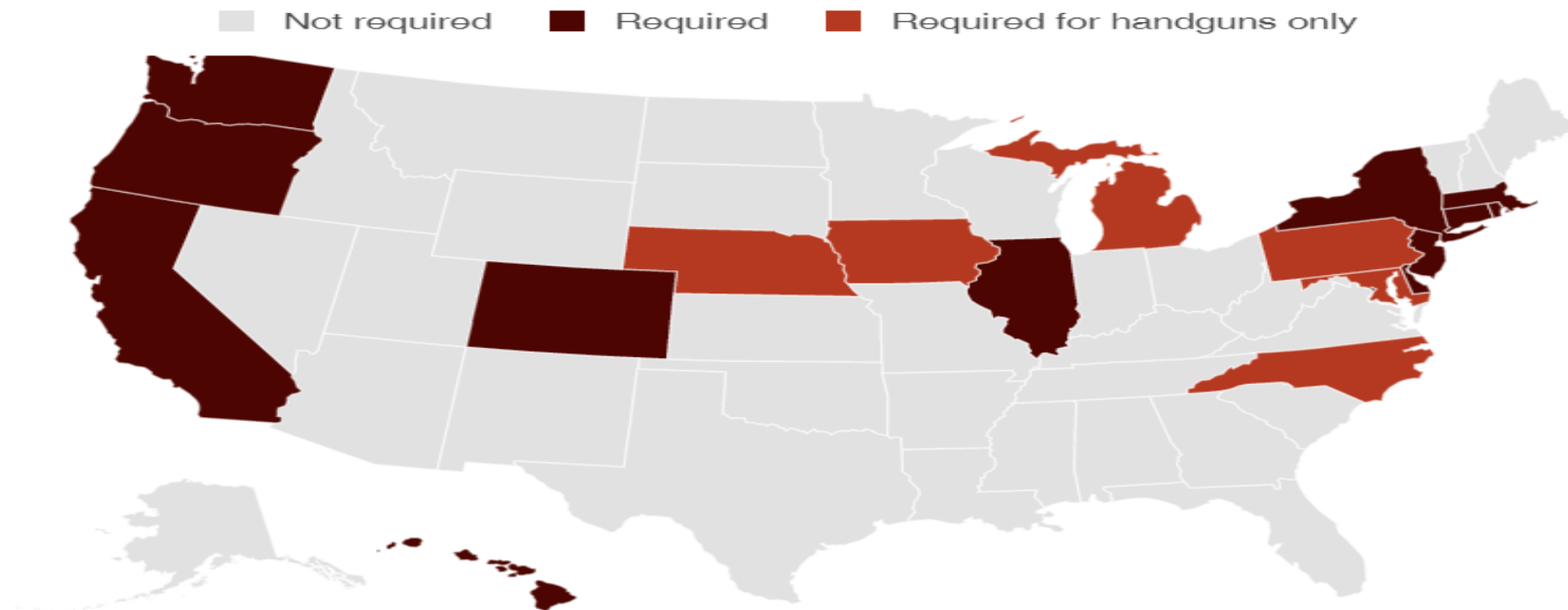



Background Checks for Gun Purchases from Private Sellers



Source: [Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence](#). As of December 2015

 Should the UA System allow concealed-carry at its schools?

No	6%	70 votes
Yes	93%	1086 votes

1156 total votes.

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No	6%	70 votes
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Oct. 5: Dakota Access Pipeline protesters square off against police between the Standing Rock Reservation and the pipeline route outside the little town of Saint Anthony, North Dakota, (Reuters)

ANNON BALL, N.D. – American Indians and others who oppose the construction of the Dakota Access oil pipeline have set up a new camp on private land in North Dakota, moving their long-running protest directly in the project's path for the first time. Many of those gathered at the encampment Monday vowed they would stay put until the four-state pipeline is scrapped. The group erected tents and teepees over the weekend, arguing that the land, which was recently purchased by the pipeline development company, rightfully belongs to Native Americans under a more than century-old treaty.

"We never ceded this land," Joye Braun, a protest organizer, said.

But the local sheriff's office called it trespassing.

A spokeswoman said the office wouldn't immediately remove the more than 100 people because it didn't have the manpower. Morton County Sheriff Kyle Kirchmeier said at a news conference Monday that authorities put out a call for help earlier this month and six states are sending officers. He would not say if the goal was to remove the protesters.....

<http://www.foxnews.com/us/2016/10/25/dakota-access-pipeline-protesters-set-up-camp-in-projects-path-for-first-time.html>



RYAN LACROIX / OKLAHOMA PUBLIC MEDIA EXCHANGE

Just over a year ago—under the dark of night—a Ten Commandments monument was removed from the state Capitol grounds.

State Rep. Mike Ritze, R-Tulsa, paid for it. Gov. Mary Fallin supported it. But its placement prompted a public debate—and ultimately a lawsuit—that forced its removal.

The Oklahoma Supreme Court ruled it had to come down and based their decision on a section of the Oklahoma Constitution—[Article 2, Section 5](#)—that says public money and property may not be used to benefit religion.

Now legislators are seeking to remove that part of the Constitution so they can get their monument back. That's what a "yes" vote on State Question 790 would do.

<http://kgou.org/post/state-question-790-case-and-against-ten-commandments-monument>



Police officers stood guard at Justin Herman Plaza in San Francisco last week during a rally protesting police shootings. Josh Edelson/Agence France Presse — Getty Images

African-Americans in San Francisco are stopped and searched by police officers in disproportionate numbers and are subject to a host of other actions that appear to be discriminatory, according to a [report](#) issued on Monday that found the Police Department was in need of significant overhaul. The report also said that the department's disciplinary system was riddled with shortcomings.

San Francisco's police force has been shaken by a series of scandals over the past two years, including racist and homophobic [text messages](#) exchanged by officers, cellphone videos of officers abusing residents, and questionable shootings of Latinos and African-Americans — including the fatal shooting in May of an [unarmed black woman](#).

Gregory P. Suhr, the police chief, [resigned](#) under pressure in May, and the department is undergoing [a review](#) by the Justice Department's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. That review is separate from the city analysis released Monday.

The report, by the [Blue Ribbon Panel on Transparency, Accountability and Fairness in Law Enforcement](#), found that while African-Americans make up 5.8 percent of the city's residents, they constituted about 40 percent, 20 of 51, of the victims of officer-involved shootings from January 2010 through July 2015. (The study noted that no race was listed for suspects in 18 of the 69 total shootings during that period

http://www.nytimes.com/2016/07/12/us/san-francisco-police-disproportionately-search-african-americans-report-says.html?rref=collection%2Ftimestopic%2FSearch%20and%20Seizure&action=click&contentCollection=timestopics®ion=stream&module=stream_unit&version=latest&contentPlacement=4&pgtype=collection

MARC I. STEINBERG*

I. INTRODUCTION

Since the Federal Speedy Trial Act¹ became effective on July 1, 1975, there has been much commentary criticizing the Act by both law review writers² and the courts.³ While many of these criticisms have great merit, their value is merely academic, and the important inquiry confronting the courts is *how* certain provisions of the Act should be construed. This article shall propose a suggested interpretation of section 3162(a)(1)(2), which has been acknowledged by commentators to be the most controversial section of the Act.⁴ This provision provides the court with discretionary authority to dismiss a case either with or without prejudice when the Act's time periods are violated.⁵

In order better to comprehend this provision within the framework of the Act, one must be aware of the relevant sections. First, the Act

requires that an accused be brought to trial within definite time periods: filing of the indictment or information must occur within thirty days after arrest,⁶ arraignment must be held within ten days thereafter,⁷ and, upon a plea of not guilty, trial must be held within the following sixty days.⁸ Hence, from the date of arrest, the accused must be tried within 100 days.⁹ To enable the courts to adhere to this schedule, the above time limits will not become effective until July 1, 1979.¹⁰ Until that time, three sets of time periods, imposed in yearly succession (the first began on July 1, 1976), will implement the Act.¹¹

Second, the Act provides for a number of justifiable delay periods which are to be excluded in computing the statutory time limits.

⁶ *Id.* § 3161(b). The thirty day time period also commences when the defendant is "served with a summons in connection with such charges." *Id.*

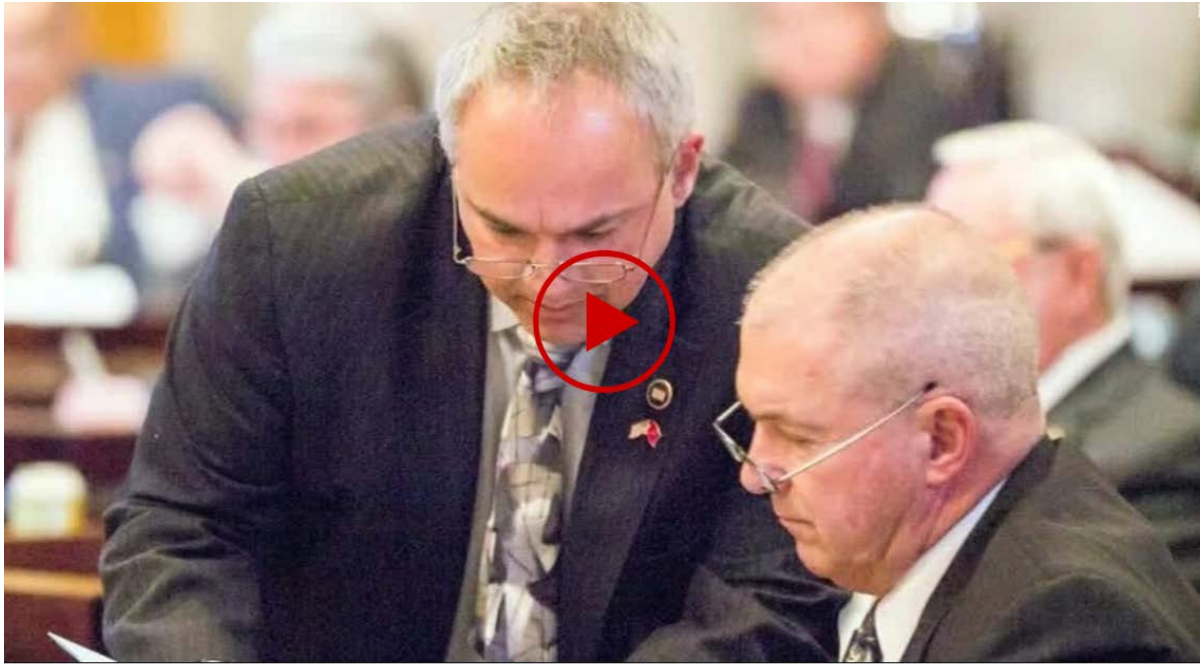


In *Smith vs. Hooey*, 1969, the defendant was in a federal prison when he was charged with a Texas crime. Seven years later, the defendant was still in federal prison, and the State of Texas still had not prosecuted its case. The defendant claimed that his **right to a speedy trial** had been violated.

The case made it all the way to the Supreme Court. The Court agreed that the defendant's **right to a speedy trial** had been violated and that the charges must be dropped because the state had not even made an effort to try the case. The Court's ruling included the following statement about the purpose of the **Speedy Trial Clause** in the **6th Amendment**:

"...this constitutional guarantee has universally been thought essential to protect at least three basic demands of criminal justice in the Anglo-American legal system: to prevent undue and oppressive incarceration prior to trial to minimize anxiety and concern accompanying public accusation and to limit the possibilities that long delay will impair the ability of an accused to defend himself."

<http://www.revolutionary-war-and-beyond.com/sixth-amendment-court-cases-speedy-trial-clause.html>



It's the season of so-called religious freedom bills: statewide proposals that, depending on the point of view, ensure that individuals and businesses may operate in keeping with their faith or fling the door open to discrimination in the name of religion.

In Mississippi, Gov. Phil Bryant signed a bill this week that protects businesses and religious groups from punishment if they deny services such as counseling, wedding planning and adoption support to lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people when it's based on "sincerely held religious beliefs or convictions. Watchdog groups decry the bill as discriminatory. Proponents call it a protection of.....In Georgia last month, HB 757 gave faith-based organizations the option to deny services to gays and lesbians. Opponents immediately labeled it "anti-LGBT."

Republican Gov. Nathan Deal cited Jesus' ministry to outcasts in signaling his intention to veto the bill. Late last month, he did.

How did LGBT rights and religious freedom end up on a collision course?

<http://www.cnn.com/2016/04/06/us/religious-freedom-laws-why-now/>



MERTO/WILLEY; photographs by Jun Takahashi/Getty Images and The New York Times

The mutual embrace of Donald Trump and the National Rifle Association grew tighter [last week](#) with Mr. Trump's incendiary suggestion that Second Amendment advocates could "maybe" find a way to deal with Hillary Clinton and her gun safety agenda if she reached the White House.

Whether calculated or clumsy, Mr. Trump's ugly pronouncement left a whiff of lethal intimidation in the air. It marked a singular moment of desperation in his presidential campaign — but also created grounds for the nation to demand a rational, substantive campaign debate on gun safety that gets beyond Mr. Trump's inflammatory sound bites.

The N.R.A. stands almost alone now with Mr. Trump, as one of his [few remaining stalwarts](#) in the Republican coalition. Mr. Trump cynically cast aside his earlier pro-gun-control position and successfully pandered this year for the group's endorsement during the primaries. And while Mr. Trump denies any intent to cue up gun-packing psychopaths, his new best friends in the N.R.A. have begun a \$3 million TV attack campaign against Mrs. Clinton.

[http://www.nytimes.com/2016/08/14/opinion/sunday/donald-trump-courts-the-gun-zealots.html?rref=collection%2Ftimestopic%2FSecond%20Amendment%20\(US%20Constitution\)&action=click&contentCollection=timestopics®ion=stream&module=stream_unit&version=latest&contentPlacement=4&pgtype=collection](http://www.nytimes.com/2016/08/14/opinion/sunday/donald-trump-courts-the-gun-zealots.html?rref=collection%2Ftimestopic%2FSecond%20Amendment%20(US%20Constitution)&action=click&contentCollection=timestopics®ion=stream&module=stream_unit&version=latest&contentPlacement=4&pgtype=collection)



The Mitchell family, in a lawsuit filed July 1, detailed the incident from July 10, 2011. According to the complaint, it all began when the Henderson city police called Anthony Mitchell that morning to say they needed his house to gain “tactical advantage” in a domestic violence investigation in the neighborhood. The situation turned ugly when Mitchell refused repeated requests to leave and police smashed through the door, the 18-page complaint states. Mitchell alleges the police, upon entering his home, forced him to the floor at gunpoint, then shot him and his “cowering” dog with a few rounds of pepper-spray pellets. Police then allegedly handcuffed and arrested Mitchell in connection with “obstructing a police officer” before occupying his home.

It didn’t end at Anthony Mitchell’s house in suburban Las Vegas, the complaint continues. That same day, the officers also took over the home of Mitchell’s parents, Linda and Michael Mitchell, who live in the same neighborhood and are named as plaintiffs.

The police department declined Monday to comment on the case when reached by FoxNews.com, leaving the matter to the court should the case go to trial. The Mitchell family, in a lawsuit filed July 1, detailed the incident from July 10, 2011. According to the complaint, it all began when the Henderson city police called Anthony Mitchell that morning to say they needed his house to gain “tactical advantage” in a domestic violence investigation in the neighborhood. The situation turned ugly when Mitchell refused repeated requests to leave and police smashed through the door, the 18-page complaint states. Mitchell alleges the police, upon entering his home, forced him to the floor at gunpoint, then shot him and his “cowering” dog with a few rounds of pepper-spray pellets. Police then allegedly handcuffed and arrested Mitchell in connection with “obstructing a police officer” before occupying his home.

<http://www.foxnews.com/politics/2013/07/08/family-booted-from-home-for-police-detail-suing-with-rare-use-third-amendment.html>



Current Event Bill Of
Rights

Read each article

Complete the Graphic

Organizer



Every group member must participate in this theatrical drama.

- **Select a minimum of three Amendments**
- **Create a 1-2 minute movie scene that describe the Amendment, record the scene.**
- **Classmates must be able to guess the Amendment from your groups' video performance.**

