

## Arizona Superior Court Pima County

The political life of Ernest W. McFarland—lawyer, judge, senator, governor, Supreme Court justice, and businessman—is well documented. Less well known is his life as a family man, country lawyer, rural judge, and visionary. In *Call Him Mac*, Gary L. Stuart renders a nuanced portrait of a young, ambitious, restless, and smiling man on the verge of becoming a political force on his way to the highest levels of governance in Arizona and America. Stuart reveals how Mac became an expert on water law and a visionary in Arizona's agricultural future. Using interviews with friends and family and extensive primary source research, Stuart spotlights Mac's unerring focus as a loving husband, father, and grandfather, even in times of great personal tragedy. Mac's commitments to his family mirrored his sense of fiduciary duty in public life. His enormous political successes were answers to how he dealt with threats to his own life in 1919, the loss of his first wife and three children in the 1930s, and a political loss in 1952 that no one saw coming. Stuart writes the little-known story of how Arizona's culture and citizens shaped this energetic, determined, likable lawyer. The fame Mac created was not for himself but for those he served in Arizona and beyond. Mac's unparalleled political success was fermented during his early Arizona years, the bridge that brought him to his future as an approachable and likable elder statesman of Arizona politics.

An in-depth examination of the factors contributing to the criminalization of mental illness and strategies to combat them.

In this book are things I've collected in 32 years as a prosecutor and 11 years as a judge Sir Melvin, the Lord of Farnsworth, an old curmudgeon, summoned his prospective heirs to his massive estate. He was bothered by the huge inheritance tax each would have to pay when he died and he told them he and his lawyer devised a scheme to avoid it. Would it work? The Miranda U.S. Supreme Court opinion shocked me and my office. We couldn't imagine what was next. To ease some of the pain I wrote a fake and ridiculous U.S. Supreme Court opinion and circulated it in the office as a joke. But no one saw it that way; they believed it. One night in 1872 a neighbor shot and killed Charles Burden's beloved dog, Old Drum, and Mr. Burden sued the shooter for 100 dollars. He won but very few remember anything about the trial. All they remember is his attorney's closing argument to the jury. Treetop Turner spent 11 years in prison. He was convicted of the same murder five times and sentenced to death four times and life once. On October 11, 1957, he was released - a final ending in one Pennsylvania Supreme Court Justice called a "search for the priceless jewel of truth." Simplicio Torrez stole a horse and killed the town Marshall of Williams, Arizona, as he was being arrested. He had a feeble insanity defense and was convicted and given a death sentence. His attorney filed an appeal - or did he? Occasionally after a burglary the victim will tell the police that something was stolen that wasn't. He's planning to collect insurance. I had a case like that years ago with a surprise ending. Eva Dugan arrived in Tucson by train with no plans or money. She quickly hooked up with a farmer and a hired hand. Soon she ran off with the hand and stole the farmer's money and car. After she left, the farmer could not be found. She was sent to prison for stealing his car and later when they found his body she was tried for his murder, convicted and hanged. People do not remember much about the trial;

it's the execution they remember. In 1934 John Dillinger was a nationally known thug whose bank robberies established a template for robbery and who became that's where he was captured by a back-water dinky police department without firing a shot. Rules of Department for my Superior Court.

Over a career spanning nearly four decades, Rick Unklesbay has tried over one hundred murder cases before juries that ended with sixteen men and women receiving the death sentence. *Arbitrary Death* depicts some of the most horrific murders in Tucson, Arizona, the author's prosecution of those cases, and how the death penalty was applied. It provides the framework to answer the questions: Why is America the only Western country to still use the death penalty? Can a human-run system treat those cases fairly and avoid unconstitutional arbitrariness? It is an insider's view from someone who has spent decades prosecuting murder cases and who now argues that the death penalty doesn't work and our system is fundamentally flawed. With a rational, balanced approach, Unklesbay depicts cases that represent how different parts of the criminal justice system are responsible for the arbitrary nature of the death penalty and work against the fair application of the law. The prosecution, trial courts, juries, and appellate courts all play a part in what ultimately is a roll of the dice as to whether a defendant lives or dies. *Arbitrary Death* is for anyone who wonders why and when its government seeks to legally take the life of one of its citizens. It will have you questioning whether you can support a system that applies death as an arbitrary punishment -- and often decades after the sentence was given.

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Judges are expected not simply to decide the law but to exemplify it. In the face of increasing public scrutiny and a welter of new decisions, even the best-intentioned judges can find themselves at a loss. Here is the authoritative, practical guidance you need to ensure judicial activities are irreproachable. Now in its sixth edition, *Judicial Conduct and Ethics* has established its reputation as the nation's most definitive guide to the conduct of federal, state, and local judges. The new edition, which keeps pace with recent developments in this fast-evolving field, builds on this tradition. Setting the stage with an illuminating discussion of the use of power, *Judicial Conduct and Ethics* addresses the complete spectrum of judicial conduct, including uses and abuses of judicial power, judicial demeanor, disqualification, ex parte communications, case management, financial activities and disclosure, civic and charitable activities, personal conduct, political activities, civil and criminal liability, methods of discipline and removal, and disability and retirement. The book analyzes conduct that will subject judges to discipline under applicable codes of judicial conduct, and offers insights and advice on best practices. Some of the substantial new material added to this edition include a new section on international judicial ethics and an updated appendix that enables readers to search the work with reference to rules from the 2007 ABA Model Code of Judicial Conduct. Areas that have been substantially revised or expanded include: • The

Appearance of Impropriety • Disqualification • Regulation of Political Activities in Judicial Elections in light of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in Florida Bar v. Williams-Yulee • Personal Conduct and Social Media

In The Arizona State Constitution, John D. Leshy provides a comprehensive history of Arizona's constitutional development. Adopted at the height of the progressive movement, the Constitution contains many progressive innovations. Leshy describes these along with the dramatic changes the state has undergone in subsequent decades. He also includes a section-by-section commentary which crisply discusses the evolution and interpretation of each section, including significant court decisions. Thoroughly updated to reflect amendments and court cases through the fall of 2012, the second edition of The Arizona State Constitution is an essential reference guide for readers who seek a rich account of Arizona's constitutional evolution. The Oxford Commentaries on the State Constitutions of the United States is an important series that reflects a renewed international interest in constitutional history and provides expert insight into each of the 50 state constitutions. Each volume in this innovative series contains a historical overview of the state's constitutional development, a section-by-section analysis of its current constitution, and a comprehensive guide to further research. Under the expert editorship of Professor G. Alan Tarr, Director of the Center on State Constitutional Studies at Rutgers University, this series provides essential reference tools for understanding state constitutional law. Books in the series can be purchased individually or as part of a complete set, giving readers unmatched access to these important political documents.

"The County Courthouse Book is a concise guide to county courthouses and courthouse records. It is an important book because the genealogical researcher needs a reliable guide to American county courthouses, the main repositories of county records. To proceed in his investigations, the researcher needs current addresses and phone numbers, information about the coverage and availability of key courthouse records such as probate, land, naturalization, and vital records, and timely advice on the whole range of services available at the courthouse. Where available he will also need listings of current websites and e-mail addresses." -- Publisher website.

Rules of the Superior Court of Pima County, State of Arizona Rules of Superior Court of the State of Arizona, in and for the County of Pima. Docket January 1, 1914 Pima County Access Guidelines (visitation). A Handbook for Trial Jurors Serving in the Superior Court of Arizona, Pima County A Handbook for Trial Jurors Serving in the Superior Court of Pima County, Arizona Annual Report A Survival Course for the Pima County Superior Courts Co-sponsored by the Continuing Legal Education Department of the State Bar of Arizona and the Pima County Judicial Assistants Final Report on the Justice System Interpreter Model Development Project Prepared for Pima County Superior Court Rules of Procedure Local Rules of Procedure Final Report on the Development of Diagnostic Instruments and Related Research to the Justice System Interpreter Model Development Project Prepared for Pima County Superior Court Visitation Guidelines Domestic Relations Division Rules, Guidelines and Forms Arizona Rules of Family Law Procedure

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