

## 1: Hirono: 'Sexual Predator' Trump Has a 'Mistrust of Women' | Breitbart

*Testimony Immemorial: The Survival Stories of Rina Najman and Eliahu Szydowski [Lotem Levy] on www.enganchecubano.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Eliahu Szydowski, a young Jew living in Krakow at the time of the Nazi invasion, was quickly separated from his family and sent to work as a prisoner of the Hasag Corporation in camps throughout Poland.*

Andrei Iancu, Director, U. It also marks a significant departure from patent troll rhetoric which has greatly damaged the U. Chamber of Commerce dropped the U. Coons and other committee members was recent jurisprudence from the U. Supreme Court in cases like Alice v. CLS Bank and Mayo v. Prometheus Labs which have introduced a lack of clarity regarding the patentability of inventions, especially those in the software and biotech sectors. Issues surrounding the patentability of algorithms were at the center of a very interesting exchange between Iancu and Sen. Harris made the point that artificial intelligence, a technology sector expected to become much more valuable in the coming years, relies upon software that processes algorithms to perform the mathematical computations required by AI systems. Would that have received any patent protection? Harris followed up by asking whether algorithms were mathematical representations of laws of nature. What Iancu said after that should be a major breath of fresh air to inventors and patent owners frustrated by Section validity issues in the wake of Alice and Mayo: There are human-made algorithms, human-made algorithms that are the result of human ingenuity that are not set from time immemorial and that are not absolutes, they depend on human choices. Harris pushed Iancu further, asking the USPTO Director whether he felt that an algorithm was distinctly different from the identification of a pattern existing in nature. Although Iancu said there were no current pending legislation on Section that he found particularly promising, Sen. Coons noted would align PTAB proceedings with district court standards by maintaining the presumption of patent validity and heightening standings requirements for filing petitions for inter partes review IPR or post-grant review PGR validity challenges. He also raised concerns over the effects that PTAB proceedings have on patents that are also involved in Hatch-Waxman trials in district court. Regis Mohawk Tribe would be very familiar with some of the concerns voiced by Sen. Along with the effects of IPRs on Hatch-Waxman proceedings, Iancu also said that his agency was looking at various factors regarding decisions to institute IPRs and PGRs as well as claim construction standards, claim amendment processes, the composition of administrative patent judge APJ panels, the conduct of PTAB hearings as well as various standard operating procedures at the agency. Leahy was also proud that his bill has helped lower the strength of the U. Trade Representative and other administrative agencies to ensure that the IP rights of American companies were being respected overseas. Discussing a recent trip of his own to China on IP issues, Sen. Mazie Hirono D-HI asked Iancu questions regarding the results of a recent Yale study which found apparent gender biases at the USPTO regarding patent examination , including findings that patent applications by women inventors were both more likely to be rejected and were more likely to have more words added reducing the scope of their patent claims. While Iancu noted that he had some questions about the study, which had come out a little more than one week prior to the Senate Judiciary hearing, he did discuss that the agency was working on initiatives regarding women and minority inventors. Iancu also noted that World IP Day next Thursday, April 26th, would feature a heavy focus on the contributions of women inventors. He has worked professionally as a freelancer for more than a decade. He has become a regular contributor to IPWatchdog. Steve also provides website copy and documents for various business clients. The pages, articles and comments on IPWatchdog. Discuss this There are currently 19 Comments comments. Night Writer April 19, 7: Joachim Martillo April 19, 8: It may be time to abandon the meme of flagrant Chinese infringement of US intellectual property rights. Samsung is slightly confusing although the issues addressed by the various cases are extremely interesting. Ask one of the people that spout the nonsense of natural laws where are these natural laws and you end up with an answer something like they exist in the spirit world. The fact is all those equations and laws are nothing more than heuristics for our brains to use. Anything other statement is profoundly ignorant. Any Senator should know basic science or be pumped full of it by staff. It is mostly a b. Anon April 19,

### 2: Lorraine Weir | Department of English Language & Literatures

*Holocaust Encyclopedia. The Holocaust Encyclopedia provides an overview of the Holocaust using text, photographs, maps, artifacts, and personal histories.*

CRM - Polygraphsâ€™ Introduction at Trial Neither the United States Code nor the Federal Rules of Evidence have a specific provision concerning the admissibility of polygraph examination results. In , however, the President promulgated Military Rule of Evidence a , which bars the admission of polygraph results, the opinion of the polygraph examiner, or any reference to an offer to take, failure to take, or taking of a polygraph examination in courts martial. The Solicitor General has filed a certiorari petition in the Supreme Court seeking review of the decision. If the petition is granted, the Supreme Court can be expected to decide the constitutional question during its Term. For many years, the courts of appeals have upheld the exclusion of polygraph evidence on the ground that polygraphs are not "generally accepted" by the scientific evidence. United States, F. Imwinkelried, Scientific Evidence 2d ed. In , the Supreme Court held that, under Federal Rule of Evidence , expert testimony may not be excluded solely because it is based on scientific theory that has not yet achieved "general acceptance. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, U. Instead, the trial court must determine under Rule "whether the expert is proposing to testify to 1 scientific knowledge that 2 will assist the trier of fact. Since Daubert, two circuits have retreated from the categorical position. In a pre-Daubert decision, United States v. In the latter circumstance, the party seeking to introduce the polygraph results must provide adequate notice to the opposing party; the opposing party must be given adequate opportunity to have its own polygraph expert administer a test covering substantially the same questions; and the evidence must be admissible under the rules governing corroboration or impeachment. Consequently, the government continues to have several good arguments for excluding polygraph evidence. First, a prosecutor can still attack the reliability of polygraph evidence both generally and as administered in the case at hand. Second, the prosecutor can argue that even if the test was properly administered and reliable, it would not "assist the trier of fact" under Rule Jurors have long been considered competent to gauge the credibility of live witnesses without resort to expert opinion. Since time immemorial our system has entrusted credibility determinations to the judgment of juries, which assess credibility in reliance on their common-sense evaluations of demeanor, bias, and the plausibility of the narrative. Third, the prosecutor should argue that polygraph results are inadmissible under Rule as prejudicial, misleading, and a waste of time. Finally, polygraph results may be inadmissible under Federal Rule of Evidence "unless or until the credibility of that witness [is] first attacked. Although the government should seek the exclusion of polygraph results in the district court, there is no bar to the introduction of voluntary incriminatory statements made during a polygraph examination. If the defendant claims that his confession was coerced, some circuits have held that the government may rebut the claim of coercion by introducing evidence of the polygraph examination. Further, the Tenth Circuit has permitted the government to introduce polygraph results to explain why the government had not conducted a more thorough investigation. Finally, in Wood v. In other words, the inadmissible polygraph results were not "evidence," and therefore it was not "reasonably likely" that disclosure would have changed the outcome of the trial. Because, however, many circuits no longer have a per se rule of exclusion regarding polygraph evidence, it is wiser in federal court to disclose unfavorable polygraph results of a testifying witness.

**3: The Case That Challenged Leniency Deals - Prosecutor's Brief | Snitch | FRONTLINE | PBS**

*Testimony Immemorial The Survival Stories of Rina Najman and Eliahu Szydlowski Author: Lotem Levy Eliahu Szydlowski, a young Jew living in Krakow at the time of the Nazi invasion, was quickly separated from his family and sent to work as a prisoner of the Hasag Corporation in camps throughout Poland, Germany and Austria.*

Share This Page Testifying: How To Give Evidence. Giving evidence in court can be very nerve-racking. I am a lawyer with many years experience in court but I have had two occasions to testify so far , so I have been on both sides of the witness box. The core of our justice system is the witness. Judges, jurors, clerks and lawyers all defer to the witness. When that moment to testify occurs, the witnesses led to the witness box with intentional pomp and ceremony, all the more to impress upon the individual the importance of what they are about to do. The witness is isolated in a box usually arranged in such a manner that the entire courtroom can observe the testimony. A witness should dress properly for court; as they would for a business meeting. I do not recommend testifying with a revealing dress on or a t-shirt that has on it, any kind of message. A witness is not there to save their reputation or to wave a flag of support to a particular side to the dispute. Even a litigant, was called into the witness box, must understand that responsibility is not that of a salesman but simply honesty and truthfulness without any embellishment, exaggeration or assumption. In words as succinct and as black and white as possible, the witness merely tells the court what is has observed in the past, as prompted by a lawyer or, where the other side is self represented, by the other side. The flow of information or truth, is to the jurors or, if there is no jury, to the judge. They are the finders of fact. They have to re-create the past and make a statement about what happened based entirely on evidence; from which the judge bases his or her judgment. More times than not, the judicial finding of fact differs from the actual truth but in most cases, on minor points of detail. In this regard, our justice system shows its greatest flaw but with the present state of technology, it is the best that we can do if there were video cameras everywhere, evidence would approach perfection. Once you have been sworn in, sit down. Ask for, or pour yourself a glass of water. If you like to use your hands when you talk, be careful where you place your glass of water as I have often seen a nervous witness splatter her glass of water this way. It interrupts proceedings and annoys the judge. Speak up and slowly so all can hear you, even if it feels unnatural. If there is contempt in your evidence, you may think that you are persuading the judge but you are not; you are demonstrating a bias. When you are asked a question, take a moment to make sure you understand the question. If you do not understand the question, say so. The judges and sheriffs are there to protect a witness for many form of intimidation that may come from other people in the courtroom. In theory, nothing a lawyer says in a question is evidence and is completely ignored by the finder of fact. It is only your answer that is evidence unless by your reply, you incorporate the assumptions made in the question. That is why you should always think before answering "yes" or "no". The most peculiar thing about testifying is that contrary to a social conversation, you direct your answer not to the person asking the question, but to the finder of fact. This would be rude in a social setting but it is preferred in court. After all, the judge may have to decide who is telling the truth and observation is the best way. Kinds of Questions Lawyers cannot ask questions of a fishing variety but are expected to remain on point. In an old law book quoted in Curiosities of the Law Reporters, the Court mentioned this: But if he hath done such a notorious fact which is a just exception against him, then they may except against him. The questioning coming from the lawyer or the party that called you as a witness is called examination in direct and it means that the questioner cannot ask leading questions. In other words, the lawyer for the examination in direct may say: The question would not be framed: By the same token, if this method is overused and appears to be too scripted, the witness may lose credibility with the finder of fact. The "evidence" may seem too slick. Rare is the witness that remembers with photographic memory. It is not only acceptable to be unable to recall all salient facts but it is often taken as a mark of honesty in regards to your evidence as a whole. The second kind of questioning his cross-examination which is done by whichever side did not call you as a witness. Cross examination means that the lawyer may ask you leading questions. You are expected to be careful and confirm or deny the many proposals of fact that the lawyer will couch into his question, such as. If not, give the finder

of fact the true version of events. Do not let yourself be bullied or trapped by the aggressive leading questions of the cross examiner. If you get ruffled and feel a bit of anger stirring, have a sip of water - impose upon yourself a momentary "time-out", perhaps to realize that an explosion of anger is precisely what is being sought of you by the questioner, all to decrease your credibility with the finder of fact. Lawyers sometimes fish for a "home run" with an adverse witness which is when a witness breaks-down or melts-down. The lawyer knows that a judge may suspect that you are trying to manipulate him or her and thus read something entirely different from what you intended by a sudden flow of tears, a shake of the fist, or a wild invective. The third kind of questioning comes from the judge and is usually very politely framed and may or may not be in the form of leading question. Some judges like to ask a lot of questions, especially when they are concerned that the lawyers are not doing their job in the quest for justice. Other judges do not ask questions. They feel that litigants ought to sink or float based on their ability or that of their lawyers to get the necessary evidence out. A further issue for witnesses is the handling of documents. Documents are golden because they do not depend on the frailties of human memory. Make sure you have your reading glasses available.. As you are sitting in the witness stand, a lawyer will approach you with a piece of paper and ask you if you recognize the document and if so, to describe to the court what the document is. If you equivocate at this moment, you could really harm the case. Almost all documents can only get into the evidence through the magic door of a witness who can use the wand of their recognition. Without a witness prepared to recognize a document for what it is, the document cannot get before the court. The process of authenticating a document through a witness is not to impeach what is said in the document so do not be confused. Look at the document. Take a moment to ensure that from the first to the last page, it is a document that you recognize. If you do recognize it, say so. If you have not already done so, the lawyer might ask you to describe to the court what the document is. That does not mean that you agree with the content of the document; just that it is what it is: This is an e-mail I sent to Tom Jones last year. The judge will look at the document and invariably, if there are no objections, will say something like "Very well. From that point on, everybody is entitled to refer to that document not by its common name such as "the Tom Jones e-mail" but as Exhibit 3. The process of lettering or numbering documents makes the organization of material used in court much easier during trial and if there is ever an appeal. Every witness should be made aware of the documents that will be shown to him or her during their testimony to make sure that the documents are confidently recognized when presented to them.

## 4: What is IMMEMORIAL? definition of IMMEMORIAL (Black's Law Dictionary)

*Testimony Immemorial is the story of both of these remarkable people as they struggled to survive and ultimately found each other while mourning the family they lost. show more less Specification.*

Both the terms IPs and ICCs refer to homogenous societies identified by self-ascription and ascription by others, who have continuously lived as a community on communally bounded and defined territory, sharing common bonds of customs, traditions and other cultural traits, through resistance to political, social and cultural inroads to colonization, non-indigenous religions and culture. This generally refer to areas which they have possessed at a period of time when as far back as memory can go. Proofs of time immemorial possession main may include testimony of elders, historical accounts, anthropological or ethnographic studies, names of places, using dialect or language of indigenous peoples, genealogy, treaties or pacts, between or among indigenous peoples and or other populations. This is different with ancestral domains in a sense that this specifically refers to the land while the domain may include land, water, and aerial territories. Support for Autonomous Regions. Right to Participate in Decision-Making. Right to Determine and Decide Priorities for Development. They shall participate in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies, plans and programs for national, regional and local development which may directly affect them. Role of Peoples Organizations. This chapter focuses on the identification and protection of the entitlement of the Indigenous Cultural Communities ICC , and the Indigenous Peoples IPs as the proper owners of their ancestral land. The following rights are listed below: This was implemented in order to stop the historical injustices experienced by the IPs. Despite the implementation of the law since the year , the IPs of the Philippines still persistently experience injustices. The IPs are struggling fighting for their rights because they feel like the government has continued to neglect them. The main criticism concerning R. This has become the case because of the doctrine of jura regalia, which means that "all lands of the public domain belong to the state" 2. This meant that areas in ancestral domains is shared by the members of the community, but that does not mean that they are considered as co-owners of the said property according to the New Civil Code 2. Section 57 does not really reject the jura regalia, also known as the Regalian Doctrine or the Doctrine of Discipline expressed in the , , and Philippine Constitutions 4. According to the constitutions mentioned, the Regalian Doctrine expresses that "all lands of the public domain, as well as all natural resources enumerated therein, whether private or public land, belong to the State. Most argue that the IPRA is flawed because it violates this 4. Instead of protecting the rights of the IPs, Section 57 strengthens argument that all natural resources found in ancestral domains belong to the State 3. Rights During Armed Conflict[ edit ] As signatory to the Geneva Conventions, the State is expected to respect and to ensure respect for the Conventions in all circumstances including local and international armed conflict. As a vulnerable group, special attention is given for the "immediate, effective and continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions. The provisions should not result in "the diminution of rights and privileges already recognized and afforded to these groups under existing laws of general application. In accordance to the customary laws of each tribe, the government must provide mechanisms that facilitate deeper understanding of indigenous culture for women and youth while their human dignity. An example of the programs geared towards the execution of this particular provision in the IPRA is the culturally sensitive day-care program for both IP children and their mothers which NCIP mentions in its first administrative order. This was said to be the biggest gathering of Philippine indigenous peoples by far. It was held in three different venues, from Oct. It was organized by the Subcommission of Cultural Communities and Traditional Arts, a subcommission of the NCCA, along with the local governments, government agencies, nongovernmental organizations and private companies with the theme of "Katutubong Filipino para sa Kalikasan at Kapayapaan" ["Native Filipinos for Nature and Peace"]. The Declaration is structured as a United Nations resolution, "with 23 preambular clauses and 46 articles concerning the collective and individual rights of the indigenous peoples in different parts of the world including protection of their cultural heritage and manifestations of their cultures including human and genetic resources. The Department of Justice and the Office of the Solicitor General expressed their opposition to the adoption, as they still had to study whether

this was consistent with the Philippine Constitution. Furthermore, the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, which was the representative organization of the Philippine IPs did not endorse it at first. However, after reviewing the declaration for many times, the Philippines supported and voted a yes. In this summit, the indigenous people groups discussed the instances the Philippine Law hindered their rights promised by IPRA. The limitations and prohibitions extends not only to their basic needs but also prevents them from performing important rituals in their lives. This includes wedding ceremonies that are normally held without cost but costs around 50 to pesos when NCIP officials conduct it that is burdensome to IPs who lack sources of funds. They also helped in project Mindanao Basic Education Development project to give poor some education International Labor Organization- made some conventions regarding IPs such as poverty program, regarding on how IPs can assert more control and development of their own lands, regarding steps on how can IPs protect and guarantee their right of ownership and possession, regarding the responsibilities of government to ensure the rights of IPs. Philippine Action for Intercultural Development- helped the IPs regarding community mapping, where they help IPs in legalizing the boundaries of their respective lands National Confederation of Indigenous Peoples - aims to unite the different IP rights organization to fight for their rights. Scholars and pro-indigenous groups have criticized this section as it effectively destroys any ancestral land claim before Historians have pointed out that most indigenous groups in the Philippines have been in the archipelago prior to Spanish occupation in the 15th century. However, according to Section 56, since there is no proper documentation committed by the indigenous people prior to , an indigenous group cannot claim any land that have been in non-inidgenous possession prior to This makes multi-national companies and local government units have the power to resist ancestral claims and use the IPRA Law itself to counter indigenous land claims, as testified in an ongoing Mangyan case since , which evicted indigenous Mangyans from a claimed land they have been using for many years. In , it was announced that the indigenous land shall be made into a sanitary landfill by the Puerto Galero local government unit, and that the Mangyans shall be relocated into a site near the landfill. All Mangyan-planted coconut trees on the landfill site shall be chopped down by the government and the local government unit shall compensate only pesos approximately 2 US dollars each to the Mangyans.

### 5: Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of - Wikipedia

*Testimony of the Navajo Nation practiced since time immemorial, continue to take place in the Bears Ears region protected in President Obama's Monument. These.*

### 6: What is TIME IMMEMORIAL? definition of TIME IMMEMORIAL (Black's Law Dictionary)

*Since time immemorial we, the Mojave People, have inhabited the area along the Colorado River on lands that are now within the States of Arizona, California and Nevada.*

### 7: Testifying! How To Give Evidence in Court.

*What is TIME IMMEMORIAL?. Period way back in time where there is no recollection or record to prove a custom, right or claim. In UK a statute of the year saying that time before King Richard I reign or was declared to be time immemorial.*

### 8: Polygraphsâ€™Introduction at Trial | JM | Department of Justice

*Frank Ettawageshik Testimony, June 9, Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Page 2 of*

*Emily Jules by Lisa Tucker. Mekong Corporation and the Viet Nam motor vehicle industry The White Horse Show Inuit imagination Deep in the Mountains Remembering the rural life Max me: The abuse of power in Florida community colleges Dream Come True (Men Made in America: Florida) Dreaming in code Life and adventures of Signor Blitz Better Book Reports Stronger than prison walls. Essential calculus early transcendentals 2nd edition chapter 7 The cook-pot casserole book Mary Wilbur, or, the deacon and the widows daughter Anatomy of the Spirit of Man Scientology (Congress Lectures 1955, With Book) Pengertian central business district Rudy giuliani leadership book Russia survival guide Ing notes on the staff Dorothy Burnett Porter, see Sugar of the crop Legal system in business mba Griffiths 5-Minute Clinical Consult 2004 for PDA Swiss Lakeside Village/t6 Ordinary Advertising. And How To Avoid It Like The Plague You Forgot About Dre Machine generated contents note: Acknowledgements xi Walk the path of joy, peace, and liberation Phoebe and the hot water bottle Carlas Magic Dancing Boots (Yellow Storybook) Scanning electron micrographs of chrysomonad cysts from Suzie Lake, El Dorado County, California Perspectives on our struggle. Stories are always winners Introduction to Telecommunications Networks Web Tutor on Blackboard Passcode for Web Access David graeber direct action an ethnography Heroes of the holy life Getting into the marketplace. Physical activity and obesity Will Rogers says-*