the extent of liabilities incurred for such damage in order not to hinder the development of international air transport. Both were superseded by the Rome Convention on the same subject. It provides the basic framework for the progressive, safe and orderly development of civil aviation on a global scale. The first meeting is convened by ICAO to standardize the activities of States in the dissemination of aeronautical information. Also codified are recommendations for the future handling of aeronautical information problems. The Convention also deals with a host of related matters such as apportionment of claims, financial security requirements, jurisdiction and enforcement of judgments. The Convention of 1944 was further revised by the Montreal Protocol of 1999, involving sixteen main amendments to the Convention, including an increase in the liability limits expressed in Special Drawing Rights. Adoption by the ICAO Council of the Standards and Recommended Practices relating to Aeronautical Information Services to the Convention for the promulgation of information essential to the safety, regularity and efficiency of air navigation Annex. The principal objectives of ECAC are to promote the continued development of a safe, efficient and sustainable European air transport system and to harmonize civil aviation policies and practices among its Member States. A Diplomatic Conference is held in The Hague, the Netherlands, to review and update the liability provisions of the Warsaw Convention of 1929, relating to international carriage by air, in the light of the rapid expansion of air transport services throughout the world and the prevailing economic conditions. The Conference agreed to double the limit of liability for each passenger to about USD 20,, and substantially simplified the rules pertaining to the documents of carriage, i.

The agreed additions and amendments to the Warsaw Convention, contained in The Hague Protocol and signed on 28 September, came into force on 1 August. This provides liberal access for certain categories of non-scheduled operations ECAC. The principal ASECNA objectives are to provide professional air traffic control, flight information, aeronautical telecommunication and meteorological services to its fifteen African Member States, with the active involvement of the French Government, so as to ensure the safety and efficient operation of air traffic throughout the West African region and Madagascar. In 1975, ASECNA receives the prestigious ICAO Edward Warner Award for the efficiency and quality of air navigation services provided within the region, covering a total airspace of some 8 million square kilometres and twenty-four international airports. All-weather operations, mutual recognition of private pilot licenses and the performance characteristics of airborne navigation and communications equipment are amongst other issues considered is opened for signature ECAC. Its purpose is to develop a coherent and coordinated air traffic control system in Europe. It lays out internationally-accepted principles as to the immediate release of all aircraft, passengers and crew in the event of unlawful interference of aircraft. It contains detailed provisions on the establishment of jurisdiction by States over the offense, on the taking of the offender into custody, and on the prosecution or extradition of the offender. It adopts a far-reaching revision of those provisions of the Warsaw Convention of 1944, as amended by The Hague Protocol of 1955, which pertain to the liability of the air carrier in respect of the international carriage of passengers and baggage. It defines a wide spectrum of unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation which ICAO member States undertake to make punishable by severe penalties. Concerned about the growing threat of violence against international civil aviation and its facilities, including unlawful seizure of aircraft, the ICAO Council had adopted the new Security-related SARPs in 1978, subsequent to the results which emerged from an Extraordinary Session of the ICAO Assembly which had been convened on this topic in June 1977. This embodies the Russian text of the Chicago Convention and puts the Russian language on par with the other languages of the Organization, i. The Protocol was opened for signature on 30 September and came into force on 16 September. The introduction of the Airline Deregulation Act in the United States, which removed statutory control on domestic airline operations at the end of 1978, leads to fundamental changes in the structure of domestic, as well as international air services. Similar steps to liberalize air transport services are henceforth taken by other industrialized countries. This starts the process of new bilateral air transport agreements with a number of foreign governments, increases competition in international air transportation, and initiates to a more pronounced extent the global privatization of airlines and airports. The Second ICAO Air Transport Conference, held in Montreal from 12 to 28 February, formulates common and multilateral approaches to solving worldwide capacity regulation of international commercial air services and the mechanisms for establishing international fares and rates. This Conference, inter alia, called for the continuance of multilateral albeit, more liberalized solutions in response, primarily, to an open skies policy then being introduced by the United States. While ICAO had been founded to deal essentially with the technical issues and problems of international civil aviation, this conference signified its new involvement in the economic and commercial fields in light of the widening impacts of sectoral deregulation. MLS will provide multiple, curved and segmented approaches and selectable glide anglesâ€”capabilities not previously available. The 25th Session Extraordinary of the ICAO Assembly approves unanimously in Resolution A an amendment to the Convention on International Civil Aviation incorporating an explicit recognition that the use of weapons against civil aircraft is prohibited. This measure is intended to counter sabotage risks involving checked baggage. This Convention is aimed at contributing to the prevention of unlawful acts involving the use of plastic explosives. In the history of law-making at ICAO, this Convention represents a significant landmark not only for the speed of its preparation, but for the fact that it is the first multilateral instrument prepared through the ICAO machinery whose applicability and impact is not limited to international civil aviation. More than participants acknowledge that ICAOâ€”given its unique role and responsibility for international civil aviation at the global levelâ€”should be the prime organization to coordinate developments and to take an appropriate role in efforts at increased multilateralism for international air services. The Colloquium provides a framework and basis for the Fourth ICAO Worldwide Air Transport Conference held in 1985, and identifies a need for ICAO to develop future regulatory arrangements that would effectively support

the rapidly changing requirements and conditions of international air transport. At the same time, air traffic control systems around the world were begin to be updated as part of the evolution process to a global ATM system. This embodies the Arabic text of the Chicago Convention and brings about the utilization of the Arabic language in ICAO on the same level as the other languages of the Organization, i. It re-positions ICAO to deal more effectively with the constantly evolving challenges facing civil aviation, particularly in the area of flight safety and security. At the launch ceremony, Dr. Kotaite also stressed that addressing these issues effectively requires an unprecedented level of cooperation among countries and a corresponding level of global coordination that extends beyond borders. Following ratification by governments concerned, it replaces the Convention drawn up by the original eight Member States in and provide the legal basis for the future strategy agreed upon in February by thirty-six Member States of the European Civil Aviation Conference ECAC. This embodies the Chinese text of the Chicago Convention and puts the Chinese language on par with the other languages of the Organization, i. The USOAP included a systematic reporting and monitoring system on the implementation of safety-related Standards and Recommended Practices SARPs and continues its audit cycles to this day, serving as an essential component in the global aviation safety framework. There was also a definite need to simplify the documentary requirements related to passengers, baggage and cargo and so as to take advantage of modern information technologies. The Conference adopted a new Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules for International Carriage by Air, to replace the 70 year-old system comprising six different international legal instruments of private international law, and to provide, for years to come, an adequate level of compensation for those involved in international air accidents. A major feature of the new legal instrument is the concept of unlimited liability in the case of death or injury to passengers, which introduces a two-tier system. The second tier is based on presumption of fault of the carrier and has no limit of liability. The Convention also simplifies the system of claims for lost, damaged, destroyed or delayed baggage and cargo. States, the traveling public, air carriers and the transport industry. Victims of international air accidents and their families will be better protected and compensated under the new Montreal Convention, which modernizes and consolidates a seventy-five year old system of international instruments of private international law into one legal instrument. The Convention and Protocol provide for the financing and leasing of aircraft equipment and the creation of an international registry for international security rights in aircraft, aircraft engines and helicopters. The new legal instrument sets up a system of rules designed to facilitate asset-based financing and leasing of aircraft and to enhance the availability of credit to air carriers at a lower cost. Two of these aircraft were flown into and deliberately destroyed the World Trade Center Towers in New York, one hit and deliberately destroyed part of the Pentagon in Washington, DC, and the fourth aircraft crashed in a field near Pittsburgh, PA, evidently after some passengers tried to apprehend the terrorists. As a result of these terrorist acts, passengers and 33 crewmembers were killed on the four aircraft excluding 19 perpetrators. In addition, 2, and innocent civilians, representing many nationalities, lost their lives at the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Washington, DC, respectively, causing great human suffering and incredible devastation. This tragic event symbolized, for the first time since the dawn of the aviation age nearly years ago, the first use of civil aircraft as weapons of mass destruction. Furthermore, the Assembly directed the ICAO Council to convene as soon as possible an international High-level Conference on Aviation Security, with the objective of preventing, combating and eradicating acts of terrorism against civil aviation. The Assembly and the ICAO Council also recognized that the fight against terrorism is an incredibly complex and arduous task, involving an enormous diversity of unforeseeable events. It was furthermore acknowledged by participants that it would require a global effort and the cooperation of all ICAO Member States to ensure continued aviation safety and the effective security of international and domestic civil aviation. The events of 11 September, brought about major and far-reaching changes in the operating environment of the air transport industry. With airlines and airports now adapting to the impact on security, revenues and costs, the industry focus moved more than ever on providing maximum safety and security to the users of the world air transport system. The Conference agrees on a comprehensive action plan in response to the terrorist attacks of 11 September and affirms that a globally-effective aviation security system imposes a collective responsibility on all ICAO Member States. At the heart of the global strategy was the introduction of mandatory security

oversight audits to evaluate the ability of States to regulate their respective domains on the basis of applicable ICAO Security Standards. The main objectives of the new programme, like the Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme USOAP launched in , is to identify and correct deficiencies in the implementation of acceptable standards. The new Annex 19â€”Safety Management. Annex 19 also supports an industry-wide evolution towards a new and less punitive safety management culture, one which encourages more frequent and accurate reporting on safety accidents and incidents to aid current and future aviation safety risk mitigation.

*The 18th century was a wealth of knowledge, exploration and rapidly growing technology and expanding record-keeping made possible by advances in the printing press.*

A criminal case is introduced by the government, who claims that a person or group has committed a crime. If the defendant is found guilty of breaking the law, he can be punished by being put in jail or made to pay a fine, or both. Criminal law defines two classes of crimes. Crimes for which the punishment is less than a year in jail are called misdemeanors. Crimes with punishments of one year or more in jail are more serious and are called felonies. A civil case is introduced by a private party plaintiff seeking monetary damages. The defendant may be forced to testify. Most civil cases are resolved out of court, and people found guilty in civil cases never have to go to jail. This article has multiple issues. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk page. September The examples and perspective in this article may not represent a worldwide view of the subject. You may improve this article , discuss the issue on the talk page , or create a new article , as appropriate. February Learn how and when to remove this template message Civil procedure is the body of law that sets out the rules and standards that courts follow when adjudicating civil lawsuits as opposed to procedures in criminal law matters. These rules govern how a lawsuit or case may be commenced; what kind of service of process if any is required; the types of pleadings or statements of case , motions or applications, and orders allowed in civil cases; the timing and manner of depositions and discovery or disclosure; the conduct of trials ; the process for judgment ; various available remedies ; and how the courts and clerks must function. Differences between civil and criminal procedure[ edit ] Some systems, including the English and French , allow governmental persons to bring a criminal prosecution against another person. Prosecutions are nearly always started by the state in order to punish the accused. Civil actions , on the other hand, are started by private individuals , companies or organizations, for their own benefit. In addition, governments or their subdivisions or agencies may also be parties to civil actions. The cases are usually in different courts. However this is distinguished from civil penal actions. In jurisdictions based on English common-law systems, the party bringing a criminal charge in most cases, the state is called the "prosecution", but the party bringing most forms of civil action is the "plaintiff" or "claimant". In both kinds of action the other party is known as the "defendant". A criminal case against a person called Ms. Sanchez" or "[The name of the State] v. Regina, that is, the Queen v. But a civil action between Ms. Sanchez and a Mr. For example, a criminal court may force a convicted defendant to pay a fine as punishment for his crime, and the legal costs of both the prosecution and defence. But the victim of the crime generally pursues his claim for compensation in a civil, not a criminal, action. Evidence from a criminal trial is generally admissible as evidence in a civil action about the same matter. For example, the victim of a road accident does not directly benefit if the driver who injured him is found guilty of the crime of careless driving. He still has to prove his case in a civil action, unless the doctrine of collateral estoppel applies, as it does in most American jurisdictions. However, if a driver is found by a civil jury not to have been negligent, a prosecutor may be estopped from charging him criminally. If the plaintiff has shown that the defendant is liable, the main remedy in a civil court is the amount of money , or "damages", which the defendant should pay to the plaintiff. The standards of proof are higher in a criminal case than in a civil one, since the state does not wish to risk punishing an innocent person. But in a civil case, the court will weigh all the evidence and decide what is most probable. Civil procedural types[ edit ] Civil procedure is traditionally divided into inquisitorial and adversarial.

**Chapter 5 : Milestones in International Civil Aviation**

*The history and practice of civil actions: particularly in the Court of Common Pleas By the late Lord Chief Baron Gilbert. The second edition, carefully corrected from the many errors in the former impression, with the addition of many notes and references.*

While African-American Members of Congress from this era played prominent roles in advocating for reform, it was largely the efforts of everyday Americans who protested segregation that prodded a reluctant Congress to pass landmark civil rights legislation in the s. Among its recommendations were the creation of a permanent FEPC, the establishment of a permanent Civil Rights Commission, the creation of a civil rights division in the U. Department of Justice, and the enforcement of federal anti-lynching laws and desegregation in interstate transportation. In , President Truman signed Executive Order , desegregating the military. Senator Strom Thurmond as its presidential candidate in Ted Kennedy of Massachusetts observed. The federal courts also carved out a judicial beachhead for civil rights activists. Supreme Court, by an 8 to 1 vote, outlawed the white primary, which by excluding blacks from participating in the Democratic Party primary in southern states had effectively disfranchised them since the early s. A decade later, the high court under Chief Justice Earl Warren handed down a unanimous decision in *Brown v. Board of Education U. Brown* sparked a revolution in civil rights with its plainspoken ruling that separate was inherently unequal. House of Representatives About this object Howard Smith of Virginia, chairman of the House Rules Committee, routinely used his influential position to thwart civil rights legislation. Smith often shuttered committee operations by retreating to his rural farm to avoid deliberations on pending reform bills. However, Congress lagged behind the presidency, the judiciary, and, often, public sentiment during much of the postwar civil rights movement. Southerners continued to exert nearly untrammelled influence as committee chairmen coinciding with the apex of congressional committee influence in the House and the Senate , in an era when Democrats controlled the House almost exclusively. In the 84th Congress “ , for instance, when Democrats regained the majority after a brief period of Republican control and embarked on 40 consecutive years of rule, 12 of the 19 House committees, including some of the most influential panels “Education and Labor, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Rules, and Ways and Means” were chaired by southerners, who were largely unsympathetic to black civil rights. Several factors prevented the few African Americans in Congress from playing prominent legislative roles in institutional efforts to pass the major acts of , , and Black Members were too scarce to alter institutional processes or form a consequential voting bloc. Until the fall elections, there were only five African Americans in Congress: Dawson, Powell, Diggs, Nix, and Hawkins. John Conyers joined the House in and Brooke entered the Senate in Yet while they were determined, energetic, and impassioned, there were too few African Americans in Congress to drive a policy agenda. Moreover, black Members themselves disagreed as to the best method to achieve civil rights advances, and individual legislative styles, conflicting loyalties party versus activist agendas , and personality differences circumscribed their ability to craft a black issues agenda. Consequently, their uncoordinated and sporadic actions mitigated their potential effect. At key moments, some were excluded from the process or were inexplicably absent. Their symbolic leader, Powell, was too polarizing a figure for House leaders to accord him a highly visible role in the process. This perhaps explains why the Harlem Representative, despite his public passion for racial justice and his ability to deliver legislation through the Education and Labor Committee, was sometimes unusually detached from the legislative process. Her act of civil disobedience galvanized the U. Congress later honored Parks with a Congressional Gold Medal and by making her the first woman to lie in honor in the Capitol Rotunda after her death. Above, Parks rides on a desegregated bus. With few well-placed allies, civil rights initiatives faced an imposing gauntlet in a congressional committee system stacked with southern racial conservatives. Under the leadership of Chairman Emanuel Celler for most of this period, the House Judiciary Committee offered reformers a largely friendly and liberal forum. But no matter how much support the rank-and-file membership provided, any measure that passed out of Judiciary was sent to the House Rules Committee, which directed legislation onto the floor and structured bills for debate. Chaired by arch segregationist Howard Smith of

Virginia, this hugely influential panel became the killing ground for a long parade of civil rights proposals. Measures were watered down or were never considered. The filibuster, a Senate practice that allowed a Senator or a group of Senators to prevent a vote on a bill, became the chief weapon of civil rights opponents. In this era, too, Senate rules were modified, raising the bar needed to achieve cloture, i. Influential southern Senators held key positions in the upper chamber and, not surprisingly, were among the most skilled parliamentarians. Vardaman or Theodore Bilbo. Between and more than civil rights measures were referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, but only one was reported back to the full Senate. The episode riveted national attention on violence against blacks in the South. Eisenhower condemning the violence. Despite such official intransigence, the nonviolent civil rights movementâ€”contrasting sharply with the vicious southern backlash against itâ€”transformed public opinion. Driven increasingly by external events in the midâ€”the Brown v. The protest began after the arrest of Rosa Parks, a seamstress and a member of the NAACP who defied local ordinances in December by refusing to yield her seat on the bus to a white man and move to the rear of the vehicle. Racial violence in the South, which amounted to domestic terrorism against blacks, continued into the middle of the 20th century and powerfully shaped public opinion. Though more sporadic than before, beatings, cross burnings, lynchings, and myriad other forms of white-on-black intimidation went largely unpunished. Nearly African Americans are thought to have been lynched between and , but that figure likely underrepresents the actual number. They had never seen a black member of Congress. Blacks came by the truckloads. Never before had a member of Congress put his life on the line protecting the constitutional rights of blacks. Justice Department probe of the defrauding of black Mississippi voters, proposed to unseat the Members of the Mississippi delegation to the U. Known as a political maverick, Powell had backed Democratic candidate Adlai Stevenson in , but broke with Stevenson in because of his ambivalent position on civil rights. Powell attached his amendment to a variety of legislative measures, beginning with a school lunch program bill that passed the House on June 4, Johnson , a civil rights bill began to move through Congress. Southern opponents such as Senators Russell and Eastland, realizing that some kind of legislation was imminent, slowed and weakened reform through the amendment process. The House passed the measure by a wide margin, to 97, though southern opponents managed to excise voting protections from the original language. Powell particularly aimed at southern amendments that preserved trials by local juries because all-white juries since blacks were excluded from the voting process, they were also barred from jury duty ensured easy acquittals for white defendants accused of crimes against blacks. Sit-ins like this one took a toll on segregated businesses across the South. Many establishments relented and ended segregation practices because of the ensuing loss of business. The resulting law, signed by President Eisenhower in early September , was the first major civil rights measure passed since The act established the U. Commission on Civil Rights CCR for two years and created a civil rights division in the Justice Department, but its powers to enforce voting laws and punish the disfranchisement of black voters were feeble, as the commission noted in A year later, the Civil Rights Act of P. However, southerners managed to strike a far-reaching provision to send registrars into southern states to oversee voter enrollment. Though southern Members were heartened by these successes, consequential internal congressional reforms promised to end obstructionism. The support of moderate Republicans presaged the development of a coalition that would undercut the power of southern racial conservatives and pass sweeping civil rights laws. This photograph showed the view from over the shoulder of the Abraham Lincoln statue while marchers gathered along the length of the Reflecting Pool. Pressure for change, as it did throughout the Second Reconstruction, came from outside the institution. By , the need for a major civil rights bill weighed heavily on Congress and the John F. Protests at lunch counters in Greensboro, North Carolina, in were followed in by attempts to desegregate interstate buses by the Freedom Riders, who were arrested in Jackson, Mississippi. Birmingham Police Commissioner Eugene Bull Connor unleashed police dogs, and high-powered hoses on protesters. The images coming out of the Deep South horrified Americans from all walks of life. In August , King and other civil rights leaders organized the largest-ever march on Washington, DC. A reluctant Kennedy administration began coordinating with congressional allies to pass a significant reform bill. McCulloch and Celler forged a coalition of moderate Republicans and northern Democrats while deflecting southern amendments determined to cripple the bill. In

scope and effect, the act was among the most far-reaching pieces of legislation in U. It contained sections prohibiting discrimination in public accommodations Title II ; state and municipal facilities, including schools Titles III and IV ; andâ€”incorporating the Powell Amendmentâ€”in any program receiving federal aid Title V. President Johnson and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana tapped Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota to build Senate support for the measure and fend off the efforts of a determined southern minority to stall it. President Johnson signed the bill P. The legislation suspended the use of literacy tests and voter disqualification devices for five years, authorized the use of federal examiners to supervise voter registration in states that used tests or in which less than half the voting-eligible residents registered or voted, directed the U. Attorney General to institute proceedings against use of poll taxes, and provided criminal penalties for violations of the act. Passage of the Civil Rights Act of dealt the deathblow to southern congressional opposition. On March 7, , marchers led by future U. As with the brutality in Birmingham, public reaction was swift and, if possible, even more powerful. The sight of them rolling over us like human tanks was something that had never been seen before. A bill moved through both chambers that suspended the use of literacy tests for a five-year period and provided for sending federal poll watchers and voting registrars to states with persistent patterns of voting discrimination. It required Justice Department pre-clearance of any change to election statutes. Joined by Representatives Diggs, Hawkins, and Powell, Conyers had visited Selma in February as part of a Member congressional delegation that investigated voting discrimination. An amended conference report passed both chambers by wide margins and President Johnson signed the Voting Rights Act of P. The measure dramatically increased voter registration in the short term. By , 60 percent of all southern blacks were registered. In Mississippi, for instance, where less than 7 percent of African Americans qualified to vote in , 59 percent were on voter rolls by In southern states, particularly in cities such as Atlanta, Houston, and Memphis, the creation of districts with a majority of African-American constituents propelled greater numbers of African Americans into Congress by the early s. In northern urban areas, too, the growing influence of black voters reshaped Congress. Blacks constituted a growing percentage of the population of major U. Louis , and Shirley Chisholm Brooklyn were elected to Congress from redrawn majority-black districts in which white incumbents chose not to run. Having secured a measure of political rights, black leaders now emphasized the importance of equal economic and educational opportunity. Congressional action in this area was measured; the national mood and major events had begun to turn against reform.

### Chapter 6 : Quiz: Civil Rights Act of

*Full text of "The history and practice of civil actions, particularly in the Court of common pleas.*

### Chapter 7 : The Civil Rights Act of and the Voting Rights Act of (article) | Khan Academy

*The History and Practice of Civil Actions, Particularly in the Court of Common Pleas By the Late Lord Chief Baron Gilbert The Third ed, Carefully.*

### Chapter 8 : Gandhiâ€™s first act of civil disobedience - HISTORY

*The period following the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of witnessed resistance to the implementation of its blog.quintoapp.com Wallace, the segregationist governor of Alabama, made a strong showing in the presidential primaries in Indiana, Maryland, and Wisconsin.*

### Chapter 9 : Civil procedure - Wikipedia

*Born in India and educated in England, Gandhi traveled to South Africa in early to practice law under a one-year contract. Settling in Natal, he was subjected to racism and South African laws.*