

Chapter 1 : Parker v. Levy ()

While we are accustomed to thinking of unfitness for our tasks as the one form of maladjustment due to our ignorance of human nature in general and individual traits in particular, there are other forms which, in their own way, cause much trouble and the remedying of which leads to desirable results.

We reject their arguments and affirm. Tiffany was born on September 5, 1971, to Patty and Allen, who are biological siblings. Tiffany is the second of three children Patty and Allen have produced through their incestuous relationship. On March 31, 1978, Tiffany was removed from her parental home and placed in foster care because Patty and Allen had abandoned her at the home of a baby-sitter. Consequently, after the sitter contacted the authorities, Tiffany was taken into the custody of the Milwaukee County Department of Human Services. A trial to the court was held on August 29, 1978. During the dispositional phase, Dr. He testified based not only on his two examinations of Tiffany, but also on the medical reports prepared by Dr. June Dobbs, who had examined Tiffany on two previous occasions—shortly after her removal from the parental home, and three months later. Tick explained that when Dr. Dobbs first examined Tiffany, she was a non-verbal, three and one-half year old who behaved and physically appeared more like a two-year-old child. She was not toilet trained or able to feed herself and she displayed little or no emotion. Tick testified, however, that after time with her foster family, Tiffany made great progress. Tick also testified that he had diagnosed Tiffany with an autosomal recessive disorder. On cross-examination, defense counsel referred to a letter addressed to the judge who presided over the CHIPS proceeding, in which Dr. Tick explained, however, that he had written that letter, based solely on Dr. He stated that after examining Tiffany, his opinion changed. Cynthia Barczak, a psychotherapist who worked with Tiffany and Patty, also testified at the dispositional hearing. She described Tiffany as a child with dramatic special needs who would require extensive therapy. Barczak concluded that Patty and Tiffany had not bonded, that Allen and Tiffany had no substantial relationship, and that nothing positive would come from a continuing relationship between Tiffany and her biological parents. She told the court that Patty had two daughters prior to Tiffany, one of whom was also fathered by Allen. Parental rights to that child were involuntarily terminated in Texas in 1975. She stated that Patty had been more cooperative than Allen, but was still unable to comply with the conditions. Lastly, Dirk apprised the court that Patty had recently given birth to a baby boy, whom she believed was also fathered by Allen. The trial court found: The constitutionality of a statute presents a question of law this court reviews de novo. A party challenging the constitutionality of a statute bears a heavy burden of persuasion. The statute is presumed constitutional and the party challenging it must demonstrate its unconstitutionality beyond a reasonable doubt. Further, as this court recently reiterated: Strict judicial scrutiny is required when certain fundamental rights are affected by governmental action. Additionally, the infringement on such a liberty must be narrowly tailored to serve the compelling state interest. While "[t]he Due Process Clause requires a showing of justification when the government intrudes on choices concerning family living arrangements in a manner which is contrary to deeply rooted traditions," *Zablocki v. This determination is consistent with, not contrary to, deeply rooted traditions. Thus, no fundamental principle of justice is offended when a state determines that siblings, whom it can legitimately bar from marriage, are unfit to provide parenting for the children they produce through their non-marital, incestuous relationship. As the supreme court explained: Thus, it is clear that in spite of what the evidence may show, whether such evidence warrants termination, is a matter within the discretion of the court. Additionally, they claim that their kinship has no effect on their ability to be good parents. Maricopa County, U. Society of Sisters, U. Under a strict scrutiny analysis, a statutory classification which significantly interferes with the exercise of a fundamental right "cannot be upheld unless it is supported by sufficiently important state interests and is closely tailored to effectuate only those interests. Genetic mutation, however, is but one consequence of incest, and only one of many reasons why Wisconsin and other states have long prohibited incestuous marriage and criminalized incest. As the Attorney General argues, a child raised by incestuous parents is a child raised in a home that mocks even the most rudimentary conception of family. A statute that declares incestuous parents unfit acknowledges the fundamentally disordered circumstances in*

which the child of an incestuous relationship will be raised. Moreover, it recognizes the vulnerability of the child and the compelling interest in protecting children from the psychological confusion and emotional damage they likely will suffer as a result of being born to and living within an incestuous family. As one court explained in a termination case, "the [incestuous] parent by his actions has demonstrated that the natural, moral constraint of blood relationship has failed to prevent deviant conduct and thus cannot be relied upon to constrain similar conduct in the future. As examples, they offer scenarios in which the parent is a victim of sexual assault, or both parents are unaware of their blood relationship. Although incestuous parenthood results in a finding of unfitness, that finding does not necessarily result in termination. Termination is authorized only if: There are obviously degrees of unfitness and some "unfit" parents may be more or less unfit than others. It is the fact of degrees of unfitness that has caused the legislature to allow the court, in the exercise of discretion, to evaluate a "finding" of "unfitness" even though the grounds of termination may be found by a jury or the court itself. Finally, Patty and Allen claim that the statutory scheme is underinclusive because it does not include other sex offenses such as bigamy, adultery, and prostitution, which might also lead to parenthood. We reject their claim. Our supreme court has consistently refused to find legislation unconstitutional just because it is not all-encompassing. Evils in the same field may be of different dimensions and proportions, requiring different remedies. The legislature may, in its discretion, select one aspect of a problem and provide a remedy even while neglecting other serious aspects of a problem. I agree that Allen M. As I understand it, we leave for another day other possible scenarios not implicated by this case. There are also other scenarios that are not presented by this case. This was a two-step process: As described by commentators, J. Morse, *Adoption and Termination Proceedings in Wisconsin: Straining the Wisdom of Solomon*, 66 Marq. Under the current statutory scheme, termination is also a two-step process: As in the statute considered by J. The third step engrafted by J. But the circuit court had that discretion under the J. This court has, however, extended the deadline for decision to enable the Attorney General to submit a brief and to provide all parties the opportunity to present oral argument. Its effective date was July 1, Therefore, we base our analysis on the statutes, and all further statutory references are to the Wisconsin Statutes. After receiving any evidence related to the disposition, the court shall enter one of the dispositions specified under subs. The court has exclusive original jurisdiction over a child alleged to be in need of protection or services which can be ordered by the court, and: Neither Allen nor Patty, however, raises any issue based on that disparity. But see Darrell A. As described by Dr. Psychosocial deprivation is a term used to connote a failure in growth; growth in stature, growth in weight, growth in head circumference, which is usually concomitant with significant global developmental disorders What sorts of medical factors might that be? In the absence of data suggesting the presence of such a disorder That is to say that a recessive gene may be present in both of the parents that can be transmitted to the child, and therefore the child has a likelihood of being born with an autosomal recessive syndromic disorder. Whether consanguineous mating causes genetic defects may be more questionable than generally assumed. Is Oedipus Free to Marry? A cursory examination of Subsequent to oral argument, the parties submitted a stipulation stating, in part: Dirk also testified that Patty and Allen were abused and neglected as children, and were in and out of foster care throughout their childhoods. In making a decision about the appropriate disposition under s. The best interests of the child shall be the prevailing factor considered by the court in determining the disposition of all proceedings under this subchapter. In considering the best interests of the child under this section the court shall consider but not be limited to the following: In subsequent briefs and oral argument, however, the assistant attorney general and the guardian ad litem maintained that because no court has ever recognized incestuous parenthood or the act of incest as a fundamental right, the statute need only meet the rational relationship test. Indeed, very recently in *State v.* We rejected as "fallacious" his contention that the statute must pass the strict scrutiny test. As the Supreme Court emphasized, "[t]he law See footnote 12 supra, slip op. As the Wisconsin Supreme Court recently reiterated: The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides "nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Moreover, recent challenges to incest statutes in other jurisdictions have been rejected. As discussed by a Georgia Supreme Court justice: The incest taboo is one of the most important human

cultural developments. It is found in some form in all societies. This universal proscription restricts intercourse, and hence marriage, among close relatives. Being primarily cultural in origin, the taboo is neither instinctual nor biological, and it has very little to do with actual blood ties.

Chapter 2 : Civil Service Commission | Meeting Minutes of November 6,

i--causes of misfits 17 ii--elements of fitness 39 iii--classes of misfits 73 iv--the physically frail v--the fat man vi--the man of bone and muscle vii--slaves of machinery viii--the impractical man ix--hungry for fame x--waste of talent in the professions xi--women's work xii--special forms of unfitness

Besides, according to the provision of the section 5 of CrPC,; The Government may, if it thinks expedient or necessary, appoint any persons employed in the Bangladesh Civil Service Administration to be an Executive Magistrate and confer the powers of an Executive Magistrate on any such member. In every Administrative District, there are following Executive Magistrates: In every district and in every Metropolitan Area, the Government shall appoint as many persons as it thinks fit to be Executive Magistrates and shall appoint one of them to be the District Magistrate. The Government may also appoint any Executive Magistrate to be an Additional District Magistrate, and such Additional District Magistrate shall have all or any of the powers of a District Magistrate under this Code or under any other law for the time being in force, as the Government may direct. Power to arrest, or to direct the arrest of and to commit to custody, a person committing an offence in presence of the Magistrate. Power to arrest, or to direct the arrest in his presence of a person for whose arrest he can issue warrant. Power to endorse a warrant or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant section. Power to cause search by postal and telegraph authority for documents etc. Power to issue search warrant for discovery of persons wrongfully confined. Power to direct search, in his presence of any place for the search of which he can issue search-warrant. Power to require security to keep peace Section Power to require Security for good behaviour from vagrants and suspected persons Section 9. Power to require Security for good behaviour from habitual offenders Section Power to Discharge of sureties Section Power to command unlawful Assembly to disperse Section Power to Use of civil force to disperse Section Power to require military force to be used to disperse unlawful Assembly Section Power to make orders as to local nuisance Section Power to issue injunction as immediate measure, in case of public nuisance Section Ordinary Powers of District Magistrate[edit] The ordinary powers of an Executive Magistrate are: Power to define local areas within which an Executive Magistrate may exercise his power Section Power to require delivery of letters, telegrams etc. Power to issue search warrant for documents in custody of postal or telegraph authority. Power to require Security for good behaviour from persons disseminating seditious matter Section 5. Power to discharge persons bound to keep peace or to be of good behaviour Section 6. Power to cancel any bond for keeping the peach or good behaviour Section 7. Power to prohibit repetition or continuance of public nuisance Section 8. Power to make orders etc. Power to depute any Executive Magistrate subordinate to him to make the local inquiry, Section Power to hold inquests sections Section Power to order preliminary investigation by a police-officer not being below the rank of Sub-Inspector in certain cases SectionB Power to Power to appoint Public Prosecutors Section Power to revision of, orders under section Section Power to deal with and dispose of certain properties Section Power to withdraw and recall cases Section Power to compel restoration of abducted female Section Vested Powers Under Penal Code[edit] Punishment for joining unlawful assembly. Section Punishment for Joining unlawful assembly, armed with deadly weapon. Section Punishment for Joining or continuing in unlawful assembly, knowing it has been commanding to disperse. Section Punishment for rioting. Section Punishment for Rioting, armed with deadly weapon. Section Punishment for Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, etc. Section Punishment for Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot- if rioting be committed; if not committed. Section Punishment for committing affray. Section Punishment for undue influence or personation at an election. SectionF Punishment for False statement in connection with an election. SectionG Punishment for Illegal payments in connection with an election. SectionH Punishment for Failure to keep election accounts. SectionI Punishment for Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant. Section Punishment for Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of public servant. Section Punishment for Illegal purchase or bid for property offered for sale by authority of public servant. Section Punishment for Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions. Section

Punishment for Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give assistance. Section Punishment for Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant. Section Punishment for Threat of injury to public servant. Section Punishment for Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension of another person. Section Punishment for Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing. Section Punishment for Fraudulent use of false weight or measure. Section Punishment for Being in possession of false weight or measure. Section Punishment for Making or selling false weight or measure. Section Punishment for Negligent act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life. Section Punishment for Malignant act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life. Section Punishment for Disobedience to quarantine rule. Section Punishment for Adulteration of food or drink intended for sale. Section Punishment for Sale of noxious food or drink. Section Punishment for Adulteration of drugs. Section Punishment for Sale of adulterated drugs. Section Punishment for Sale of drug as a different drug or preparation. Section Punishment for public nuisance in cases not otherwise provided for. Section Punishment for Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue. Section Punishment for Sale, etc. Section Punishment for Obscene acts and songs. Section Punishment for Injuring or defiling place of worship, with intent to insult the religion of any class. Section Punishment for Disturbing religious assembly. Section Punishment for Trespassing on burial places, etc. Section Punishment for Uttering words, etc. Section Punishment for Punishment for assault or criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation. Section Punishment for Assault or criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty. Section Punishment for Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty. Section Punishment for Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour person, otherwise than on grave provocation. Section Punishment for Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property carried by a person. Section Punishment for Assault or criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person. Section Punishment for Assault or criminal force on grave provocation. Section Punishment for Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman. Under the provisions of this Act, Executive Magistrate can take cognizance of about one hundred Acts, Ordinances and Orders. Under this Act, an Executive Magistrate can award imprisonment up to two years and can fine as per the provisions of the respective laws. Schedule of Mobile Court Act includes following Acts: I of ; 6 Railways Act, Act No. I of ; 13 Passport Act, Act No. Nevertheless, Courts and Tribunals, particularly the District Magistrate and Executive Magistrates, are also required to follow many provisions of the Police Regulations, The Police Regulations, have been published in three volumes. Volume I contains regulations, volume II contains appendices and forms and volume III contains alphabetically arranged subject wise index of regulations and appendices. It is incumbent upon every Magistrate to go through all regulations and appendices of which the regulations appended hereto are of high importance for the Executive Magistrate. Position of Commissioners a The Commissioner as the local head of the administration, shall exercise supervision and control over the action of the District Magistrate in police matters. Relations between Superintendent and District Magistrate. He is also responsible, subject to the general control of the District Magistrate, for the criminal administration of the district, and for the proper performance by officers subordinate to him of all preventive and executive duties. He may direct an enquiry to be made into any case of misconduct of a police officer. The Superintendent shall submit to the District Magistrate the papers regarding all serious cases of misconduct and of cases likely to affect the relations of the police with the public. The Superintendent as the local head of the police under the District Magistrate is bound to carry out his orders except in regard to the internal economy organisation and discipline of the force, and matters of a purely departmental nature. The Magistrate shall in such cases forth with refer the matter to the Commissioner and the Superintendent shall similarly make a reference to his Deputy inspector-General. The Commissioner and the Deputy Inspector-General shall consult together and, if possible, arrive at an agreed decision.

Recreational vehicle-type units, when traveling on the public roadways of this state, must comply with the length and width provisions of s. As defined below, the basic entities are: It is primarily designed and constructed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use. The total area of the unit in a setup mode, when measured from the exterior surface of the exterior stud walls at the level of maximum dimensions, not including any bay window, does not exceed square feet when constructed to ANSI A The length of a park trailer means the distance from the exterior of the front of the body nearest to the drawbar and coupling mechanism to the exterior of the rear of the body at the opposite end of the body , including any protrusions. For tax purposes, the length of a mobile home is the distance from the exterior of the wall nearest to the drawbar and coupling mechanism to the exterior of the wall at the opposite end of the home where such walls enclose living or other interior space. Such distance includes expandable rooms, but excludes bay windows, porches, drawbars, couplings, hitches, wall and roof extensions, or other attachments that do not enclose interior space. In the event that the mobile home owner has no proof of the length of the drawbar, coupling, or hitch, then the tax collector may in his or her discretion either inspect the home to determine the actual length or may assume 4 feet to be the length of the drawbar, coupling, or hitch. The gross vehicle weight is calculated by adding to the net weight of the heavy truck the weight of the load carried by it, which is the maximum gross weight as declared by the owner or person applying for registration. The gross vehicle weight is calculated by adding to the gross weight of the heavy truck the gross weight of the trailer, which is the maximum gross weight as declared by the owner or person applying for registration. Vehicles, or combinations thereof, having a gross vehicle weight of 26, pounds or less and two-axle vehicles may be proportionally registered. A vehicle that occasionally transports personal property to and from a closed-course motorsport facility, as defined in s. The term includes an autocycle, as defined in s. If an internal combustion engine is used, the displacement may not exceed 50 cubic centimeters. Low-speed vehicles must comply with the safety standards in 49 C. The term does not include any vehicle defined in chapter or otherwise defined or classified in this chapter. In order to achieve this goal, Florida must join the cooperative effort that is being conducted on the national level by Congress, the United States Department of Transportation, and other groups to achieve uniformity among the jurisdictions and reduce the number of separate reports required by each jurisdiction of the motor carrier industry. Florida shall consolidate all requirements imposed on motor carriers operating in this state and shall actively negotiate reciprocal agreements and compacts with other jurisdictions to accomplish the intent of this chapter. A mobile home is to be considered real property only when the owner of the mobile home is also the owner of the land on which the mobile home is situated and said mobile home is permanently affixed thereto. Any prefabricated or modular housing unit or portion thereof not manufactured upon an integral chassis or undercarriage for travel over the highways shall be taxed as real property once it is permanently affixed to real property. This subsection does not apply to a display home or other inventory being held for sale by a manufacturer or dealer of modular housing units. Classification of a mobile home as personal property by a seller or a lender shall not prohibit the owner from having the mobile home classified and taxed as real property under subsection 1. XII of the Constitution as revised in ; s. The owner or person in charge shall apply to the department or to its authorized agent for registration of each such vehicle on a form prescribed by the department. A registration is not required for any motor vehicle that is not operated on the roads of this state during the registration period. An individual applicant must provide a valid driver license or identification card issued by this state or another state or a valid passport. A business applicant must provide a federal employer identification number, if applicable, or verification that the business is authorized to conduct business in the state, or a Florida municipal or county business license or number. If the vehicle is registered to a business, the name and street address of the permanent residence of an owner of the business, an officer of the corporation, or an employee who is in a supervisory position. If the vehicle is registered to an individual, the name and street address of the permanent residence of a close relative or friend

who is a resident of this state. If the vehicle is registered to an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States who is a Florida resident, the active duty member is exempt from the requirement to provide the street address of a permanent residence. Vehicle identification number verification is not required for any new vehicle sold in this state by a licensed motor vehicle dealer, any mobile home, any trailer or semitrailer with a net weight of less than 2,000 pounds, or any travel trailer or camping trailer. The issuing agent shall refuse to issue registration if such proof of purchase is not provided. The card must contain a statement notifying the applicant of the penalty specified under s. 320.07. If an affidavit is provided as proof, it must be in substantially the following form: Signature of Insured Such affidavit must include the following warning: If an application is made through a licensed motor vehicle dealer as required under s. 320.07. By executing the aforesaid affidavit, no licensed motor vehicle dealer will be liable in damages for any inadequacy, insufficiency, or falsification of any statement contained therein. A card must also indicate the existence of any bodily injury liability insurance voluntarily purchased. The issuing agent shall refuse to register a motor vehicle if such proof of purchase is not provided or if one of the other methods of proving financial responsibility as set forth in s. 320.07. Any person altering or counterfeiting such a card or making a false affidavit in order to furnish false proof or to knowingly permit another person to furnish false proof is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 320.07. Neither the department nor any tax collector is liable in damages for any inadequacy, insufficiency, falsification, or unauthorized modification of any item of the proof of personal injury protection insurance, proof of property damage liability insurance, proof of combined bodily liability insurance and property damage liability insurance, or proof of financial responsibility insurance prior to, during, or subsequent to the verification of the proof. The issuance of a motor vehicle registration does not constitute prima facie evidence or a presumption of insurance coverage. The insurer shall provide notice to the department at the same time the cancellation notice is provided to the insured pursuant to s. 320.07. The department may adopt rules regarding the electronic submission of the cancellation notice. The department may demand the return of, and may cancel, any license plate issued based on false or fraudulent representations. Proof of payment or proof of filing will be made in accordance with the gross vehicle weight tax schedule established by s. 320.07. An owner or person in charge of such a motor vehicle who has been exempted from the use tax by the Secretary of the Treasury shall present proof of such exemption in lieu of proof of payment. When an application is made through a licensed motor vehicle dealer as required in s. 320.07. The issuing agent shall refuse to issue a registration if such prescribed proof is not presented. Any person making a false affidavit in order to furnish false proof or to knowingly permit another person to furnish such false proof is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 320.07. A vehicle which is registered pursuant to this subsection shall not be titled as a new motor vehicle. The issuing agent shall refuse to register a motor vehicle if such proof of inspection or waiver is not provided. The department shall take action as appropriate with respect to false affidavits. The notice of violation shall include a summary of the provisions of this section and shall contain such other information as the department in its discretion shall determine. If the vehicle is not registered or the proof is not provided on or after the 31st day following the date of issuance shown on the notice, the department is authorized to immobilize the vehicle by use of an immobilization device. Upon proof of registration of the vehicle or proof satisfactory to the department that the vehicle is exempt from such registration, the department shall remove the immobilization device. The department shall immediately remove, at no charge, any immobilization device that has been placed on any vehicle in error. If the applicant indicates on the application that he or she is deaf or hard of hearing, such information shall be included through the Driver and Vehicle Information Database and available through the Florida Crime Information Center system. A statement providing an explanation of the purpose of the funds shall be included with the application form. Before the department distributes the funds collected pursuant to this paragraph, Preserve Vision Florida must submit a report to the department that identifies how such funds were used during the preceding year. Such funds may also be used toward the costs of the required in-residence training for the individual receiving a guide dog. The proceeds shall be distributed quarterly by the department to the Miami Heart Research Institute, Inc. Such contributions must be transferred by the department each month to Family First, a nonprofit organization. Such contributions must be transferred by the department each month to

Florida Sheriffs Youth Ranches, Inc. Such contributions shall be transferred by the department each month to the Florida Association of Agencies Serving the Blind, Inc. Such contributions shall be transferred by the department to The Arc of Florida to be used by that organization for programs and services in this state for persons with developmental disabilities. The funds shall be used by the organization for the prevention of childhood sexual abuse. The network may retain a maximum of 50 percent of the revenues to support the activities of the network and shall distribute the remainder equitably among the network members, as determined by the board of directors of the network. The proceeds shall be distributed by the department each month to the Florida Association of Food Banks, Inc. Such contributions must be transferred by the department each month to the Achievement and Rehabilitation Centers, Inc. Contributions made pursuant to this paragraph shall be deposited into the Grants and Donations Trust Fund of the Department of Children and Families and used by the State Office on Homelessness to supplement grants made under s. The application fee required under s. Funds received by the foundation must be used to improve traffic safety culture in communities through effective outreach, education, and activities in the state which will save lives, reduce injuries, and prevent crashes. The foundation must comply with s. Such contributions shall be distributed by the department to the Florida Breast Cancer Foundation. For the purpose of applying the service charge provided in s. The department shall place the name of the registered owner of that vehicle on the list of those persons who may not be issued a license plate, revalidation sticker, or replacement plate for the vehicle purchased from the licensed motor vehicle dealer. The dealer must maintain the necessary documentation required in this subsection or face penalties as provided in s. This subsection does not affect the issuance of a title to a motor vehicle. Without clear evidence of the amounts owed for the vehicle registration and repayment, the department will assume initial payments are applied to government-assessed fees first. The lienor must maintain proof that written notice to surrender the vehicle was sent to each registered owner pursuant to s.

Chapter 4 : Chapter - Florida Statutes - The Florida Senate

Full text of "Analyzing Character, the New Science of Judging Men: Misfits in Business, the Home and Social Life" See other formats.

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Chapter 5 : State v. Allen M.

the unfitness for trial is of a permanent nature section , section , section , section , section , Form 13, Decision of Mental Health Court, Forms.

Hitler attended Volksschule a state-owned school in nearby Fischlham. The eight-year-old Hitler took singing lessons, sang in the church choir, and even considered becoming a priest. Hitler was deeply affected by the death of his younger brother Edmund , who died in from measles. Hitler changed from a confident, outgoing, conscientious student to a morose, detached boy who constantly fought with his father and teachers. He applied for admission to the Academy of Fine Arts Vienna but was rejected twice. Watercolour by Adolf Hitler, During his time in Vienna he pursued a growing passion for two interests, architecture and music, attending ten performances of Lohengrin , his favourite Wagner opera. German nationalism had a particularly widespread following in the Mariahilf district, where Hitler lived. Hitler had dealings with Jews while living in Vienna. After he was deemed by the medical examiners as unfit for service, he returned to Munich. The treaty imposed economic sanctions and levied heavy reparations on the country. Many Germans saw the treaty as an unjust humiliation€”they especially objected to Article , which they interpreted as declaring Germany responsible for the war. He gave him a copy of his pamphlet My Political Awakening, which contained anti-Semitic, nationalist, anti-capitalist , and anti-Marxist ideas. In the letter, Hitler argues that the aim of the government "must unshakably be the removal of the Jews altogether". Hitler soon gained notoriety for his rowdy polemic speeches against the Treaty of Versailles, rival politicians, and especially against Marxists and Jews. The committee members realised that the resignation of their leading public figure and speaker would mean the end of the party. Opponents of Hitler in the leadership had Hermann Esser expelled from the party, and they printed 3, copies of a pamphlet attacking Hitler as a traitor to the party. We erupted into a frenzy of nationalistic pride that bordered on hysteria. For minutes on end, we shouted at the top of our lungs, with tears streaming down our faces: From that moment on, I belonged to Adolf Hitler body and soul. The group, financed with funds channelled from wealthy industrialists, introduced Hitler to the idea of a Jewish conspiracy, linking international finance with Bolshevism. For Hitler, though, the most important aspect of it was its strong anti-Semitic stance. He also perceived the programme as primarily a basis for propaganda and for attracting people to the party. They sought "the destruction of existing political and social structure and their supporting elites [and had] profound disdain for civil order, for human and moral values" and for the ideas of classical liberalism as well as those of Marxism. From left to right: Neither the army, nor the state police, joined forces with Hitler. Some passages imply genocide. The impact in Germany was dire: They promised to repudiate the Versailles Treaty, strengthen the economy, and provide jobs.

Chapter 6 : Adolf Hitler - Wikipedia

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Appellee, an Army physician assigned to a hospital, was convicted by a general court-martial of violating Art. Articles and are not unconstitutionally vague under the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment. His conduct in publicly urging enlisted personnel to refuse to obey orders which might send them into combat was unprotected under the most expansive notions of the First Amendment, and Arts. From the time he entered on active duty in July until his trial by court-martial, he was assigned as Chief of the Dermatological Service of the United States Army Hospital at Fort Jackson. On June 2, , appellee was convicted by a general court-martial of violations of Arts. The facts upon which his conviction rests are virtually undisputed. The evidence admitted at his court-martial trial showed that one of the functions of the hospital to which appellee was assigned was that of training Special Forces aide men. As Chief of the Dermatological Service, appellee was to conduct a clinic for those aide men. In the late summer of , it came to the attention of the hospital commander that the dermatology training of the students was unsatisfactory. After investigating the program and determining that appellee had totally neglected his duties, the commander called appellee to his office and personally handed him a written order to conduct the training. Appellee read the order, said that he understood it, but declared that he would not obey it because of his medical ethics. Appellee persisted in his refusal to obey the order, and later reviews of the program established that the training was still not being carried out. During the same period of time, appellee made several public statements to enlisted personnel at the post, of which the following is representative: I would refuse to go to Viet Nam if ordered to do so. If I were a colored soldier I would refuse to go to Viet Nam and if I were a colored soldier and were sent I would refuse to fight. Special Forces personnel are liars and thieves and killers of peasants and murderers of women and children. The specification under Art. Article provides for the punishment of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," [note 3] while Art. The District Court, on the basis of the voluminous record of the military proceedings and the argument of counsel, denied relief. It held that the "various articles of the Uniform Code of Military Justice are not unconstitutional for vagueness," citing several decisions [] of the United States Court of Military Appeals. The Court of Appeals reversed, holding in a lengthy opinion that Arts. The court found little difficulty in concluding that "as measured by contemporary standards of vagueness applicable to statutes and ordinances governing civilians," the general articles "do not pass constitutional muster. City of Rockford, U. City of Jacksonville, U. City of Cincinnati, U. The Court of Appeals did not rule that appellee was punished for doing things he could not reasonably have known constituted conduct proscribed by Art. Indeed, it recognized that his conduct fell within one of the examples of Art. While it acknowledged that different standards might in some circumstances be applicable in considering vagueness challenges to provisions which govern the conduct of members of the Armed Forces, the Court saw in the case of Arts. Appellants appealed to this Court pursuant to 28 U. We set the case for oral argument, and postponed consideration of the question of our jurisdiction to the hearing on the merits. We have also recognized that the military has, again by necessity, developed laws and traditions of its own during its long history. The differences between the military and civilian communities result from the fact that "it is the primary business of armies and navies to fight or be ready to fight wars should the occasion arise. In *In re Grimley*, U. It is the executive arm. Its law is that of obedience. No question can be left open as to the right to command in the officer, or the duty of obedience in the soldier. We have also recognized that a military officer holds a particular position of responsibility and command in the Armed Forces: *Willoughby*, supra, at Just as military society has been a society apart from civilian society, so "military law. *Wilson*, supra, at And to maintain the discipline essential to perform its mission effectively, the military has developed what "may not unfitly be called the customary military law" or "general usage of the military service. As the opinion in *Martin v. Mott* demonstrates, the Court has approved the enforcement of those military customs and usages by courts-martial

from the early days of this Nation: Courts Martial, when duly organized, are bound to execute their duties, and regulate their modes of proceeding, in the absence of positive enactments. An examination of the British antecedents of our military law shows that the military law of Britain had long contained the forebears of Arts. The Articles of the Earl of Essex provided that "all other faults, disorders and offenses, not mentioned in these Articles, shall be punished according to the general customs and laws of war. The British article punishing "all Disorders and Neglects. Decisions of this Court during the last century have recognized that the longstanding customs and usages [] of the services impart accepted meaning to the seemingly imprecise standards of Arts. Notwithstanding the apparent indeterminateness of such a provision, it is not liable to abuse; for what those crimes are, and how they are to be punished, is well known by practical men in the navy and army, and by those who have studied the law of courts martial, and the offences of which the different courts martial have cognizance. In *United States v. United States*, U. The Court recognized the role of "unwritten law or usage" in giving meaning to the language of what is now Art. As was said in *Smith v. The Court of Claims* had observed that cases involving "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," as opposed to conduct unbecoming an officer, "are still further beyond the bounds of ordinary judicial judgment, for they are not measurable by our innate [] sense of right and wrong, of honor and dishonor, but must be gauged by an actual knowledge and experience of military life, its usages and duties. That Code cannot be equated to a civilian criminal code. It, and the various versions of the Articles of War which have preceded it, regulate aspects of the conduct of members of the military which in the civilian sphere are left unregulated. While a civilian criminal code carves out a relatively small segment of potential conduct and declares it criminal, the Uniform Code of Military Justice essays more varied regulation of a much larger segment of the activities of the more tightly knit military community. In civilian life there is no legal sanction--civil or criminal--for failure to behave as an officer and a gentleman; in the military world, Art. The Code likewise imposes other sanctions for conduct that in civilian life is not subject to criminal penalties: But the other side of the coin is that the penalties provided in the Code vary from death and substantial [] penal confinement at one extreme to forms of administrative discipline which are below the threshold of what would normally be considered a criminal sanction at the other. Though all of the offenses described in the Code are punishable "as a court-martial may direct," and the accused may demand a trial by court-martial, [note 21] Art. The punishments imposable under that article are of a limited nature. With respect to officers, punishment may encompass suspension of duty, arrest in quarters for not more than 30 days, restriction for not more than 60 days, and forfeiture of pay for a limited period of time. In the case of enlisted men, such punishment may additionally include, among other things, reduction to the next inferior pay grade, extra fatigue duty, and correctional custody for not more than seven consecutive days. Thus, while legal proceedings actually brought before a court-martial are prosecuted in the name of the Government, and the accused has the right to demand that he be proceeded against in this manner before any sanctions may be imposed upon him, a range of minor sanctions for lesser infractions are often imposed administratively. Forfeiture of pay, reduction in rank, and even dismissal from the service bring to mind the law of labor-management relations as much as the civilian criminal law. In short, the Uniform Code of Military Justice regulates a far broader range of the conduct of military personnel than a typical state criminal code regulates of the conduct of civilians; but at the same time the enforcement of that Code in the area of minor offenses [] is often by sanctions which are more akin to administrative or civil sanctions than to civilian criminal ones. The availability of these lesser sanctions is not surprising in view of the different relationship of the Government to members of the military. It is not only that of lawgiver to citizen, but also that of employer to employee. Indeed, unlike the civilian situation, the Government is often employer, landlord, provisioner, and lawgiver rolled into one. That relationship also reflects the different purposes of the two communities. As we observed in *In re Grimley*, U. The military establishment is subject to the control of the civilian Commander in Chief and the civilian departmental heads under him, and its function is to carry out the policies made by those civilian superiors. Perhaps because of the broader sweep of the Uniform Code, the military makes an effort to advise its personnel of the contents of the Uniform Code, rather than depending on the ancient doctrine that everyone is presumed to know the law. Article of the Uniform Code, 10 U. Article further provides that a complete text of the Code and of the regulations prescribed by the President "shall be

made available to any person on active duty, upon his request, for his personal examination. III Appellee urges that both Art. We have recently said of the vagueness doctrine: Each of these articles has been construed by the United States Court of Military Appeals or by other military authorities in such a manner as to at least partially narrow its otherwise broad scope. Article does not make "every irregular, mischievous, or improper act a court-martial offense," United States v. It applies only to calls for active opposition to the military policy of the United States, United States v. The Manual for Courts-Martial restates these limitations on the scope of Art. The Court of Military Appeals has likewise limited the scope of Art. Winthrop, Military Law and Precedents 2d ed. To constitute therefore the conduct here denounced, the act which forms the basis of the charge must have a double significance and effect. The effect of these constructions of Arts. It has narrowed the very broad reach of the literal language of the articles, and at the same time has supplied considerable specificity by way of examples of the conduct which they cover. But even though sizable areas of uncertainty as to the coverage of the articles may remain after their official interpretation by authoritative military sources, further content may be supplied even in these areas by less formalized custom and usage. And there also cannot be the slightest doubt under the military precedents that there is a substantial range of conduct to which both articles clearly apply without vagueness or imprecision. We disagree with the Court of Appeals both in its approach to this question and in its resolution of it. This Court has on more than one occasion invalidated statutes under the Due Process Clause of the Fifth or Fourteenth Amendment because they contained no standard whatever by which criminality could be ascertained, and the doctrine of these cases has subsequently acquired the shorthand description of "void for vagueness. New Jersey, U. New York, U. In these cases, the criminal provision is vague "not in the sense that it requires a person to conform his conduct to an imprecise but comprehensible normative standard, but rather in the sense that no standard of conduct is specified at all. But the Court of Appeals found in this case, and we agree, that Arts. Levy had fair notice from the language of each article that the particular conduct which he engaged in was punishable. This is a case, then, of the type adverted to in Smith v. Goguen, in which the statutes "by their terms or as authoritatively [] construed apply without question to certain activities, but whose application to other behavior is uncertain. We have noted in Smith v.

Chapter 7 : Mason v. Simmons, N.W.2d , Mich. App. â€“ blog.quintoapp.com

i causes of misfits 17 ii elements of fitness 39 iii classes of misfits 73 iv the physically frail v the fat man vi the man of bone and muscle vii slaves of machinery viii the impractical man ix hungry for fame x waste of talent in the professions xi women's work xii special forms of unfitness part two.

A successor corporate fiduciary shall not be removed in such a manner as to discriminate against state banks or national banking associations, nor shall any consolidated state bank or national banking association or any receiving state bank or national banking association be removed solely because it is a successor fiduciary, as defined in section 45aa. Trustees appointed by a testator to execute a trust created by will and testamentary guardians may resign or be removed, and the vacancies filled by the court having jurisdiction in the manner provided under this section, unless otherwise provided by the will. All suits in favor of or against the original fiduciary shall survive to and may be prosecuted by or against the person appointed to succeed such fiduciary. Annotations to former section Removed executor should immediately turn over all property of estate to his successor. Failure to file inventory and obey order to give notice of limitation, ground for removal. Trust is not allowed to fail for lack of a trustee. Power of removal to be used for protection of estate; facts held to justify refusal to exercise power of removal. Unless probate court has abused discretion in refusing to remove trustee accused of wasting estate, its decision must stand. Trustee removed for neglect of duty is not entitled to appeal. What constitutes sufficient basis for removal of a trustee. Question of credibility is for trier and trial court could reasonably have concluded probate court had not abused its discretion in removing a trustee who failed to obey its orders. Reversal of C. A fiduciary has standing to appeal any decree adversely affecting the interests of those for whom he is acting, if it is a part of his duty to protect those interests. Whether or not an administrator should be removed is a question addressed to the discretion of the probate court and will not be reversed upon appeal unless it is a clear abuse of discretion. Final accounting can be had only in court of probate that appointed guardian. Annotation to present section: Fiduciary removed pursuant to Subdiv. These codes may not be the most recent version. Connecticut may have more current or accurate information. We make no warranties or guarantees about the accuracy, completeness, or adequacy of the information contained on this site or the information linked to on the state site. Please check official sources.

Chapter 8 : Executive Magistrate of Bangladesh - Wikipedia

a. comments b. typed or printed name of examiner (last, first, middle initial) d. date signed (yyyymmdd) c. signature dd form , oct page 3 of 3 pages last name, first name, middle name (suffix) social security number.

Only the rarest kind of soul has a clear call to his vocation. Still rarer is he who, knowing his work, can create circumstances which will permit him to do it. Of the thousands of young people who have sought us for counsel, only a very small percentage have had even a vague idea of what they are fitted to do, or even what they wished to do. Strange to say, this lack of definite knowledge as to vocation holds true of those who have just graduated from college or university. Many a college graduate has said to us: Then I shall take my post-graduate course in preparation for my life work. The causes for uncertainty as to work are many and varied. And yet all the many causes can be traced to two fundamental deficiencies in human nature which are but poorly supplied in our traditional systems of training and education. The first of these is, of course, ignorance--ignorance of self, ignorance of work, ignorance on the part of parents, teachers, and other advisors; ignorance on the part of employers. As a race, we do not know human nature; we do not know how to determine, in advance of actual, painful and costly experience, the aptitudes of any individual. We blunder a good deal even in trying to learn from experience. We do not know work; we do not know its requirements, its conditions, its opportunities, its emoluments. And so, in our ignorance, we go astray; we lead others astray. We neglect important and vital factors in human success and happiness because we do not know how important and how vital they are. Our ignorance of their importance is due to our ignorance of human nature and of work. A second cause for our uncertainty lies in the almost universal human habit of purposelessness. Drifting, not steering, is the way of nearly all lives. It is hard mental work to plan, to consider, to study, to analyze; in short, to think. Someone has said that the average man would rather lie down and die than to take the trouble really to think. It is easier to await the knock of opportunity than to study her ways and then go out and capture her. She treads paths which may be known. She has a schedule which may be learned. She may thus be met as certainly as by appointment. Those who await her knock at the door may be far from where she passes. We in America, especially, place altogether too high a value on our ingeniousness, our resourcefulness. We therefore put off the evil day. We say to ourselves: So we do not plan and take precautions, that emergencies may not arise. It is too easy to drift through school and college, taking the traditional, conventional studies that others take, following the lines of least resistance, electing "snap courses," going with the crowd. It is too easy to take the attitude: Eventually, most men find they must be satisfied with "any port in a storm. In our ignorance, we do not know how fatal to success and happiness is this lack of purpose. We fail to impress it upon our youth. And, when one demands chart and compass, we cannot supply them. No wonder belief in luck, fate, stars, or a meddling, unreasonable Providence is almost universal! Ignorance and lack of definite purpose, the two prime causes of misfits, have many different ways of bungling people into the wrong job and keeping them there. The first of these is immaturity of judgment on the part of young people. There is a popular fallacy that the thing which a young man or a young woman wants most to do must be the thing for which he or she is preeminently fitted. The average young man is immature. His tastes are not formed. His very best talents may have never been discovered by himself or others. Boys long to be cab drivers, locomotive engineers, policemen, cowboys, soldiers and aviators. A little nephew of ours said he wanted to be a ditch-digger. Asked why, he said: As he grows older, his ideals will change and he will discover there is much to ditch-digging besides wearing dirty clothes, smoking a pipe, and expectorating on the public highways. He will also learn that there are things in life far more desirable than these glorious privileges. Of course, these are mere boyish exuberances, and most people do not take them seriously. On the other hand, they illustrate the unwisdom of trusting to the unguided preferences of a youthful mind. The average young man of twenty is only a little more mature than a boy of ten. He still lacks experience and balance. Those of us who have passed the two-score mark well know how tastes change, judgments grow more mature, ideas develop, and experience softens, ripens or hardens sentiment as the years go by. It is unquestionably true that if children were given full opportunity to develop their tastes and to

express themselves in various ways and then given freedom of choice of their vocations, they would choose more wisely than they do under ignorant, prejudiced, or mistaken judgments of parent or teacher. Yet the tragedy of thousands of lives shows how unscientific it is to leave the choice of vocation to the unguided instincts of an immature mind. George is going to be a doctor. Therefore Joseph decides he, too, will be a doctor. Mary looks forward to being a teacher. Mary is the very intimate chum of Josephine. Then Josephine decides, also, that she is going to be a teacher. We knew one earnest and popular young man in college who persuaded about three dozen of his associates to join him in preparation for the foreign mission field. In one class in college a fad caused several young men to lose good opportunities because they decided to take up the practice of medicine. In one high school class, several young men became railroad employees because the most popular of their number yearned to drive a locomotive. And this enterprising youth, with parental guidance and assistance, became a lawyer. Parental bad judgment is one of the most frequent causes of misfits. In the first place, they either underestimate or overestimate their children. What parent, worthy of the high privilege, can be absolutely impartial in judging the talents of his child? It may be a wise provision, but it does not tend to make parents reliable guides to vocations for their offspring. Then, many parents do not know work. They do not understand the demands of the different professions. Their point of view is narrowed by their own experiences, which have been, perhaps too harsh, perhaps too easy. Many parents have a narrow, selfish, rather jealous feeling that their children cannot be any more intelligent than they are. This is why many parents either refuse their children the advantages of an education and insist upon their going to work at an early age, or compel them to take a hated schooling. On the other hand, there are parents who consider their children prodigies, geniuses, intended to occupy some great and magnificent position in the world. Most frequently they hold their judgment entirely apart from any real talents on the part of the child. Few human woes are more bitter than the disappointment and heartache of both parent and son when a young man who might have been a successful and happy farmer or merchant fails utterly as an artist or writer. Parents often persuade their children to enter vocations upon the flimsiest possible pretexts. Almost every child takes a pencil and tries to draw, yet there are many parents who spend thousands of dollars in trying to make great artists of children who have only the most mediocre artistic ability. Mere purposeless drawing of faces and figures is an entirely different thing from the drudgery necessary to become a great artist. The mere writing of little essays and compositions is quite a different thing from the long, hard training necessary to become a writer of any acceptability. Merely because a child finds it easier to dawdle away the hours with a pencil or a brush than to go into the harvest field or into the kitchen is not a good reason for supposing that this preference is an indication of either talent or genius. We remember a father who told us that he was quite certain that his son was born to be a ruler of men. Of course, in one sense of the word, this parent was insane, and yet his bad judgment was scarcely more ridiculous than that of many other parents. We have met parents who seemed to think that success in the practice of law depended wholly upon the ability to make speeches. We have seen other parents who thought that success in banking depended upon the ability to count money and hold on to it. Even intelligent people have the false idea that an architect needs only to be a good draughtsman. The number of people who imagine that success in business is won by shrewdness and sharp practice is very large. A man who has had an unfortunate experience with a lawyer is very likely to oppose strenuously any move on the part of his son to study and practice law. Many practical men have intense prejudices against art, music, literature, and other such professions for their sons. The number of parents who are prejudiced against a college education is legion. On the other hand, there are a goodly number of men who are prejudiced against any vocation for their sons which does not involve a college education. On the other hand, many fathers are domineering in their determination that their sons shall follow the same vocation in which they made their success. Parents are often prejudiced in favor of vocations followed by dear friends or by men whom they greatly admire. A successful lawyer, preacher, engineer, or business man will influence the choice of vocations for the children of many of his admiring friends and acquaintances. Multitudes of parents have foolish prejudices against any kind of work which soils the hands or clothing--even against the dinner-pail. On the other hand, hard-fisted parents may have prejudices against any vocation which keeps the hands soft and white, and the clothing clean and fine. Thus, in many ways do the prejudices of parents, based

upon ignorance, work tragedy in the lives of children. Either through a sense of duty and loyalty or because they have not sufficient solid masonry in their backbones, children follow the wishes of their parents and many all but ruin their lives as a result. The result of this kind of prejudice on the part of so many parents is that the so-called learned professions are over-crowded--and overcrowded with men and women unfitted for their tasks, both by natural inheritance and by education and training. There follows mediocre Work, poor service, low pay, poverty, disease, and misery. There are families of preachers, families of soldiers, families of lawyers, families of physicians, families of teachers.

Chapter 9 : German addresses are blocked - blog.quintoapp.com

This article may contain an excessive amount of intricate detail that may interest only a particular audience. Please help by spinning off or relocating any relevant information, and removing excessive detail that may be against Wikipedia's inclusion policy.

Recreational vehicle-type units, when traveling on the public roadways of this state, must comply with the length and width provisions of s. As defined below, the basic entities are: It is primarily designed and constructed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use. The total area of the unit in a setup mode, when measured from the exterior surface of the exterior stud walls at the level of maximum dimensions, not including any bay window, does not exceed square feet when constructed to ANSI A The length of a park trailer means the distance from the exterior of the front of the body nearest to the drawbar and coupling mechanism to the exterior of the rear of the body at the opposite end of the body , including any protrusions. For tax purposes, the length of a mobile home is the distance from the exterior of the wall nearest to the drawbar and coupling mechanism to the exterior of the wall at the opposite end of the home where such walls enclose living or other interior space. Such distance includes expandable rooms, but excludes bay windows, porches, drawbars, couplings, hitches, wall and roof extensions, or other attachments that do not enclose interior space. In the event that the mobile home owner has no proof of the length of the drawbar, coupling, or hitch, then the tax collector may in his or her discretion either inspect the home to determine the actual length or may assume 4 feet to be the length of the drawbar, coupling, or hitch. The gross vehicle weight is calculated by adding to the net weight of the heavy truck the weight of the load carried by it, which is the maximum gross weight as declared by the owner or person applying for registration. The gross vehicle weight is calculated by adding to the gross weight of the heavy truck the gross weight of the trailer, which is the maximum gross weight as declared by the owner or person applying for registration. Vehicles, or combinations thereof, having a gross vehicle weight of 26, pounds or less and two-axle vehicles may be proportionally registered. A vehicle that occasionally transports personal property to and from a closed-course motorsport facility, as defined in s. If an internal combustion engine is used, the displacement may not exceed 50 cubic centimeters. Low-speed vehicles must comply with the safety standards in 49 C. In order to achieve this goal, Florida must join the cooperative effort that is being conducted on the national level by Congress, the United States Department of Transportation, and other groups to achieve uniformity among the jurisdictions and reduce the number of separate reports required by each jurisdiction of the motor carrier industry. Florida shall consolidate all requirements imposed on motor carriers operating in this state and shall actively negotiate reciprocal agreements and compacts with other jurisdictions to accomplish the intent of this chapter. A mobile home is to be considered real property only when the owner of the mobile home is also the owner of the land on which the mobile home is situated and said mobile home is permanently affixed thereto. Any prefabricated or modular housing unit or portion thereof not manufactured upon an integral chassis or undercarriage for travel over the highways shall be taxed as real property once it is permanently affixed to real property. This subsection does not apply to a display home or other inventory being held for sale by a manufacturer or dealer of modular housing units. Classification of a mobile home as personal property by a seller or a lender shall not prohibit the owner from having the mobile home classified and taxed as real property under subsection 1. XII of the Constitution as revised in ; s. The owner or person in charge shall apply to the department or to its authorized agent for registration of each such vehicle on a form prescribed by the department. A registration is not required for any motor vehicle that is not operated on the roads of this state during the registration period. If the vehicle is registered to a business, the name and street address of the permanent residence of an owner of the business, an officer of the corporation, or an employee who is in a supervisory position. If the vehicle is registered to an individual, the name and street address of the permanent residence of a close relative or friend who is a resident of this state. Vehicle identification number verification is not required for any new vehicle sold in this state by a licensed motor vehicle dealer, any mobile home, any trailer or semitrailer with a net weight of less than 2, pounds, or any travel trailer or camping trailer. The

issuing agent shall refuse to issue registration if such proof of purchase is not provided. The card shall contain a statement notifying the applicant of the penalty specified in s. If an affidavit is provided as proof, it shall be in substantially the following form: Signature of Insured Such affidavit shall include the following warning: When an application is made through a licensed motor vehicle dealer as required in s. By executing the aforesaid affidavit, no licensed motor vehicle dealer will be liable in damages for any inadequacy, insufficiency, or falsification of any statement contained therein. A card shall also indicate the existence of any bodily injury liability insurance voluntarily purchased. The issuing agent shall refuse to register a motor vehicle if such proof of purchase is not provided or if one of the other methods of proving financial responsibility as set forth in s. Any person altering or counterfeiting such a card or making a false affidavit in order to furnish false proof or to knowingly permit another person to furnish false proof is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. Neither the department nor any tax collector is liable in damages for any inadequacy, insufficiency, falsification, or unauthorized modification of any item of the proof of personal injury protection insurance, proof of property damage liability insurance, proof of combined bodily liability insurance and property damage liability insurance, or proof of financial responsibility insurance prior to, during, or subsequent to the verification of the proof. The issuance of a motor vehicle registration does not constitute prima facie evidence or a presumption of insurance coverage. The department may demand the return of, and may cancel, any license plate issued based on false or fraudulent representations. Proof of payment or proof of filing will be made in accordance with the gross vehicle weight tax schedule established by s. An owner or person in charge of such a motor vehicle who has been exempted from the use tax by the Secretary of the Treasury shall present proof of such exemption in lieu of proof of payment. The issuing agent shall refuse to issue a registration if such prescribed proof is not presented. Any person making a false affidavit in order to furnish false proof or to knowingly permit another person to furnish such false proof is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. A vehicle which is registered pursuant to this subsection shall not be titled as a new motor vehicle. The issuing agent shall refuse to register a motor vehicle if such proof of inspection or waiver is not provided. The department shall take action as appropriate with respect to false affidavits. The notice of violation shall include a summary of the provisions of this section and shall contain such other information as the department in its discretion shall determine. If the vehicle is not registered or the proof is not provided on or after the 31st day following the date of issuance shown on the notice, the department is authorized to immobilize the vehicle by use of an immobilization device. Upon proof of registration of the vehicle or proof satisfactory to the department that the vehicle is exempt from such registration, the department shall remove the immobilization device. The department shall immediately remove, at no charge, any immobilization device that has been placed on any vehicle in error. A statement providing an explanation of the purpose of the funds shall be included with the application form. Prior to the department distributing the funds collected pursuant to this paragraph, Prevent Blindness Florida must submit a report to the department that identifies how such funds were used during the preceding year. Such funds may also be used toward the costs of the required in-residence training for the individual receiving a guide dog. The proceeds shall be distributed quarterly by the department to the Miami Heart Research Institute, Inc. Such contributions must be transferred by the department each month to Family First, a nonprofit organization. Such contributions must be transferred by the department each month to Florida Sheriffs Youth Ranches, Inc. Such contributions shall be transferred by the department each month to the Florida Association of Agencies Serving the Blind, Inc. Such contributions shall be transferred by the department to The Arc of Florida to be used by that organization for programs and services in this state for persons with developmental disabilities. The funds shall be used by the organization for the prevention of childhood sexual abuse. The network may retain a maximum of 50 percent of the revenues to support the activities of the network and shall distribute the remainder equitably among the network members, as determined by the board of directors of the network. For the purpose of applying the service charge provided in s. The department shall place the name of the registered owner of that vehicle on the list of those persons who may not be issued a license plate, revalidation sticker, or replacement plate for the vehicle purchased from the licensed motor vehicle dealer. The dealer must maintain the necessary documentation required in this

subsection or face penalties as provided in s. This subsection does not affect the issuance of a title to a motor vehicle. Without clear evidence of the amounts owed for the vehicle registration and repayment, the department will assume initial payments are applied to government-assessed fees first. The lienor must maintain proof that written notice to surrender the vehicle was sent to each registered owner pursuant to s. State funds may not be used to pay the application fee. The information required under this subsection must be submitted to the department at least 90 days before the convening of the next regular session of the Legislature. Organizations are required to notify the department immediately to stop warrants for voluntary check-off contributions if any of the conditions in this subsection exist, and must meet the requirements of paragraph 5 b or paragraph 5 c , if applicable, for any period of operation during the fiscal year. The attestation shall be made annually in a form and format determined by the department.