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Chapter 1 : Transformers Volume 7: Chaos by Mike Costa

"The justice gene -- Death row redux -- Whim and caprice -- Surviving -- The cocktail -- Slow and agonizing -- Mistakes in last-minute appeals -- Two cases of innocence -- Another Texas DNA exoneration -- Child rape -- The killers of women -- The crime victims movement -- Youth violence -- The saga of Louisiana's first post-Furman execution.

Religion and capital punishment Save Major world religions take varied positions on the morality of capital punishment [1] and have historically impacted the way in which the government handles punishment practices. This likely stems from the belief that revenge is forbidden and that people should await the prescribed punishment for their offenses. There is an understanding of healing people who have committed crimes rather than retaliation against them. For these reasons, Buddhism has generally opposed the death penalty. Many early Christians were strongly opposed to the death penalty and magistrates who enforced it could be excommunicated. Attitudes gradually began to relax in the fifth century. In the thirteenth century, Thomas Aquinas argued that capital punishment was a form of "lawful slaying", which became the standard Catholic teaching on the issue for centuries. During the Protestant Reformation, Martin Luther and John Calvin defended the death penalty, but Quakers, Brethren, and Mennonites have opposed it since their founding. Since the Second Vatican Council, the Roman Catholic Church has generally opposed the death penalty and, in August, Pope Francis revised the Catechism of the Catholic Church to explicitly condemn it in all cases, as an inadmissible attack on the inviolability and dignity of the person. There are certain actions in Islam, such as adultery, that are recognized to result in the death penalty and the concept of religious "fatwas", in which the government allows an individual or a group of people to kill, is found only in Islam. Judaism has a history of debate over the death penalty but generally disagrees with the practice. Although the Torah describes over 30 situations where the death penalty would be appropriate, there are many limitations that have made it difficult to implement. Since Israel has outlawed the use of the death penalty, except for cases of genocide and treason. Details such as severity of the crime and methods of punishment are left up to the Universal House of Justice. A person may be punished accordingly depending on the structure set on fire. Instead of focusing on punishing crime and waiting for crime to happen, people should focus their energy on education on how to be a good person. They want to focus on diminishing crime rather than punishing it. This is because they view God as just and that he will give no additional punishment to the soul after being put to death. Being put to death is seen as atonement for the crime. The five precepts are not a divine order from god, they are merely a set of ethical guidelines to live by. For this reason, rulers do not necessarily have to worry about being punished by god for not following them, and some leaders may chose to simply ignore these guidelines when trying to run a country. Everyone fears punishment; everyone fears death, just as you do. Therefore do not kill or cause to kill. Everyone fears punishment; everyone loves life, as you do. The concept of ahimsa also includes Karma, which recognizes that killing is an example of bad karma [1] and that killing for revenge is seen as counterproductive. There is a strong focus on rehabilitation and killing people takes away their opportunity be helped. He neither kills nor helps others to kill. Angulimala was a murderer that everyone in the village feared but despite this, the Buddha headed down the road to where Angulimata is rumored to live. Out of compassion, the Buddha finds him and teaches him how to be a monk. This exemplifies the Buddhist concept of rehabilitation, however, Angulimata had built up too much bad karma previously and died a painful death as a result. They charged fines instead and cut off a hand at worst. Some people view this as surprising because many pre-modern societies used capital punishment often. Many places used banishment instead and sent murders off to mountains in the desert with just enough food to survive. Cambodia is the only nation to have officially outlawed the use of the death penalty while neither Thailand or Bhutan have utilized capital punishment in many years. Many monks in Thailand have been surprisingly tolerant. This might be because they come from rural areas of the country where the death penalty is strongly supported, they lack information because it is not a pressing issue and not widely debated, or they simply have

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no power and are forbidden from making political statements because political authorities are exclusively in control of the government in Thailand. The manufacture and distribution of drugs is considered an offense in which the death penalty is mandatory. It is unclear, however, if this has anything to do with its Buddhist beliefs. Its Buddhist influence was weakened by foreign rulers that believed in a suppression of Buddhist culture. A Buddhist monk was sentenced to death after his assassination of Prime Minister Bandaranaike in because he felt that he had not lived up to his political promises of promoting Buddhist culture within politics. Buddhist leaders in Sri Lanka have either supported the death penalty or been indifferent to its use. There has not been an execution in Sri Lanka since because the president changed all death sentences to life imprisonment instead. The government is now beginning to bring back the use of the death penalty in response to public demand in order to reduce the number of violent crimes being committed. This is likely due to the strong influence of Theravada Buddhism. Myanmar also has a strong Theravada Buddhism influence in its country and has not carried out any government ordered executions since They recognized that many Buddhist nations retain the death penalty because Buddhist monks never played a significant role in the political process. Buddhism plays a minor role in Taiwanese politics and one of the monks stated that "the people involved in politics and government are a different group of people than those pursuing spiritual goals. See also Aquinas on the death penalty. Another kind of lawful slaying belongs to the civil authorities, to whom is entrusted power of life and death, by the legal and judicious exercise of which they punish the guilty and protect the innocent. The just use of this power, far from involving the crime of murder, is an act of paramount obedience to this Commandment which prohibits murder. The end of the Commandment is the preservation and security of human life. Now the punishments inflicted by the civil authority, which are the legitimate avengers of crime, naturally tend to this end, since they give security to life by repressing outrage and violence. Hence these words of David: In the morning I put to death all the wicked of the land, that I might cut off all the workers of iniquity from the city of the Lord. In this case it is reserved to the public power to deprive the condemned person of the enjoyment of life in expiation of his crime when, by his crime, he has already disposed himself of his right to live. For example, in his *Evangelium Vitae* , Pope John Paul II suggested that capital punishment should be avoided unless it is the only way to defend society from the offender in question, opining that punishment "ought not go to the extreme of executing the offender except in cases of absolute necessity: Today however, as a result of steady improvements in the organisation of the penal system, such cases are very rare, if not practically non-existent. While the Church exhorts civil authorities to seek peace, not war, and to exercise discretion and mercy in imposing punishment on criminals, it may still be permissible to take up arms to repel an aggressor or to have recourse to capital punishment. There may be a legitimate diversity of opinion even among Catholics about waging war and applying the death penalty, but not however with regard to abortion and euthanasia. Characteristic of this approach is an emphasis on the sanctity of human life, and the responsibility on both a personal and social level to protect and preserve life from " womb to tomb " conception to natural death. This position draws on the conviction that God has "boundless love for every person, regardless of human merit or worthiness. In certain circumstances, when hostilities are underway, a measured reaction is necessary in order to prevent the aggressor from causing harm, and the need to neutralize the aggressor may result in his elimination; it is a case of legitimate defence cf. Nevertheless, the prerequisites of legitimate personal defence are not applicable in the social sphere without the risk of distortion. In fact, when the death penalty is applied, people are killed not for current acts of aggression, but for offences committed in the past. Moreover, it is applied to people whose capacity to cause harm is not current, but has already been neutralized, and who are deprived of their freedom. Human justice is imperfect, and the failure to recognize its fallibility can transform it into a source of injustice. With the application of capital punishment, the person sentenced is denied the possibility to make amends or to repent of the harm done; the possibility of confession , with which man expresses his inner conversion; and of contrition , the means of repentance and atonement, in order to reach the encounter with the merciful and healing love of God. As in the first centuries and also in the current one, the Church suffers from the application of this penalty to

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her new martyrs. The death penalty is contrary to the meaning of humanitas and to divine mercy , which must be models for human justice. Human Rights Council meeting concerning the abolishment of capital punishment, Archbishop Silvano Tomasi declared that "The Holy See Delegation fully supports the efforts to abolish the use of the death penalty. Considering the practical circumstances found in most States Today, however, there is an increasing awareness that the dignity of the person is not lost even after the commission of very serious crimes. In addition, a new understanding has emerged of the significance of penal sanctions imposed by the state. Lastly, more effective systems of detention have been developed, which ensure the due protection of citizens but, at the same time, do not definitively deprive the guilty of the possibility of redemption. The Lambeth Conference of Anglican and Episcopalian bishops condemned the death penalty in Urges the Church to speak out against: In it the convention officially sanctioned the use of capital punishment by the State. It said that it is the duty of the state to execute those guilty of murder and that God established capital punishment in the Noahic Covenant Genesis 9: Some Protestant groups have cited Genesis 9: Mennonites , Church of the Brethren and Friends have opposed the death penalty since their founding, and continue to be strongly opposed to it today. In both sermons, Christ tells his followers to turn the other cheek and to love their enemies, which these groups believe mandates nonviolence , including opposition to the death penalty. There are statements from church officials on blood atonement. This doctrine was never held by the church or practised by clergy in their official capacity. The doctrine has no relation as to the reason why, until recently, Utah gave convicts sentenced to death a choice to be executed by firing squad rather than other methods such as lethal injection. The king has the right to do whatever needs to be done in order to protect his people. For example, If a Sudra insulted a priest they were sentenced to death but if a priest were to kill a sudra it was the equivalent of killing a dog or a cat and their only punishment would be to pay a fine. This decision was supported by the public and a survey conducted in the s solidified this support in finding that teachers, doctors, and lawyers all favored the death penalty. This was because of his large emphasis on ahimsa, or nonviolence. Many people who oppose the death penalty go back to the beliefs of their enlightened ancestors who preached non-violence and that we should respect human rights and the gift of life. God alone can take life because he alone gives it. State of Punjab ruled that the death penalty should only be utilized in the "rarest of rare cases. This is because they believe that the only people being sentenced to death are "the poor, the sick, and the ignorant. According to the Quran, the death penalty is recognized for some of the " Hudud " crimes in Islam because it is believed that these acts go directly against the word of god and are seen as a threat to society. Islamic nations Islamic nations generally agree upon the retention of the death penalty but differ in how they impose it, indicating that there is still disagreement on the issue even within the religion of Islam. Iran and Iraq , for example, are very open about using the death penalty frequently, whereas the Islamic nation of Tunisia only uses it in extremely rare cases. Sudan will impose the death penalty for those under the age of eighteen, while Yemen has taken a stance against using the death penalty for minors. The UN has voiced concern about the sudden increase in death sentences in Iran since Although Iran has been called upon multiple times to stop utilizing the death penalty so frequently, a total of executions were carried out in alone. Many of these executions consisted of drug related crimes, "enmity against god", and threatening national security.

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Chapter 2 : Louisiana death penalty: an eye for an eye or ineffective?

Louisiana, U.S. (), the Court held that the prohibition against mandatory death sentences encompassed murders of police officers. Notable Exonerations Curtis Kyles was convicted and sentenced to death in after his first trial ended in a hung jury.

Indeed, inmates are six times more likely to get off death row by appeals than by execution. And, in fact, many of those cases were overturned based on post conviction new laws, established by legislative or judicial decisions in other cases. Opponents claim that 69 "innocent" death row inmates have been released since Also contrary to opponents claims, clemency is used generously to grant mercy to death row murderers and to spare inmates whose guilt has come into question. In fact, death row inmates have been spared by clemency or commutation from *ibid*. The study concluded that 23 innocent persons had been executed since The remaining 11 cases represent 0. And, there is, in fact, no proof that those 11 executed were innocent. Calling their work misleading hardly does this "academic" study justice. This study - the most thorough and painstaking analysis ever on the subject - fails to prove that a single such mistake has occurred in the United States during the twentieth century. The Bedau and Radelet study. Another significant oversight by that study was not differentiating between the risk of executing innocent persons before and after *Furman v Georgia*. There is, in fact, no proof that an innocent has been executed since And the probability of such a tragedy occurring has been lowered significantly more since *Furman*. In the context that hundreds of thousands of innocents have been murdered or seriously injured, since , by criminals improperly released by the U. Is the risk of executing the innocent, however slight, worth the justifications for the death penalty - those being retribution, rehabilitation, incapacitation, required punishment, deterrence, escalating punishments, religious mandates, cost savings, the moral imperative, just punishment and the saving of innocent lives? One of opponents most blatant frauds is their claim that the U. Supreme Court, in *Herrera v. That is the holding in Herrera*, and any claim to the contrary is simply not correct. Bright meant the well known case of James Adams of Florida. The James Adams case is particularly worthy of review. Not only is the Adams case one of those alleged 23 "innocent" executed, but his is the only post-*Furman* case cited by Bedau and Radelet. A short review is all that is required to discredit such claims. Cassell and Markman exposed this academic fraud and presented the case facts from the full record, as Bedau and Radelet should have. Bright is a leading spokesperson in the anti-death penalty movement Both Bedau and Radelet refused to claim that Adams was innocent. Yet, this does not prevent opponents from making false claims to the contrary. Bright was discussing the James Adams case, this is a classic, standard example of the type of anti-death penalty fraud found every day. Irresponsible editors, publishers and authors are common within this debate. Both still claim that 23 "innocents" have been executed! The evidence of this is conclusive and incontrovertible. Furthermore, the individual deterrent effect also proves that executions save innocent life B. This effect represents those potential murderers who did not murder under specific circumstances because of their fear of execution. There are many, perhaps thousands, of such documented cases, representing many innocent lives saved by the fear of execution. Circumstances dictate that the majority of these cases will never be documented and that the number of innocent lives saved by individual deterrence will be, and has been, much greater than we will ever be able to calculate. Finally, there are more than 30 years of respected academic studies which reveal a general, or systemic, deterrent effect, meaning that there is statistical proof that executions produce fewer murders B. However, such studies are inconclusive because there are also studies that find no such effect - not surprising, as the U. Because such studies are inconclusive, we must choose the option that may save innocent lives. For, if there is a general deterrent effect, and we do execute, then we are saving innocent lives. If our judgement is in error regarding general deterrence, then such error must be made on the side of saving innocent lives and not on the side of sacrificing innocent lives. This is a moral imperative. Furthermore, the individual deterrent effect could not exist without the general deterrent effect bring present. The individual

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deterrent effect is proven. Therefore, even though it may be statistically elusive, the general deterrent effect is proven by individual deterrence. Individually and collectively, these three effects present a strong morale argument for executions. Our choice is to spare the lives of the murderers and to, thereby, sacrifice the lives of the innocent or to execute those murderers and to, thereby, spare the lives of the innocent. What do you choose? The test for deterrence is not whether executions produce lower murder rates, but that executions produce fewer murders than if the death penalty did not exist. Be careful how you explain and understand deterrence. The argument that murderers are the least likely of all criminals to repeat their crimes is not only irrelevant, but also increasingly false. Murderers have so violated the human rights of their victims and of society that it should be a moral imperative that they never again have that opportunity. Executing each of these inmates would have saved lives. This suggests that some 10, persons have been murdered, since , by those who had previously committed additional murders JFA. Death penalty opponents spend millions of dollars and countless man hours fighting the legal execution of, at most, 56 of our worst human rights violators per year, when they do nothing to fight for the end of those inhumane parole and probation release policies which result in the needless injury and slaughter of the innocent. Department of Justice estimates that convicted criminals free on parole and probation. Incredibly, this slaughter does not include violent crimes committed by repeat offenders who are released and who are not on "supervision". Should we err on the side of caution and protect the innocent and honor the memories of those murdered or should we give murderers the opportunity to harm again? Should we put prison personnel and other prisoners at any additional risk from known murderers? The expected punishment for murder was only 1. Expected punishment is calculated by measuring the probability of being caught, incarcerated, and time served. Why have we chosen to be so generous to murderers and so contemptuous of the human rights and suffering of the victims and future victims? For a criminal justice system to have credibility and deterrent value, two factors are required: The human rights of victims and future victims are consistently ignored. Indeed, there is actually a positive incentive to murder if a criminal has committed a LWOP offense and had not yet been captured. Currently, there are a number of inmates who have killed numerous people in prison or after escape. Their punishment could not be increased because there is no death penalty in those states. Therefore, they will never be punished for those crimes. Not surprisingly, death penalty opponents believe that LWOP is more severe than the death penalty. This absurd belief, which has now become the newest mantra of opponents, is contradicted by all other surveyed groups, including prisoners B. Death Penalty opponents claim that there is a "brutalization effect" with executions, meaning, that executions show a low regard for human life and do, thereby, cause an increase in the murder rate. If the brutalization effect is real, it would be the only known legal sanction to cause an increase in wrongful behavior. Why would criminals become more likely to engage in illegal activities because the punishments for those activities become more severe? Have dramatic increases in the rates of incarceration resulted in dramatic increases in kidnappings? Further denouncing the brutalization effect is the fact that many respected studies show that executions do produce an individual and a general deterrent effect. And, there is, of course, common sense. There are four rational conclusions one can make regarding general, or systemic, deterrence. Regarding deterrence, it is necessary to err on the side of saving innocent life and not to err on the side of sacrificing innocent life. These are moral imperatives. There are two mistakes we can make with those convicted of violent crimes. First, we can misjudge their character and keep them incarcerated too long, when they could have become constructive free persons, repaying even more their debt to society and to their victim s. Secondly, we can misjudge their character and release them too soon, so that they further destroy the lives of our children, our brothers and sisters, our spouses and our parents, creating additional economic, physical, emotional and spiritual loss. For far too long, the U. Not in our name. And, we must always err on the side of caution and compassion for those not yet harmed. The most conclusive evidence that criminals fear the death penalty more than life without parole is provided by convicted capital murderers and their attorneys. When the death penalty becomes real, murderers fear it the most. While it is obvious that the fear of execution did not deter those murderers from committing a capital crime, it is also

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clear that such fear is reduced because executions are neither swift nor sure in the U. However, as the probability of that punishment rises for those murderers, even they show a great fear of the death penalty. Although you will never deter all murderers, the effect of deterrence will rise as the probability of executions rise. Because, as the probability of executions rises, the fear of that punishment will also rise. And, that which we fear the most deters the most. Indeed, prisoners rate the death penalty as the most feared punishment, much more so than life without parole. Opponents proclaim that the death penalty is a barbaric act so dreadful in its implications that we can hardly bear to contemplate the horrors of its terrible character. That proposition is, of course, absurd on the face of it Revised from M. Stanton Evans, *Clear and Present Danger*. Assume that all murderers would instantly die upon murdering. Murderers would then kill only if they wished to die themselves. Therefore, if a swift and sure death penalty was universally applied to our worst criminals, it is logically conclusive that the death penalty would be a significant deterrent and that many innocent lives would be saved. In fact, swift and sure executions do result in deterrence: A The greater the publicity surrounding executions, the greater the deterrent effect.

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Chapter 3 : Judge Furman | SDNY Blog

Get this from a library! Capital punishment: an indictment by a death-row survivor. [Billy Wayne Sinclair; Jodie Sinclair] -- Billy Wayne Sinclair was only 21 when he heard the Louisiana judge pronounce these words: "I hereby sentence you to death in the electric chair."

Battlefield Earth film – Battlefield Earth is a American science fiction action film based upon the first half of L. Ron Hubbards novel of the same name. Travolta, a long-time Scientologist, had sought for years to make a film of the novel by Hubbard. He was unable to obtain funding from any major studio due to concerns about the script, prospects. The project was taken on in by an independent production company, Franchise Pictures. Battlefield Earth was released on May 12., the film was a critical and commercial failure, and has been called one of the worst films of all time. Audiences were reported to have ridiculed early screenings and stayed away from the film after its opening weekend, which led to Battlefield Earth failing to recoup its costs. The film went on to receive a total of eight Golden Raspberry Awards and it has since become a cult film in the so bad, its good vein. Travolta originally envisioned Battlefield Earth as the first of two films to be adapted from the book, as the only covered the first half of the novel. However, the poor performance at the box office, as well as the collapse of Franchise Pictures. In the year , Earth has been ruled for 1, years by the Psychlos, the remnants of humanity are either enslaved by the Psychlos and used for manual labor or survive in primitive tribes living in remote areas outside Psychlo control. Jonnie Goodboy Tyler, a member of one tribe, leaves his home in the Rocky Mountains on a journey of exploration. Terl, the Psychlo security chief on Earth, has been condemned by his superiors to remain indefinitely at his post on Earth as punishment for an incident involving the Senators daughter. Aided by his deputy, Ker, Terl devises a plan to buy his way off the planet by making a fortune using human slaves to mine gold in radioactive areas. Psychlos are unable to visit such areas due to the interaction of the gas they breathe with radionuclide particles. Terl selects Jonnie as his foreman for the project and gives him a Psychlo education using a rapid-learning machine, Terl gives Jonnie a party of slaves and a Psychlo flying shuttle and orders him to go out and find gold. After learning the Psychlos language, history, and myriad other things from the learning machine. He obtains gold from Fort Knox to satisfy Terls demands, Jonnie and his followers find an abandoned underground U. He was previously the 64th U. Kennedy and his successor, Kennedy was a member of the Democratic Party, and is seen as an icon of modern American liberalism. After serving in the United States Naval Reserve as a Seaman Apprentice from to , Kennedy graduated from Harvard University, prior to entering public office, he worked as a correspondent for The Boston Post and as an assistant counsel to the Senate committee chaired by Joe McCarthy. Kennedy was the manager for his brother John in the presidential election. He was appointed Attorney General after the election and served as the closest adviser to the president from to His tenure is best known for its advocacy for the Civil Rights Movement, the fight against organized crime and the Mafia, after his brothers assassination, he remained in office in the Johnson administration for a few months. He left to run for the United States Senate in New York in , in , Kennedy was a leading candidate for the Democratic nomination for the presidency, he appealed especially to poor, African-American, Hispanic, Catholic and young voters. Kennedy was born on November 20., in Brookline, Massachusetts and his older brothers were Joseph P. Jack Kennedy, who was elected the 35th President of the United States in Ted Kennedy, all four of his grandparents were children of Irish immigrants. His father was a businessman and a leading Irish Catholic figure in the Democratic Party. After he stepped down as ambassador to the United Kingdom in , Joe Sr. He also urged the children to examine and discuss current events in order to propel them to public service. Kennedys older brother John was often bedridden by illness and, as a result, although he made little effort to get to know his younger brother during his childhood, John would take him for walks and regale him with the stories of heroes and adventures he had read. He described his position in the hierarchy by saying, When you come from that far down 3. Lumberjack – Lumberjacks are workers in the logging industry who perform the

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initial harvesting and transport of trees for ultimate processing into forest products. The term usually refers to an era when hand tools were used in harvesting trees. Because of its ties, the term lumberjack has become ingrained in popular culture through folklore, mass media. The actual work was difficult, dangerous, intermittent, low-paying, however, the men built a traditional culture that celebrated strength, masculinity, confrontation with danger, and resistance to modernization. The term lumberjack is of Canadian derivation, the term lumberjack is primarily historical, logger is used by workers in the 21st century. When lumberjack is used, it refers to a logger from an earlier time before the advent of chainsaws, feller-bunchers. Other terms for the occupation include woodcutter, shanty boy and the colloquial term woodhick, a logger employed in driving logs down a river was known locally in northern North America as a river pig, catty-man, river hog, or river rat. The term lumberjill has been known for a woman who does this work, for example, in Australia, the occupation is referred to as timber cutter or cool cutters. Lumberjacks worked in camps and often lived a migratory life. Being a lumberjack was seasonal work and they usually lived in bunkhouses or tents. Common equipment included the axe and cross-cut saw, Lumberjacks could be found wherever there were vast forests to be harvested and a demand for wood, most likely in Scandinavia, Canada, and parts of the United States. They then followed the westward migration on the continent to the Upper Midwest. Stewart Holbrook documented the emergence and westward migration of the classic American lumberjack in his first book, *Holy Old Mackinaw* and he often wrote colourfully about lumberjacks in his subsequent books, romanticizing them as hard-drinking, hard-working men. Logging camps were slowly phased out between World War II and the early s as crews could by then be transported to remote logging sites in motor vehicles. The division of labor in lumber camps led to several specialized jobs on logging crews, such as punk, chaser. The whistle punks job was to sound a whistle as a signal to the operator controlling the movement of logs. He also had to act as a safety lookout, a good whistle punk had to be alert and think fast as the safety of the others depended on him

4. Oceania – Oceania, also known as Oceanica, is a region centred on the islands of the tropical Pacific Ocean. The term is used more specifically to denote a continent comprising Australia. Natives and inhabitants of this region are called Oceanians or Oceanicans, as an ecozone, Oceania includes all of Micronesia, Fiji, and all of Polynesia except New Zealand. Australia and Papua New Guinea are usually considered part of Oceania along with the Maluku Islands, puncak Jaya in Papua is often considered the highest peak in Oceania. Oceania was originally conceived as the lands of the Pacific Ocean and it comprised four regions, Polynesia, Micronesia, Malaysia, and Melanesia. The islands at the extremes of Oceania are Bonin, a politically integral part of Japan, Hawaii, a state of the United States. There is also a geographic definition that excludes land on the Sunda Plate. Biogeographically, Oceania is used as a synonym for either the Australasian ecozone or the Pacific ecozone, Oceania is one of eight terrestrial ecozones, which constitute the major ecological regions of the planet. The Malay Archipelago is part of the Indomalaya ecozone, related to these concepts are Near Oceania, that part of western Island Melanesia which has been inhabited for tens of millennia, and Remote Oceania which is more recently settled. The term is used to denote a continent comprising Australia. New Zealand forms the corner of the Polynesian Triangle. It is also, however, considered part of Australasia, the history of Oceania in the medieval period was synonymous with the history of the indigenous peoples of Australasia, Micronesia, Melanesia, Polynesia

5. State school – State schools generally refer to primary or secondary schools mandated for or offered to all children without charge, funded in whole or in part by taxation. The term may refer to public institutions of post-secondary education. State education is inclusive, both in its treatment of students and in that enfranchisement for the government of public education is as broad as for government generally and it is often organized and operated to be a deliberate model of the civil community in which it functions. Although typically provided to groups of students in classrooms in a school, it may be provided in-home, employing visiting teachers. It can also be provided in non-school, non-home settings, such as shopping mall space, State education is generally available to all. In most countries, it is compulsory for children to school up to a certain age. In the case of private schooling, schools operate independently of the state, the funding for state schools, on the other hand, is provided by tax revenues, so that

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even individuals who do not attend school help to ensure that society is educated. In poverty stricken societies, authorities are often lax on compulsory school attendance because child labour is exploited and it is these same children whose income-securing labor cannot be forfeited to allow for school attendance. The term public education when applied to schools is not synonymous with the term publicly funded education. Government may make a policy decision that it wants to have some financial resources distributed in support of, and it may want to have some control over. Grants-in-aid of private schools and vouchers systems provide examples of publicly funded private education, conversely, a state school may rely heavily on private funding such as high fees or private donations and still be considered state by virtue of governmental ownership and control. In some countries, private associations or churches can operate schools according to their own principles, when these specific requirements are met, especially in the area of the school curriculum, the schools will qualify to receive state funding. Proponents of state education assert it to be necessary because of the need in society for people who are capable of reading, writing. In most industrialized countries, these views are distinctly in the minority, Government schools are free to attend for Australian citizens and permanent residents, whereas independent schools usually charge attendance fees. They can be divided into two categories, open and selective schools, the open schools accept all students from their government-defined catchment areas. The curriculum framework however provides for flexibility in the syllabus. Public or Government funded schools are found throughout Bangladesh and these schools mostly teach students from Year 1 to 10, with examinations for students in years 5,8, and 10 6. Distance education

Distance education or distance learning is the education of students who may not always be physically present at a school. Massive open online courses, offering large-scale interactive participation and open access through the World Wide Web or other technologies, are recent developments in distance education. A number of terms are used roughly synonymously with distance education. The element of student feedback was an innovation of Pitmans system. This scheme was made possible by the introduction of postage rates across England in This early beginning proved extremely successful, and the Phonographic Correspondence Society was founded three years later to establish these courses on a formal basis. The first correspondence school in the United States was the Society to Encourage Studies at Home, the University of London was the first university to offer distance learning degrees, establishing its External Programme in The issue soon boiled down to which institutions had degree-granting powers, as Sheldon Rothblatt states, thus arose in nearly archetypal form the famous English distinction between teaching and examining, here embodied in separate institutions. Enrollment increased steadily during the late 19th century, and its example was copied elsewhere. In he also encouraged the concept of correspondence courses to further promote education. Enrollment in the largest private school based in Scranton, Pennsylvania. Founded in to provide training for immigrant coal miners aiming to become state mine inspectors or foremen, it enrolled new students in , by total enrollments reached , The growth was due to sending out complete textbooks instead of single lessons, and the use of aggressive in-person salesmen. There was a stark contrast in pedagogy, The regular technical school or college aims to educate a man broadly, our aim and we, on the contrary, are aiming to make our courses fit the particular needs of the student who takes them. Education was a priority in the Progressive Era, as American high schools. For men who were older or were too busy with family responsibilities, night schools were opened, outside the big cities, private correspondence schools offered a flexible, narrowly focused solution 7. Billy Crystal

William Edward Billy Crystal is an American actor, writer, producer, director, comedian and television host. City Slickers, and Analyze This and providing the voice of Mike Wazowski in the Monsters and he has hosted the Academy Awards 9 times, beginning in and most recently in Jack Crystal was also a promoter, a producer. With the decline of Dixieland jazz circa , Crystals father lost his business and his mother, Helen Crystal, died in

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Chapter 4 : Black Death Essays: Examples, Topics, Titles, & Outlines

"Botched executions occur when there is a breakdown in, or departure from, the 'protocol' for a particular method of execution. The protocol can be established by the norms, expectations, and advertised virtues of each method or by the government's officially adopted execution guidelines.

Though most Americans continue to back capital punishment, support has been dropping in recent years in tandem with declining rates of violent crime. Advances in DNA testing and scandals involving the prosecution of major offenses have underscored the fallibility of evidence in capital cases. Though he staunchly supports capital punishment, the conservative Republican says he favors establishing a higher standard of proof in capital cases, even if that makes death sentences more difficult to obtain. Just five years ago, such a change was unthinkable. But it reflects a broader reconsideration taking place across the spectrum of. Reexamination of the death penalty has continued since the events of September 11, When it comes to certain hot-button issues. Kaine as lieutenant governor of Virginia despite his opposition to the death penalty and support for a moratorium on executions, and despite the longstanding political wisdom that staunch support for the penalty is a prerequisite for statewide office in Virginia. Occasional references are made to matters that came to our attention after that date, but the demands of the production process have prevented us from comprehensively canvassing events after November Americans disagree passionately about the death penalty, but those on both sides of the issue should be able to find common ground on this one concept: Innocent people ought not be executed. This is the premise behind the Innocence Protection Act, a proposed federal law that would require action to help ensure that defendants convicted of capital murder are, in fact, guilty. The bill would make DNA testing more available to condemned inmates and would set minimum standards for defense lawyers representing indigents. See also Goodstein, *supra* note 1 "After a decade in which there appeared to be an unshakable near consensus in favor of the death penalty, Americans say they are now rethinking and debating capital punishment. Interviews in six states this week reflect the poll numbers, which show that while there is still a majority in favor of the death penalty, the size of the majority is shrinking. Some said that what persuaded them was the news that 13 prisoners on death row in Illinois were discovered to be innocent-a revelation that led Gov. George Ryan, a Republican, to declare a statewide moratorium on the death penalty last year. Others said they were troubled by reports that the death penalty may be disproportionately imposed on blacks and Hispanics. A major focus of concern is Oklahoma, where faulty forensics work may have compromised a number of death row cases, including those of some inmates who have been executed. As the Dallas Morning News recently reported: She delivered supportive lab analysis and convincing testimony that helped send hundreds to prison --at least 23 people to death row. So much of her work was questioned by appeals courts and forensics experts that she was suspended and fired. Investigators are digging through 1, of her cases to see whether anyone is behind bars because of false or misleading testimony. And now--in a year when Oklahoma leads the nation in carrying out the death penalty, and with suspect convictions being reviewed even beyond the Gilchrist cases--some are pondering the unthinkable: Has Oklahoma executed the innocent? In one such case, Ms. Davis used hair and fiber analysis to link Dewey George Moore to a murder. The task force ordered DNA tests to determine whether Mr. Moore has wrongly spent 16 years on death row. John Michael Hooker, who was convicted in the stabbing deaths of his girlfriend and her mother; and Michael Edward Hooper, convicted in the shooting deaths of his former girlfriend and her two young children. Did Oklahoma Execute Innocent? See also *infra* notes 50, 79, 84, discussing various aspects of the Gilchrist case. Not everyone is equally concerned about the possibility of executing the innocent. For an argument that executing the innocent is an acceptable collateral effect of the existing death penalty, see Ernst van den Haag, *In Defense of the Death Penalty: We try not to let it happen.* The legislation would put strict limits on the testimony of jailhouse informants, whose goal of shortening their sentences by providing testimony for prosecutors often has prompted them to twist the truth at the expense of justice. Limit Call for Executions,

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Lincoln J. Bill to Suspend Executions Dies, Wash. On Monday an interim legislative committee began in the first of six meetings to tackle the task of recommending bills to the Legislature that will improve what many believe are inherent flaws in the way capital punishment is carried out in Nevada, which has the largest per capita death row population in the nation. Times, June 18, , at A1 lead story. See *infra* note 75 regarding number of executions in and The swaggering and cocky Texas justice system sat down for a reflective session and came away with something akin to a death-row conversion. By Monday, gone from law-and-order legislators were their defense of sleeping lawyers and executing the mentally retarded. Silenced was the refrain that innocents never get the death penalty. Instead, after the national spotlight of a presidential election, lawmakers accepted responsibility for their criminal justice policies and voted overwhelmingly to change them-although many of the same proposals had faced defeat time and again in earlier years. Rodney Ellis, D-Houston, who has championed indigent defense reform and prohibiting the execution of the mentally retarded. Times, June 1, , at A1 lead story "Texas, which leads the nation in executions and endured withering criticism of its death penalty system during the presidential campaign last year, is poised to make significant changes in its criminal justice laws and so, supporters of the overhaul say, create a fairer system of capital punishment. Texas Wavering on Death Penalty, N. Post, May 14, , at A3: After meeting resistance in the Texas House and Senate in past years, several bills aimed at tempering the capital punishment system have advanced this spring, [including]": Bush opposed it; a bill "that would prohibit capital punishment for defendants accused of committing murders before age 18," which cleared a key House committee, and stands in stark contrast to the corresponding bill in the previous session, which would have lowered the minimum age to 16, "the youngest allowed by the U. The law, signed by Gov. Mike Easley last week, gives prosecutors more discretion in whether to seek the death penalty. Mecklenburg Assistant District Attorney Marsha Goodenow said her office plans to review its pending murder cases in light of the change. Critics of the N. Times, May 3, ; see, e. Post, May 3, "Gov. Gilmore III approved a new right today for death row inmates, adding Virginia to the growing list of states that give the condemned access to DNA testing long after their convictions. On Oregon, see Mark L. See Editorial, Waning Penalty, Boston Globe, March 14, "The vote margin in the Massachusetts House Monday against reinstating the death penalty-compared to the nine-vote difference in See also Jost, *supra* note 1 "Death penalty bills failed to advance [in] in two. Times, June 14, "The Department said today that it would undertake a comprehensive study of the federal death penalty to determine whether the system is racially or ethnically biased. The study released yesterday by the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission also suggested the Virginia Supreme Court was overly strict in its use of state law in determining whether a death sentence was excessive or disproportionate. In all death cases that have come before the state justices since the death penalty resumed in , none was found excessive. Farmer said he will head a panel of four former attorneys general and a former director of criminal justice to study why some counties are far more likely than others to seek the death penalty and whether the state should impose a more uniform approach to the way it is applied. Louis Post-Dispatch, May 11, "Capital punishment in Missouri for the mentally retarded would become a thing of the past under legislation on its way to the governor. House members gave final approval to the bill Friday, voting ; the Senate approved the same measure Thursday night. The sponsor is Sen. Bob Holden indicated Friday he probably would sign the bill. Times, June 13, "Joining a rising number of states that prohibit the execution of individuals who are mentally retarded, Gov. Jeb Bush extended the ban to Florida today under a bill he signed into law. Times, June 24, "Capital punishment is a divisive topic in this county, and recently a heated debate has arisen about whether convicted murderers who are mentally retarded should be executed. President Bush jumped in the fray when he said, "We should never execute the mentally retarded. On North Carolina, see, e. Burrell was living with his mother in rural north Louisiana in when a jury convicted and sentenced him to die for the double murder of an elderly Union Parish couple. Burrell was once as close as 17 days away from execution. He is mentally retarded[, cannot read or write,] and did not understand how and why he ended up on death row, but he fully expected to die, according to his attorneys and family. On the Porter and Washington cases, see *infra* pp.

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North Carolina, S. See Lounsberry, *supra* note 1 "Twelve years after approving such executions, the [U. Supreme Court] said it would. After North Carolina adopted legislation retroactively barring executions of the mentally retarded prisoners, see *supra* note 36 and accompanying text, the Court dismissed the McCarver case and immediately agreed to review the same claim made by a Virginia death row inmate, Daryl Atkins. Paul Patton announced this month that he supports a proposed bill to abolish the death penalty for those who committed their crimes as and year-olds. Journal , *supra* note 1: The Texas Senate had already passed similar legislation. The Supreme Court this fall is scheduled to revisit whether to bar the execution of mentally retarded inmates. The pendulum swing is occurring even in Oklahoma City, where Mr. McVeigh bombed the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building six years ago, killing people. In the past, if a lawyer assigned to represent an indigent defendant "had vital signs, he was determined to be competent," says [Board chairman Jim] Bednar. The system is flawed. The agency is now sending the message that attorneys for poor inmates "are really going to show up and do our job," Mr. Because of stiffer opposition, prosecutors are becoming "more hesitant to seek the death penalty," he adds. In fiscal year They obtained the punishment in four cases. Last year, prosecutors sought 26 death sentences and obtained only one. For evidence of a similar decrease in the use of the death penalty as a result of better qualified and compensated counsel in Indiana, see Norman Lefstein, Reform of Defense Representation in Capital Cases: Lawyers appointed to represent indigent Virginia clients receive the lowest compensation in the nation. The change in the law represents a step by the state to compile a better list of attorneys with the skills and training necessary to defend people accused of capital crimes.

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Chapter 5 : Capital punishment by the United States federal government - Wikipedia

Judgment is to be executed, 'which must not be less than three months after the day in which judgment is entered, and not longer than six months thereafter' It was the first execution in North Dakota's history to be held in a prison as opposed to in public, Last person to be executed in North Dakota.

Saturday, October 10, In all, 94 people found guilty of capital crimes, such as first-degree murder or treason, have been executed in Louisiana since Eighty-two more, including two women, sit on death row today. Others insist the law is distorted and ineffective. Eight Louisiana death row inmates have been exonerated of their alleged crimes. Leslie Dale Martin was put to death by lethal injection for the rape and killing of a year-old college student. Of the 27 men put to death since Louisiana reinstated the death penalty in , 18 were executed between and That mirrors a national trend. There have been 1, executions nationwide since The annual number has steadily dropped from a peak of 98 in to 37 executions last year, the Death Penalty Information Center reports. When we switched from electrocution to lethal injection it slowed down even more. Since , 11 men, not including those exonerated, have been taken off death row for a variety of reasons, the DOC reports. Most have seen their death sentences reversed and were resentenced to life in prison. At least two men recently taken off death row were put there by Caddo Parish juries. In one case, the Louisiana Supreme Court ruled prosecutors made a mistake and ordered a new trial. Robert Coleman, accused of the slaying of retired minister Julian Brandon during a Blanchard home invasion, is scheduled to again stand trial in April His girlfriend, Brandy Holmes, also earned a death sentence for her role in the crime. In the other Caddo case, the U. Supreme Court ruled that a sentencing was unconstitutional. Davis, who was found guilty and sentenced to death for the rape of a 5-year-old girl, was resentenced to life in prison. Nationwide, death row inmates have been exonerated, according to Death Penalty Information Center statistics. Fewer prosecutions As a result of those and other factors, prosecutors are seeking death sentences less frequently. Faced with higher costs, the need for a unanimous jury verdict and a lengthy, expensive appeals process, they instead are opting for life sentences with no parole. An estimated death sentences were meted out in across the country " part of a continual decline since In Louisiana, nearly half of the inmates on death row were sent there by three parishes " East Baton Rouge, Caddo and Jefferson. Between and , those same parishes also had the most death row commitments in the state. Orleans Parish, which has the highest per capita murder rate in the nation, had not sentenced anyone to death in at least 12 years until August. The last man legally hanged in Louisiana was William Landers, who was executed in " barely six months after he and three other escaped Arkansas convicts killed a posse man sent to capture them. During the penalty trial of Timothy Taylor, who was found guilty of first-degree murder in the shooting death of a Shreveport car salesman, defense attorneys and his parents pleaded with jurors to spare his life, Palombo said. Ultimately, Taylor was given life in prison. His co-defendant, Michael Taylor, no relation, received the death penalty a year earlier. After the execution of Martin, the parents of his victim, Christina Burgin, said they were "ecstatic" over his death, news reports at the time stated. The oak chair, which was transported to the parish where the execution was to take place for nearly 16 years, was the method of choice from to The electric chair found a permanent home at Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola in In that chair is where the only woman to be executed in Louisiana met her end. Toni Jo Henry, a Shreveporter, was convicted and sentenced to die for the killing of a year-old tire salesman from Houston. She was executed on Nov. Two women, including Brandy Holmes, of Shreveport, sit on death row today. The other woman, former New Orleans police officer Antoinette Frank, saw her pending December execution for a triple homicide canceled by the Louisiana Supreme Court just weeks before she would have received a lethal injection. In , all executions nationwide were suspended pending a final decision by the U. Supreme Court, which ultimately struck down the death penalty. All death row inmates at that time were resentenced to life imprisonment, according to DOC records. The state resumed executions in and switched to lethal injections in He wishes more could be done for the victims and their

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families.

Chapter 6 : Content Posted in | SMU Scholar

Louisiana has the worst public education system in the United States, according to a new survey. The study comes from WalletHub, an organization that researches economic and community issues.

Chapter 7 : blog.quintoapp.com: a resource for readers

Shortly before a.m. on September convicted child killer Daryl Holton was executed and, for the first time in forty years in the state of Tennessee, the method of execution was death by electrocution.

Chapter 8 : Barry Pepper - WikiVisually

And the State of Massachusetts passed a post-Furman death penalty, but the state's Supreme Court struck it down in But most of the major states in the Northeast had death penalties of long standing by.

Chapter 9 : Federal Judge OKs Louisiana's Request For No Executions Until At Least

In what case did the Court rule that a second execution did not violate the rights of the offender is the first attempt failed? Louisiana ex rel. Francis v. Resweber ().