

## 1: Capital punishment in the United States - Wikipedia

*A nurse encounters a family who experienced the death of their adult child last year. The parents are talking about the upcoming anniversary of their child's death.*

The lethal injection room in Florida State Prison. From to July 1, , there were 1, executions, of which 1, were by lethal injection, by electrocution, 11 by gas inhalation, 3 by hanging, and 3 by firing squad. No state in the Northeast has conducted an execution since Connecticut , now abolitionist, in . Executions increased in frequency until ; 98 prisoners were executed that year. Since , the number of executions has greatly decreased, and the 20 executions in were the fewest since . It came up in the October 13, , debate between the two presidential nominees George H. Bush and Michael Dukakis , when Bernard Shaw , the moderator of the debate, asked Dukakis, "Governor, if Kitty Dukakis [his wife] were raped and murdered, would you favor an irrevocable death penalty for the killer? The bill was signed into law by President Bill Clinton , who had endorsed capital punishment during his presidential campaign. A study found that at least 34 of the executions carried out in the U. The rate of these "botched executions" remained steady over the period. Rees and again in *Glossip v. Gross* that lethal injection does not constitute cruel and unusual punishment. She was sentenced to death by hanging after she was convicted of infanticide; around two-thirds of women executed in the 17th and early 18th centuries were convicted of child murder. Mary Surratt was executed by hanging in after being convicted of co-conspiring to assassinate Abraham Lincoln. She was the first black woman to be executed in the US since . Ever since then, other juveniles have been sentenced to the death penalty as well. United States , turned the tides for juvenile capital punishment sentencing when it limited the wavier discretion juvenile courts had. Before this case, juvenile courts had the freedom to waiver juvenile cases to criminal courts without a hearing, which did not make the waiving process consistent across states. Thoughts about abolishing the death penalty started happening between to . In , *Thompson v. Simmons* that the juvenile death penalty was abolished due to the United States Supreme Court finding that the execution of juveniles is in conflict with the Eighth Amendment and Fourteenth Amendment , which deal with cruel and unusual punishment. Prior to abolishing the juvenile death penalty in , any juvenile aged 16 years or older could be sentenced to death. Aggravated murder[ edit ] Aggravating factors for seeking capital punishment of murder vary greatly among death penalty states. California has twenty-two; [65] New Hampshire has seven. In , Texas raised this age from six to ten. In California especially, an official commission proposed, in , to reduce these factors to five multiple murders, torture murder , murder of a police officer, murder committed in jail, and murder related to another felony. The following is a list of the 16 aggravating factors. Being convicted of a separate felony where death or life imprisonment was authorized prior to the aggravated murder. Being convicted of any separate violent felony prior to the aggravate murder. The offender put the lives of at least 1 or more other persons in danger of death during the commission of the crime. Offender committed the crime in an especially cruel, heinous, or depraved manner. Offender committed the crime for financial gain. Offender committed the crime for monetary gain. The victim would not have been able to defend themselves while being attacked. Offender was previously convicted of a federal drug offense. Offender was involved in a long-term business of selling drugs to minors. A high-ranking official was murdered, such as the President of the United States , the leader of another country, or a police officer. Offender was previously convicted of sexual assault or child rape. Louisiana says that the ruling does not apply to "treason, espionage, terrorism, and drug kingpin activity, which are offenses against the State". Treason , espionage and large-scale drug trafficking are all capital crimes under federal law. Treason is also punishable by death in six states Arkansas, California, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri. Vermont still has a pre-Furman statute providing the death penalty for treason despite removing capital punishment for murder in . Legal process[ edit ] The legal administration of the death penalty in the United States typically involves five critical steps: Clemency, through which the Governor or President of the jurisdiction can unilaterally reduce or abrogate a death sentence, is an executive rather than judicial process. In the decades since Furman , new questions have emerged about whether or not prosecutorial arbitrariness has replaced sentencing arbitrariness. A study by Pepperdine University School of

Law published in Temple Law Review , surveyed the decision-making process among prosecutors in various states. This means that "the very types of unfairness that the Supreme Court sought to eliminate" may still "infect capital cases". Wide prosecutorial discretion remains because of overly broad criteria. California law, for example, has 22 "special circumstances", making nearly all premeditated murders potential capital cases. The only state which does not require a unanimous jury decision is Alabama. In Alabama, at least 10 jurors must concur. A retrial happens if the jury deadlocks. If one of the judges on the panel opposes death, the defendant is sentenced to life imprisonment. However, the states differ on what happens if the penalty phase results in a hung jury: In the 22 other states, a hung jury results in a life sentence , even if only one juror opposed death. Federal law also provides that outcome. The first outcome is referred as the "true unanimity" rule, while the third has been criticized as the "single-juror veto" rule. An appellate court examines the record of evidence presented in the trial court and the law that the lower court applied and decides whether the decision was legally sound or not. If the appellate court finds that no significant legal errors occurred in the capital sentencing hearing, the appellate court will affirm the judgment, or let the sentence stand. These supplemental remedies are considered collateral review, that is, an avenue for upsetting judgments that have become otherwise final. If the case is a federal death penalty case, it proceeds immediately from direct review to federal habeas corpus. Although all states have some type of collateral review, the process varies widely from state to state. State collateral review, though an important step in that it helps define the scope of subsequent review through federal habeas corpus, is rarely successful in and of itself. Only around 6 percent of death sentences are overturned on state collateral review. Federal habeas corpus is a type of collateral review, and it is the only way that state prisoners may attack a death sentence in federal court other than petitions for certiorari to the United States Supreme Court after both direct review and state collateral review. Prisoners may also use federal habeas corpus suits to bring forth new evidence that they are innocent of the crime, though to be a valid defense at this late stage in the process, evidence of innocence must be truly compelling. A similar process is available for prisoners sentenced to death by the judgment of a federal court. In , Congress conferred the determination of whether a state fulfilled the requirements to the U. In recent times, however, prisoners have postponed execution through another avenue of federal litigation; the Civil Rights Act of 1968 codified at 42 U.S.C. § 1983. While direct appeals are normally limited to just one and automatically stay the execution of the death sentence, Section 1983 lawsuits are unlimited, but the petitioner will be granted a stay of execution only if the court believes he has a likelihood of success on the merits. The theory is that a prisoner bringing such a challenge is not attacking directly his judgment of death, but rather the means by which that the judgment will be carried out. Therefore, the Supreme Court held in the Hill case that a prisoner can use Section 1983 rather than habeas corpus to bring the lawsuit. Rees v. United States , upholding a lethal injection method used by many states, has narrowed the opportunity for relief through Section 1983. Execution warrant[ edit ] While the execution warrant is issued by the governor in several states, in the vast majority it is a judicial order, issued by a judge or by the state supreme court at the request of the prosecution. The warrant usually sets an execution day. Some states instead provide a longer period, such as a week or 10 days to carry out the execution. This is designated to avoid issuing a new warrant in case of a last-minute stay of execution that would be vacated only few days or few hours later. Alabama has the highest per capita rate of death sentences. This is because Alabama was one of the few states that allowed judges to override a jury recommendation in favor of life imprisonment, a possibility it removed in March 1968. California , which is the most populous state, has also the largest death row with over inmates. Wyoming , which is the least populous state, has only one condemned man. But executions are more frequent and happen more quickly after sentencing in conservative states. Texas , which is the second most populous state of the Union, carried out over executions during the post-Furman era, more than a third of the national total. California has carried out only 13 executions during the same period, and has carried out none since 1993. However, this is an under-representation relative to the proportion of convicted murderers; The states that have executed the most women are California, Texas and Florida. State uses only this method. State uses this method primarily but also has other methods. State once used this method, but does not today. State once adopted this method, but dropped before its use. State has never adopted this method. Number of executions each year by the method used in the United States and the earlier colonies from 1789 to 1999. The adoption of

electrocution caused a marked drop off in the number of hangings, which was used even less with the use of gas inhalation. Georgia, most states changed to lethal injection, leading to its rise. All 30 states with the death penalty provide lethal injection as the primary method of execution. Some states allow other methods than lethal injection, but only as secondary methods to be used merely at the request of the prisoner or if lethal injection is unavailable. Hospira, the only U.S. firing squad in Utah. In four states Arizona, Kentucky, Tennessee and Utah, the alternative method is offered only to inmates sentenced to death for crimes committed prior to a specified date usually when the state switched from the earlier method to lethal injection.

## 2: Lesson 6: Practice Dying | The Grace in Dying

*The Controversial Practice of Death Penalty in India. Death Penalty is a practiced that is backed by the sanction of the government whereby a person is fastened to death by the state as a punishment for a crime. The decision that someone be punished in this way is called death sentence and the act.*

Why the era of capital punishment is ending By David Von Drehle The case of Dzhokhar Tsarnaev absorbed Americans as no death-penalty drama has in years. The saga of his crime and punishment began with the shocking bloodbath at the Boston Marathon, continued through the televised manhunt that paralyzed a major city and culminated in the death sentence handed down by a federal jury on May 15 after a two-phase trial. Support for capital punishment has sagged in recent years, but it remains strong in a situation like this, where the offense is so outrageous, the process so open, the defense so robust and guilt beyond dispute. Even so, Tsarnaev is in no danger of imminent death. He is one of more than 60 federal prisoners under sentence of execution in a country where only three federal death sentences have been carried out in the past half-century. A dozen years have passed since the last one. Despite extraordinary efforts by the courts and enormous expense to taxpayers, the modern death penalty remains slow, costly and uncertain. For the overwhelming majority of condemned prisoners, the final step—that last short march with the strap-down team—will never be taken. The relative few who are killed continue to be selected by a mostly random cull. Tsarnaev aside, the tide is turning on capital punishment in the U. Change is not coming quickly or easily. Americans have stuck with grim determination to the idea of the ultimate penalty even as other Western democracies have turned against it. We like to think we know them when we see them. Half a century of inconclusive legal wrangling over the process for choosing the worst of the worst says otherwise. On May 27, the conservative Nebraska state legislature abolished the death penalty in that state despite a veto attempt by Governor Pete Ricketts. A parallel bill passed the Delaware state senate in March and picked up the endorsement of Governor Jack Markell, formerly a supporter of the ultimate sanction. Only a single vote in a House committee kept the bill bottled up, and supporters vowed to keep pressing the issue. That officially idles the fifth largest death row in America. The largest, in California, is also at a standstill while a federal appeals court weighs the question of whether long delays and infrequent executions render the penalty unconstitutional. Even in Texas, which leads the nation in executions since when the U. Supreme Court approved the practice after a brief moratorium, the wheels are coming off the bandwagon. From a peak of 40 executions in , the Lone Star State put 10 prisoners to death last year and seven so far in There, as elsewhere, prosecutors, judges and jurors are concluding that the modern death penalty is a failed experiment. The reality is that capital punishment is nothing more than an expensive, wasteful and risky government program. The number of inmates put to death in was the fewest in 20 years, while the number of new death sentences imposed by U. Only one state, Missouri, has accelerated its rate of executions during that period, but even in the Show Me State, the number of new sentences has plunged. Thirty-two states allow capital punishment for the most heinous crimes. And yet in most of the country, the penalty is now hollow. Texas, Missouri, Florida, Oklahoma and Georgia. For the first time in the nearly 30 years that I have been studying and writing about the death penalty, the end of this troubled system is creeping into view. In Arizona on July 23, prison officials needed nearly two hours to complete the execution of double murderer Joseph Wood. That was not an aberration. In April , Oklahoma authorities spent some 40 minutes trying to kill Clayton Lockett before he finally died of a heart attack. Our long search for the perfect mode of killing—quiet, tidy and superficially humane—has brought us to this: Lethal injection was intended to be a superior alternative to electrocution, gassing or hanging, all of which are known to go wrong in gruesome ways. But when pharmaceutical companies began refusing to provide their drugs for deadly use and stories of botched injections became commonplace, the same legal qualms that had turned courts against the earlier methods were raised about lethal injections. Alex Kozinski, the conservative chief judge of the federal Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, recently wrote that Americans must either give up on capital punishment or embrace its difficult, brutal nature. Rather than pretend that execution is a sort of medical procedure involving heart monitors and IV lines—a charade that actual medical professionals refuse to be

part of—we should use firing squads or the guillotine. Utah, which abandoned execution by firing squad in , restored the option in April. Last year, Florida executed Askari Muhammad , a man known as Thomas Knight when he was sent to death row in after kidnapping, robbing and murdering a couple from Miami Beach. Five years later he stabbed a prison guard to death with a sharpened spoon. Suffice it to say, a legal system that requires half a lifetime to conclude the case of a proven lethal recidivist is not a well-functioning operation. Nor is that case unusual. In Florida alone, three other men who arrived on death row in are still there, marking their year anniversaries—part of a total death-row population in that state of . In those 40 years, Florida has carried out 90 executions. At that rate, the Sunshine State would need about years to clear out its death row. Of the 14 inmates executed so far this year in the U. State and federal courts are so backlogged with capital cases that they can never catch up. Moving faster creates its own problems. The risks involved in trying to speed executions are apparent in the growing list of innocent and likely innocent death-row prisoners set free—more than since . In Ohio, Wiley Bridgeman walked free 39 years after he was sentenced to death when the key witness at his trial—a year-old boy at the time—admitted that he invented his story to try to help the police. In general, scientific advances have undermined confidence in the reliability of eyewitness testimony and exposed flaws in the use of hair and fiber evidence. DNA analysis, meanwhile, has offered concrete proof that the criminal justice system can go disastrously wrong, even in major felony cases. The exoneration came after 30 years in prison. Incompetent investigators, using discredited science, sent two men to death row in Texas for alleged arson murders. One of them, Ernest Willis, was freed in after his attorneys commissioned a review by an expert in fire science, who concluded that neither blaze was caused by the suspects. But the findings came too late for the other man, Cameron Todd Willingham, who was executed that same year. In this instance, and perhaps in others , Texas may have killed an innocent man. The crime rate has plunged. Public support for capital punishment ebbs and flows. That trend contributed to the brief abolition of the death penalty by order of the Supreme Court in . But by then, a new crime wave was building, and states rushed to restore capital punishment by passing laws meant to eliminate arbitrary results and racial discrimination. After the Supreme Court approved the modern penalty in , support for the death penalty skyrocketed in lockstep with the murder rate. By the time New York City recorded more than 2, murders in the single year of , 4 of 5 Americans were pro-death-penalty, according to Gallup. Now crime rates have fallen back to levels unseen since the placid early s. In New York City alone, there are roughly 1, fewer murders per year now compared with the goriest days of the early s. Although pockets of violence remain in cities, the vast majority of Americans are much safer today than a generation ago. Gallup has measured the result: Shifting public opinion makes it easier for judges and legislators to train a skeptical eye on a dysfunctional system of punishment. Former Virginia attorney general Mark Earley supported the death penalty while presiding over the execution of 36 inmates from to . In March he published an essay calling for an end to capital punishment. In a number of other state capitals, the energy is also moving in that direction. The death penalty has been made to serve three kinds of purposes. One was highly practical. For most of American history, governments did not have secure prisons in which violent criminals could be safely housed for long periods of time. There was little alternative to killing prisoners who could not be set free. The fact that this alternative to capital punishment is now a practical possibility has fed the shift in public opinion, for most people realize that being locked in a solitary cell forever is a terrible punishment. Indeed, some argue it is a fate worse than death. Whatever deterrent capital punishment provides can likely be matched by the threat of permanent lockup. The second historical purpose has been discredited by time: The antebellum South was haunted by the possibility of slave uprisings; capital punishment was used to tamp down resistance. You can see it in the early Virginia law that made it a capital offense for slaves to administer medicine—it might be poison! Or the early Georgia statute that invoked the death penalty if a slave struck his master hard enough to leave a bruise. The late Watt Espy, an eccentric Alabaman whose passion for this topic produced the most complete record ever made of executions in the U. The racial disparity is arresting. In a mostly white America, significantly more blacks than whites were put to death. Whites were almost never executed for crimes—even murder—involving black victims. Some analysts still find vestiges of racial bias in the modern system, but the overt racism of the old order is now plainly unconstitutional. The best defense lawyers cost a lot of money. As a favorite saying on death row

goes: Those without the capital get the punishment. This leaves only the question of justice, which is a visceral and compelling force. Capital punishment is an expression of the principle that certain extreme boundaries cannot be crossed—that some crimes are so terrible that death is the only punishment sufficient to balance the scales. It shows how seriously we take our laws and the moral traditions underlying them. Anti-death-penalty thinkers have tried to knock down this idea for hundreds of years. Momentum is moving away from the death penalty not because it offends the sense of justice but because it is a system that costs too much and delivers too little. Which brings us to Reason 4. Governments are going broke. Across the country, governments are wrestling with tight budgets, which are likely to get tighter.

## 3: The Controversial Practice of Death Penalty in India

*In , the New York Court of Appeals held that a portion of the state's death penalty law was unconstitutional. In , the court ruled that its prior holding applied to the last remaining person on the state's death row.*

Posted on January 5, 8: I had a major clear out of old accounts. Accounts more than 10 years old went for recycling. The UK law states that accounts for the self-employed I prefer non-self-employed must be kept for seven years. I went through my library of plus books and gave bags of books to the charity shops and friends. A friend, a grandchild and I put into chronological order around letters posted home between and " the years on the road including time as a Buddhist monk. We put some recorded mini-cassette Dharma talks into order with a view to transferring a number to MP3 format. They were mostly family photos, photos of Sangha friends and nature. My next step is to start the various arrangements for my funeral on the Sharpham Estate [http:](http://) I have opted for a burial. I will suggest a certain poem or song or two for the funeral. My friend said to me: I am getting the house in order. There is a pleasure in getting as much as possible up to date. It is not the same as planning for a long holiday or a movement to another part of the world but there are some similarities. The word translates as death cleaning. This is a process for dealing with all possessions and financial matters before we die. I find myself reflecting on what I wish to keep and what to leave behind in terms of all the contents at home. We might consider these preparations in spiritual terms as our Death Practice. Such a Death Practice falls into the area of wisdom, mindful living and empathy for others, who have to manage all the details after death. Average life expectancy of a male in UK is This wallah has currently reached the age of 73 years and 9 months. That means it is less than five years away for this wallh to reach the average life expectancy. Much can happen beforehand, of course. Age encouraged the Death Cleaning practice A friend told me he went to visit his parents and have a meal with them. Both parents are approaching 70 years of age. He asked them if either of them had any wishes when they come to end of their life. Both parents appreciated his concern. They started writing down together their wishes. All three agreed it was a relief to have some clarity around death " before, during and after. We often forget how much we love letting go and enjoy the inner-outer space that comes with letting go. I appreciate having the contents in the two filing cabinets in order and more space on the bookshelves. We can also let go of our body before we die to reduce significantly the fear associated with the last stages of life. Retirement I am asked if I plan to retire as Dharma teacher. Later this month January , I offer the retreats in India for the 45th year. The Buddha taught for the same length of time " from the age of 35 to I teach in Sarnath, near Varanasi, the same place where he started teaching. This will be the 20th year of teaching in the Thai Monastery in Sarnath. It is a privilege. Mahaveva and his team cook the meals for the retreatants. I wish to be a small servant of the Dharma until the nature squeezes out the last exhalation. A deep expression of death cleaning and deep death practice confirm the Deathless. I have the privilege of encouraging and giving support, for as long as they wish, a network of international Dharma teachers, facilitators and agents of change. I have no interest whatsoever in leaving behind a legacy. I have lived in the same house for 35 years. My daughter and friends tell me that one of the joys of moving to a new house, despite the stress, is in the massive clear-out of so much accumulated stuff in every room. One can make a fresh start. We need to remember the joy of letting go in many areas. Plenty of Dharma friends make a very light footprint on the Earth. The way of life of such dedicated Dharma practitioners is much tougher than those who have taken ordination. Householders take care of all the daily needs of the monks and nuns " accommodation, food, clothing and medicine, if needed. You need a lot of inner strength and wisdom to live a rather austere way of life as an expression of something deeply spiritual. Five Areas for Death Cleaning, Death Practice There are five areas that will make it easier for loved ones to sort out affairs after our death. You can consider all five " regardless of your age. We know not the day, nor the hour. Write any message dated that you wish to leave anybody. Your will needs to detail your assets, finances and the beneficiaries, including family, friends, charities and organisations. Make sure you detail the locations of your money " bank, saving accounts, trusts, ethical deposits, stocks and shares, government bonds etc. Consider an environmentally friendly funeral. This includes a bio-degradable coffin. Ensure your computer has an orderly system of folders

for word documents, photographs, email etc. Remember to leave in your will your password for your computer. Cleaning up your immediate world will save your family members from stress and headache. Ensure that every drawer and cupboard stay tidy rather than jammed tight with papers, envelopes and unrelated stuff. Make clear what you wish to happen to your personal letters and diaries. There are two important aspects of Death Cleaning and Death Practice. Second, a Death practice confirms the emptiness of death as a personal event. There is nothing to worry about, nothing to be afraid of. There is barely a margin of difference between life and death. Any exaggeration of the contrast generates aversion to death, and for a small minority, an attraction to death. A deep Death cleansing and deep Death Practice confirm the Deathless. May all beings be free from attraction and aversion May all beings embrace the life-death dynamic May all beings know the Deathless.

## 4: Capital punishment - Wikipedia

*Eugene Young is about to be made a judge but his interviewers are not very pleased with his views on the Death Penalty. Scene from the TV series 'The Practice'.*

History Anarchist Auguste Vaillant guillotined in France in Execution of criminals has been used by nearly all societies since the beginning of civilizations on Earth. The use of formal execution extends to the beginning of recorded history. Most historical records and various primitive tribal practices indicate that the death penalty was a part of their justice system. Communal punishment for wrongdoing generally included compensation by the wrongdoer, corporal punishment, shunning, banishment and execution. Usually, compensation and shunning were enough as a form of justice. A blood feud or vendetta occurs when arbitration between families or tribes fails or an arbitration system is non-existent. This form of justice was common before the emergence of an arbitration system based on state or organized religion. It may result from crime, land disputes or a code of honour. In most countries that practise capital punishment, it is now reserved for murder, terrorism, war crimes, espionage, treason, or as part of military justice. In some countries sexual crimes, such as rape, fornication, adultery, incest and sodomy, carry the death penalty, as do religious crimes such as Hudud and Qisas crimes, such as apostasy formal renunciation of the state religion, blasphemy, moharebeh, hirabah, Fasad, Mofsed-e-filarz and witchcraft. In many countries that use the death penalty, drug trafficking is also a capital offence. In China, human trafficking and serious cases of corruption and financial crimes are punished by the death penalty. In militaries around the world courts-martial have imposed death sentences for offences such as cowardice, desertion, insubordination, and mutiny. Elaborations of tribal arbitration of feuds included peace settlements often done in a religious context and compensation system. Compensation was based on the principle of substitution which might include material for example, cattle, slave compensation, exchange of brides or grooms, or payment of the blood debt. Settlement rules could allow for animal blood to replace human blood, or transfers of property or blood money or in some case an offer of a person for execution. The person offered for execution did not have to be an original perpetrator of the crime because the social system was based on tribes and clans, not individuals. Blood feuds could be regulated at meetings, such as the Norsemen things. One of the more modern refinements of the blood feud is the duel. In certain parts of the world, nations in the form of ancient republics, monarchies or tribal oligarchies emerged. These nations were often united by common linguistic, religious or family ties. Moreover, expansion of these nations often occurred by conquest of neighbouring tribes or nations. Consequently, various classes of royalty, nobility, various commoners and slaves emerged. Accordingly, the systems of tribal arbitration were submerged into a more unified system of justice which formalized the relation between the different "social classes" rather than "tribes". The Torah Jewish Law, also known as the Pentateuch the first five books of the Christian Old Testament, lays down the death penalty for murder, kidnapping, practicing magic, violation of the Sabbath, blasphemy, and a wide range of sexual crimes, although evidence suggests that actual executions were rare. The Romans also used death penalty for a wide range of offences. When abolishing the death penalty Xuanzong ordered his officials to refer to the nearest regulation by analogy when sentencing those found guilty of crimes for which the prescribed punishment was execution. Thus depending on the severity of the crime a punishment of severe scourging with the thick rod or of exile to the remote Lingnan region might take the place of capital punishment. However, the death penalty was restored only 12 years later in response to the An Lushan Rebellion. Under Xuanzong capital punishment was relatively infrequent, with only 24 executions in the year and 58 executions in the year. The two most common forms of execution in the Tang dynasty were strangulation and decapitation, which were the prescribed methods of execution for and 89 offences respectively. Decapitation was the method of execution prescribed for more serious crimes such as treason and sedition. Some further forms of capital punishment were practised in the Tang dynasty, of which the first two that follow at least were extralegal. The second was truncation, in which the convicted person was cut in two at the waist with a fodder knife and then left to bleed to death. When a minister of the fifth grade or above received a death sentence the emperor might grant him a special dispensation allowing him to commit

suicide in lieu of execution. Even when this privilege was not granted, the law required that the condemned minister be provided with food and ale by his keepers and transported to the execution ground in a cart rather than having to walk there. Nearly all executions under the Tang dynasty took place in public as a warning to the population. The heads of the executed were displayed on poles or spears. When local authorities decapitated a convicted criminal, the head was boxed and sent to the capital as proof of identity and that the execution had taken place. The breaking wheel was used during the Middle Ages and was still in use into the 19th century. In medieval and early modern Europe, before the development of modern prison systems, the death penalty was also used as a generalized form of punishment. During this period, there were widespread claims that malevolent Satanic witches were operating as an organized threat to Christendom. As a result, tens of thousands of women were prosecuted for witchcraft and executed through the witch trials of the early modern period between the 15th and 18th centuries. The death penalty also targeted sexual offences such as sodomy. In England, the Buggery Act stipulated hanging as punishment for "buggery". James Pratt and John Smith were the last two Englishmen to be executed for sodomy in the 18th century. The 12th century Jewish legal scholar, Moses Maimonides, wrote, "It is better and more satisfactory to acquit a thousand guilty persons than to put a single innocent man to death. In the last several centuries, with the emergence of modern nation states, justice came to be increasingly associated with the concept of natural and legal rights. The period saw an increase in standing police forces and permanent penitential institutions. Rational choice theory, a utilitarian approach to criminology which justifies punishment as a form of deterrence as opposed to retribution, can be traced back to Cesare Beccaria, whose influential treatise *On Crimes and Punishments* was the first detailed analysis of capital punishment to demand the abolition of the death penalty. Official recognition of this phenomenon led to executions being carried out inside prisons, away from public view. In England in the 18th century, when there was no police force, there was a large increase in the number of capital offences to more than 200. These were mainly property offences, for example cutting down a cherry tree in an orchard. In the past, cowardice, absence without leave, desertion, insubordination, looting, shirking under enemy fire and disobeying orders were often crimes punishable by death see decimation and running the gauntlet. One method of execution, since firearms came into common use, has also been firing squad, although some countries use execution with a single shot to the head or neck. Partly as a response to such excesses, civil rights organizations started to place increasing emphasis on the concept of human rights and an abolition of the death penalty. Contemporary era Among countries around the world, all European except Belarus and many Oceanic states including Australia, New Zealand and East Timor, and Canada have abolished capital punishment. In Latin America, most states have completely abolished the use of capital punishment, while some countries such as Brazil and Guatemala allow for capital punishment only in exceptional situations, such as treason committed during wartime. The United States the federal government and 31 of the states, some Caribbean countries and the majority of countries in Asia for example, Japan and India retain capital punishment. In Africa, less than half of countries retain it, for example Botswana and Zambia. South Africa abolished the death penalty in 1996. Abolition was often adopted due to political change, as when countries shifted from authoritarianism to democracy, or when it became an entry condition for the European Union. The United States is a notable exception: The death penalty in the United States remains a contentious issue which is hotly debated. In retentionist countries, the debate is sometimes revived when a miscarriage of justice has occurred though this tends to cause legislative efforts to improve the judicial process rather than to abolish the death penalty. In abolitionist countries, the debate is sometimes revived by particularly brutal murders though few countries have brought it back after abolishing it. However, a spike in serious, violent crimes, such as murders or terrorist attacks, has prompted some countries to effectively end the moratorium on the death penalty. One notable example is Pakistan which in December lifted a six-year moratorium on executions after the Peshawar school massacre during which students and 9 members of staff of the Army Public School and Degree College Peshawar were killed by Taliban terrorists. Since then, Pakistan has executed over 1000 convicts. Countries where a majority of people are against execution include Norway where only 25 percent are in favour. France developed the guillotine for this reason in the final years of the 18th century, while Britain banned drawing and quartering in the early 19th century. Hanging by turning the victim off a ladder or by kicking a stool or a

bucket, which causes death by suffocation, was replaced by long drop "hanging" where the subject is dropped a longer distance to dislocate the neck and sever the spinal cord. Mozaffar ad-Din Shah Qajar, Shah of Persia introduced throat-cutting and blowing from a gun close-range cannon fire as quick and relatively painless alternatives to more torturous methods of executions used at that time. A small number of countries still employ slow hanging methods and stoning. A study of executions carried out in the United States between and indicated that at least 34 of the executions, or 4. The rate of these "botched executions" remained steady over the period of the study. Supreme Court ruled in *Baze v. Rees* and again in *Glossip v. Gross* that lethal injection does not constitute cruel and unusual punishment. Since World War II there has been a trend toward abolishing capital punishment. Capital punishment has been completely abolished by countries, a further six have done so for all offences except under special circumstances and 32 more have abolished it in practice because they have not used it for at least 10 years and are believed to have a policy or established practice against carrying out executions. In Japan, Emperor Saga abolished the death penalty in under the influence of Shinto and it lasted until More was himself executed for treason in In this book, Beccaria aimed to demonstrate not only the injustice, but even the futility from the point of view of social welfare, of torture and the death penalty. Influenced by the book, Grand Duke Leopold II of Habsburg, the future Emperor of Austria, abolished the death penalty in the then-independent Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the first permanent abolition in modern times. On 30 November, after having de facto blocked executions the last was in, Leopold promulgated the reform of the penal code that abolished the death penalty and ordered the destruction of all the instruments for capital execution in his land. The event is commemorated on this day by cities around the world celebrating Cities for Life Day. The Roman Republic banned capital punishment in Venezuela followed suit and abolished the death penalty in [55] and San Marino did so in The last execution in San Marino had taken place in In Portugal, after legislative proposals in and, the death penalty was abolished in The penalty for crimes committed in peacetime was then reinstated and abolished again twice in 1953 and 1978, but on those occasions it was restricted to acts of terrorism or subversion considered "internal warfare" and all sentence were commuted and were not carried out. Abolition occurred in Canada in except for some military offences, with complete abolition in, in France in, and in Australia in although the state of Western Australia retained the penalty until In, the United Nations General Assembly affirmed in a formal resolution that throughout the world, it is desirable to "progressively restrict the number of offences for which the death penalty might be imposed, with a view to the desirability of abolishing this punishment". It was abolished for all peacetime offences in Georgia case, but the *Gregg v. Georgia* case once again permitted the death penalty under certain circumstances. Further limitations were placed on the death penalty in *Atkins v. Virginia* death penalty unconstitutional for people with an intellectual disability and *Roper v.*

### 5: Boy collapses and dies at soccer practice - CNN Video

*Such a Death Practice falls into the area of wisdom, mindful living and empathy for others, who have to manage all the details after death. Average life expectancy of a male in UK is years. This wallah has currently reached the age of 73 years and 9 months.*

The Death Penalty in Facts and Figures 12 April , During , 23 countries are known to have carried out executions – the same as Executions doubled or almost doubled in Palestine State of from 3 in to 6 in ; Singapore from 4 to 8; and Somalia from 14 to In , two countries – Guinea and Mongolia – abolished the death penalty in law for all crimes. Guatemala became abolitionist for ordinary crimes only. Gambia signed an international treaty committing the country not to carry out executions and to move to abolish the death penalty in law. Amnesty International recorded commutations or pardons of death sentences in 21 countries: Fifty-five exonerations of prisoners under sentence of death were recorded in six countries: Amnesty International recorded at least 2, death sentences in 53 countries in , a significant decrease from the record-high of 3, recorded in At least 21, people were known to be on death row at the end of The following methods of execution were used across the world in Public executions were carried out in Iran at least Reports from indicated that at least five people were executed in Iran who were under 18 at the time of the crime for which they were sentenced to death. In many countries where people were sentenced to death or executed, the proceedings did not meet international fair trial standards. Regional analysis Americas For the 9th consecutive year, the USA remained the only country to carry out executions in the region. For the second year in a row, and the second time since , the USA did not feature among the top five global executioners, with its position in the global ranking dropping from 7th to 8th. The number of US states carrying out executions increased from five in to eight, with Arkansas, Ohio and Virginia resuming executions after a hiatus. Four states – Idaho, Mississippi, Missouri and Nebraska – as well as US federal courts, imposed death sentences in , after a hiatus, bringing the number of US states imposing death sentences to 15 2 more than in Kansas, North Carolina and Oregon, which imposed death sentences in , did not do so in Guatemala became the nd country to have abolished the death penalty in law or practice. Asia-Pacific At least 93 executions in nine countries were known to have been carried out throughout the region in – down from at least in 11 countries in These figures do not include the thousands of executions that Amnesty International believed were carried out in China. Singapore doubled its number of executions from 4 to 8 compared to All its executions were for drug-related offences. At least 1, new death sentences were imposed, a slight decrease from This number is down to a variation in figures for a number of countries, and because of information provided to Amnesty International by authorities. Figures for death sentences in India, Indonesia Pakistan and Thailand, among other countries, were lower compared to Increases were recorded in countries including Bangladesh from at least to at least , Singapore from at least 7 to 15 and Sri Lanka from at least 79 to Eighteen countries across the region were known to have imposed death sentences, the same number as in Brunei Darussalam imposed a new death sentence after it did not impose any in ; Papua New Guinea did not impose any death sentences in , after it did so in the previous year. The country carried out at least two executions in ; at least four new death sentences were imposed. One man remained under sentence of death in Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan continued to observe moratoriums on executions. Middle East and North Africa There was a small reduction in the use of the death penalty in Amnesty International confirmed that at least death sentences were imposed in the region in , a reduction on the death sentences recorded in Egypt imposed at least death sentences, the most in the region. Sub-Saharan Africa Positive steps were taken across Sub-Saharan Africa, with a reduction in the number of executing countries recorded. Two countries Somalia and South Sudan recorded executions in , compared to five countries recorded in Twenty-eight executions were carried out, 24 in Somalia and four in South Sudan, a slight increase compared to at least 22 recorded in Death sentences decreased, from at least 1, in to at least in Nigeria imposed the highest number of death sentences and had the highest number of people under death sentence in the region at the end of the year. Guinea abolished the death penalty for all crimes. Burkina Faso,

Chad, Gambia and Kenya made important strides towards abolition of the death penalty.

### 6: Euthanasia | Definition of Euthanasia by Merriam-Webster

*The Death Of How To Use Tattoo Practice Skin | How To Use Tattoo Practice Skin By Magena Callysta Zalika Posted on November 12, August 10, Brussels intends to accomplish its mark on the apple of tattoos.*

In doing so, we have followed a call to look more deeply and more truthfully, to experience more fully and more openly. The Call to Develop Your Own Personal Practice The recognition of the essential unity of living, dying, and spiritual growth is a powerful window into reality. We already are spiritual beings having, as Teilhard de Chardin reminds us, a human experience. Contemplating dying naturally leads us into living more fully. It calls us to quiet moments of reflection, painful moments of acknowledging truths that we may have avoided, and deep moments of transforming insight. It asks us to stop running so fast and to simply be. Realizing that death is unavoidable and that our time is unpredictable, we begin to seriously reexamine our habits and values and the way we have been living our lives. We have never met a dying person who wished they had spent more time at the office, done more shopping, or had a newer car. A portrait by Patrick Smith The awareness that dying is a spiritual event is an emerging awareness in our largely secular culture. It is, however, not a new awareness. We are simply rediscovering it, remembering it, growing by fits and starts into our own recognition of it. Millions of human beings before us have contemplated and many more after us will contemplate the same mystery. The following quotes are offered for your reflection. Let each of your acts be your last battle on earth. Let each of your acts have their rightful power. Otherwise they will be, for as long as you live, the acts of a timid man. And really facing the horror and cruelty of death full on is much harder than anyone wants to admit. That is the acme of artful dying; such an accomplishment, though, presupposes considerable spiritual insight. To be able to die thinking of nothing implies that, through meditation and other spiritual practices, you have gained control over your wayward thoughts and have a high degree of mastery over your emotions. To die wishing for nothing assumes you have realized that fundamentally you are whole and complete and therefore lack nothing. To die wanting to understand nothing means you have perceived that all things, including your thoughts, feelings, and perceptions, are impermanent, arising when certain causes and conditions bring them into being and passing away with the emergence of new causal factors. To die clinging to nothing means you have realized that nothing is really ours, neither body nor mind nor life itself "and that therefore death is a letting go of that which we never really owned in the first place. And die the death, the long and painful death that lies between the old self and the new. Mostly, they are passed on unopened. No man knows whether death may not even turn out to be the greatest of blessings for a human being; and yet people fear it as if they knew for certain that it is the greatest of evils. I would practice, as it were, the remembrance of death. There is no other practice which so intensifies life. Death, when it approaches, ought not to take one by surprise. It should be part of the full expectancy of life. Without an everpresent sense of death, life is insipid. Of all mindfulness meditations That on death is supreme. Let us deprive death of its strangeness, let us frequent it, let us get used to it; let us have nothing more often in mind than death. We do not know where death awaits us; so let us wait for it everywhere. To practice death is to practice freedom. A person who has learned how to die has unlearned how to be a slave. The choice could not be clearer. If we refuse to accept death now, while we are still alive, we will pay dearly throughout our lives, at the moment of death, and thereafter. The effects of this refusal will ravage this life and all the lives to come. We will not be able to live our lives fully; we will remain imprisoned in the very aspect of ourselves that has to die. This ignorance will rob us of the basis of the journey to enlightenment, and trap us endlessly in the realm of illusion. Symbolically he must die to his past and to his old ego, before he can take his place in the new spiritual life into which he has been initiated. The earnest practitioner of these teachings should regard every moment of his or her life as if it were the last. Far from being morbid, the awareness of death keeps us profoundly alive. Far from being depressing, it keeps us gratefully aware of life, of recognizing simple existence as a precious gift. We can keep this awareness with each breath, realizing that with every inhalation we are being filled with all we need in the present moment, realizing that with every exhalation we are letting go of all that we no longer need. Terms in the Prayer Nobly Born: One who is fortunate enough to have a

human life and to have found his or her way to spiritual teachings. Spirit, the radiant Ground of Being. The Godhead, ultimate source of the created universe. Dying Practices We are sadly lacking in Western prayers and practices that keep us in deep awareness. We are lacking, also, in prayers and the kind of transpersonal guidance that would help us during our own death as well as help us be with others as they die. In a spontaneous movement arising from this perceived need, many Westerners who work with the dying are presently evolving contemplative practices for this time of life. These practices are often based on Buddhist thinking, which has paid close attention to the dying process for 2, years. The following prayer is an adaptation of a Tibetan prayer practice for preparing for dying – for practicing dying. Worded in terms that could be used by people from a variety of religious backgrounds, it describes the dimensions of awareness beyond the dissolution of the rational, personal sense of self – the dimensions through which each of us will journey as we die. The prayer appears at [www](http://www). Long after this course is over, we could all benefit from practicing this prayer. O nobly born The time may soon come for you to seek new levels of reality. You may soon be set face to face with the Clear Light. You may soon experience it in its reality. The state in which all things are like the void and the cloudless sky, And the naked spotless intellect is like a transparent vacuum; At this moment, know yourself and abide in that state. Concentrate on the unity of all living beings. Hold onto the Clear Light. Use it to attain understanding and love. Remember the unity of all living things. Remember the bliss of the Clear Light. O nobly born Try to reach and keep the experience of the Clear Light. Your own awareness, not formed into anything possessing form or color, is naturally void. The movement is the fire of life from which we all come. It is part of you. Beyond the light of life is the peaceful silence of the void. The quiet bliss beyond all transformations. The Void is not nothingness. The Void is beginning and end itself. Unobstructed; shining, thrilling, blissful. Your own consciousness, not formed into anything. No thought, no vision, no color, is void. This is the state of perfect enlightenment. Your own consciousness, shining, void and inseparable from the great body of radiance, has no birth, nor death. It is the immutable light. O nobly born, remember: When the body and mind separate, you experience a glimpse of the pure truth – Subtle, sparkling, bright, Dazzling, glorious and radiantly awesome, In appearance like a mirage moving across a landscape in springtime. Neither be daunted nor terrified. That is the radiance of your own true nature. From the midst of that radiance Comes the natural sound of reality, Reverberating like a thousand thunders sounding at once. That is the natural sound of your own life process. Be neither daunted nor terrified. O nobly born These realms are not come from somewhere outside your self, They come from within and shine upon you. Know them to be of that nature. The key to enlightenment and serenity during the period of the thousand visions is simply this: Merge yourself with them. Become neither attached nor afraid, Neither be attracted nor repulsed. They exist only within you. O nobly born The Radiant Energy of the Seed From which come all living forms, Shoots forth and strikes against you With a light so brilliant that you will scarcely be able to look at it. Do not be frightened. This is the Source Energy which has been radiating for billions of years, Ever manifesting itself in different forms. Let it flow through you. Lose yourself in it. Fuse in the Halo of Rainbow Light.

### 7: Interoperability and Tech: Death of the Small Practice | Healthcare Analytics News

*Lesson 6: Practice Dying In the last few weeks, we have explored some of the most meaningful questions that life invites us to contemplate. In doing so, we have followed a call to look more deeply and more truthfully, to experience more fully and more openly.*

The simplest data exchange can look like this: After a trip to the emergency room, a patient sees a specialist. The first thing a specialist would likely do is order more tests – but often, due to incomplete data exchange, these tests end up duplicating procedures that have already occurred. Inadequate Health Records Are Failing Mothers and Providers That is one way how the lack of data exchange drives up healthcare costs and creates unnecessary delays in care delivery. Interoperability – the state in which data can be transmitted electronically and understood by different users, from providers to patients – could help change that, but many obstacles stand in the way. The comment period for interoperability is open, and physicians and health system leaders should share their experience with how technical burden affects their practice. Many challenges exist, and when added up, it certainly seems like small practices are most at risk. Obstacles to Interoperability A lack of consistent coding is the first obstacle of interoperability. Many criticize electronic health record EHR companies for holding on to data EHR orgs have a reputation for blocking health data exchange , or vendors for decreasing security through data breaches. Sometimes, the problem even affects different departments within the same health system. One difficulty in incentivizing interoperability is that healthcare data have become a commodity. When health data are seen as a competitive advantage, interoperability efforts are discouraged. Another financial disincentive for data sharing is fee-for-service reimbursement. If a health system or provider is paid based on each test they order, then they financially benefit from testing. Regulations encouraging better data exchange are also driving up costs for small practices. Healthcare systems with money to develop better technology are buying up smaller practices and hospital systems, and interoperability standards can increase this divide. The rest will be purchased and integrated into these larger systems. The cost of compliance is onerous, and many smaller practices with already-overburdened physicians and staff simply do not have the bandwidth to add technology and new workflows. She pointed to the increase in regulations and the burnout physicians are facing. She cited other factors, as well: Today, medicine and patient care are more complex. In addition, administrative requirements of payers have skyrocketed, not just the actual work, but also being knowledgeable about all of the different demands, undergoing audits and understanding all the analytics and staffing models as the industry moves from fee-for-service to value-based care.

### 8: The Death Of How To Use Tattoo | Various tattoo designs

*The death penalty is the ultimate cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment, and yet it is still being used to execute and issue death sentences around the world. Find out what Amnesty is doing to abolish the death penalty everywhere.*

In a broader context, is the attention warranted? Click image to enlarge Once a key figure in the North Korean regime, Jang Song-thaek, the uncle of supreme leader Kim Jong-un, has been executed according to an announcement from state media. On Tuesday, a Bangladeshi supreme court postponed the execution of an opposition leader in order to review the case. Japan and Bangladesh are each estimated to have executed 33 and 28 individuals respectively in the five years to . Despite more countries abolishing the death penalty, its practice remains commonplace. China , together with Iran , North Korea , Yemen and the US the only G7 country to still execute people carried out the most executions last year. Excluding China, the report says: At least 1, people were sentenced to death in 58 countries in . This is a decrease from , when at least 1, people were known to have been sentenced in 63 countries worldwide, and a reduction for the second year running . Meanwhile, Latvia abolished the death penalty, meaning that there are nearly five times as many countries not executing prisoners as those that do in . Setting China aside, Amnesty said at least executions were carried out last year - up by four on the previous year. Half of those took place in Iran . Iraq executed , Saudi Arabia 79 and the US . The minimum number of executions was down from at least in . The Middle East saw executions in six countries - the vast majority of the list. In Tunisia, people on death row had their sentence commuted to life by the transitional government. Methods of execution included beheading, electrocution, hanging, lethal injection and various kinds of shooting by firing squad, and at close range to the heart or the head. In Saudi Arabia, executions are usually beheadings with a sword. Amnesty has given us the data , right back to . You can download it below.

### 9: Capital Punishment: The end of the death penalty

*Capital punishment, also known as the death penalty, is a government-sanctioned practice whereby a person is killed by the state as a punishment for a crime. The sentence that someone be punished in such a manner is referred to as a death sentence, whereas the act of carrying out the sentence is known as an execution.*

*My appetite for destruction One Christmas Angel Soccer systems and strategies The house of Hardie. Pt. 4 Royal instructions and commissions to Colonial officials, 1702-1784 (12 reels) Science reporting in journalism Model joint venture agreement with commentary Fidic red book 2010 2. Independent cinema as alternative to commercial storytelling : Jill and Karen Sprecher Saved to the uttermost Lion king piano conductor Letters (1694-1700 Of Francois De Callieres To The Marquise DHuxelles (Studies in French Civilization) The weather changed Annotated Cases, American and English Love medicine and one song Effects of emigration from Yugoslavia and the problems of returning emigrant workers. Spanish Notebook Dictionary The long cold wind. War in european history michael howard Reading the pathology report Comprehensive school reform : lessons learned James Meza, Jr. Lesley Dahlkemper, and Joan Buttram Practice with Spreadsheets Specific roles for supporters Weeping (Fritillary Quilter Mysteries) Military Legitimacy: Might and Right in the New Millennium Approximate linear algebraic equations Natural Gas Production Processing Transport (Institut Franpcais Du Pbetrole Publications) The dynamics of the theater of Alexandria Call of the North Feng Shui For Architecture Friends in Christ Traditional Korean Furniture Progress and problems in information retrieval All district pin code list Multi-institutional hospital systems Do your ears hang low? : our words lng interventions for ell Opportunity of suffering Mastering the meeting maze Alphabet of the night*