

Chapter 1 : IASE " Conferences

Contributed sessions CPS Sampling Design Using Remote Sensing in Korea. Sampling Design Using Remote Sensing in Korea Pyong Namkung, Jong-Seok Byun.

Juried Talks The Juried Talk process has a dedicated page. All PERC attendees who want to present a poster may do so. There are special sessions for undergraduate presenters and for first-time presenters. Abstract submission is now closed. Proposal submission is now closed. Below are the most common formats for parallel sessions: In a poster symposium formerly known as a targeted poster session , an organizer chooses a theme and invites several presenters to prepare posters on their work as it is related to the theme. Generally a poster symposium will include posters and will include time for attendees to visit each poster, as well as a closing whole-group discussion. In a talk symposium, an organizer chooses a theme and invites several speakers to present talks on this theme. Generally this will include talks with or without a discussant who can lead a group discussion following the talks. Workshops generally involve one or more leaders and a group of participants working on a shared task, often for the purpose of learning more about a research methodology or program. Juried talks are meant to provide opportunities for researchers to present mature research projects that are ready for publication or in the publication pipeline. Instead of proposing an entire session, juried talk applicants submit an anonymous extended abstract for their talk, and the PERC organizers create sessions out of accepted talks; each talk is 18 minutes with 4 minutes for questions. Note a major change from last year: Please see this document for additional information. Important Dates January 5, Parallel session proposal and juried talk abstract submission opened February 16, Parallel session proposal and juried talk abstract deadline February 19, Contributed poster abstract submission opened March 30, Parallel sessions and juried talks selected and notified May 18, Contributed poster abstract deadline May 18, First-timer poster abstract deadline May 24, PERC paper submission opened June 22, Undergraduate poster abstract deadline July 6, PERC paper submission deadline August , We encourage submissions on the conference theme but any PER-related theme is appropriate for the conference. In the event that there are many more submissions than slots, connection to the conference theme may be a secondary selection criterion. How many proposals can I submit? There is no limit on parallel session proposals; for juried talks and contributed posters, you may submit only one proposal as primary author. Please note also that the PERC proceedings have a limit of one paper per primary author. Why are there multiple deadlines listed for contributed posters? There is a later deadline for undergraduate students in order to allow students in REU or other summer research programs to have time to assemble abstracts on their summer work. Many of these posters will also be in the first-timer session. There will be at least one parallel session on each theme at the PERC, and others will be added if demand is sufficient. These sessions may be constructed from juried talks, symposium proposals, or by invitation. What do I have to do to if I want to organize a parallel session? You needed to submit a proposal by February Organizers are responsible for coordinating the parallel session, including coordinating with presenters and communicating any accommodation requests to the PERC organizers. What do I have to do to if I want to submit a juried talk abstract? Feel free to e-mail the PERC organizers at perc gmail.

Chapter 2 : Author Information – ACC

Add tags for "Solar India, National Solar Energy Convention, Solar Energy Society of India: proceedings, containing the texts of all contributed papers for the technical sessions of Convention, December , "

Authors of accepted papers are expected to attend the ACC and present their work. Contributed papers A contributed paper is intended to be a complete description of finished work. Accepted papers are limited to 6 pages in the conference proceedings at no extra charge; up to two extra pages are allowed for a charge of USD each. Note that there is no separate short paper format. Invited Sessions Invited session proposals should present a unified theme from diverse viewpoints. Each proposal should consist of a summary statement and six regular papers not abstracts. The organizer notifies Contributing Authors CAs of their invited session code. The corresponding author of each paper submits the paper online PDF format as an invited paper. Submission as an invited paper requires the invited session code. For more information on invited sessions please contact the Vice Chair for Invited Sessions: Juergen Hahn hahnj rpi. Tutorial sessions are a type of invited session intended to provide an accessible introduction to a topic of general interest. Tutorial presentations may be 20, 40, or 60 minutes long, with the total session time not to exceed 2 hours. Papers are optional, but if submitted must undergo the standard review process. Tutorial papers may be up to 18 pages long, with the total page count of the session not to exceed 36 pages. Collaborations with industry are encouraged. Special Sessions A brief description of the session, indicating the topics to be covered and who will be making presentations in the session, should be submitted electronically through PaperPlaza. Special sessions usually do not include presentations of papers that are peer-reviewed and included in the conference proceedings. For more information, or to discuss possible special session topics, please contact the Vice Chair for Special Sessions: Nejat Olgac olgac engr. ACC Submission and Registration Policies All papers submitted to ACC , whether for review or publication upon acceptance, must be written in English and formatted in the standard 2-column format provided on PaperPlaza. For initial submissions, all regular and invited papers are limited to eight 8 pages. PaperPlaza will not permit longer papers to be uploaded. For final upload and publication in the conference proceedings, all accepted contributed and invited papers are limited to six 6 pages at no extra charge. Authors may upload longer manuscripts up to a maximum of eight 8 pages total. However, each page in excess of six will incur a charge of USD A maximum of 4 papers can be uploaded with a single registration. Additional uploads on the same registration will require a payment of USD per paper. Please consider submitting your paper early and ensuring your paper satisfies the PDF check. Revised versions of papers can be resubmitted up until the deadline. No extensions of the deadline are foreseen. All papers must be submitted electronically using PaperPlaza. Only PDF files will be accepted. A maximum file size of 2MB for all uploaded papers is enforced.

Chapter 3 : PERC Contributed Session Formats

Like last year's PERC, the PERC will have contributed poster sessions and multiple kinds of parallel (break-out) sessions. Juried Talks. The Juried Talk process has a dedicated page.

Miscellaneous Early modern prisons were typically used for holding defendants awaiting trial and convicts awaiting punishment. Imprisonment was not perceived as a form of punishment in itself, and indeed the relatively open manner in which prisons were run was not conducive to their serving as a form of punishment. Occasionally, however, even in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, convicts were sentenced to a period of imprisonment, usually in addition to some other penalty, such as whipping. Until that date houses of correction had - in theory at least - been exclusively used only to punish the misdemeanours of the poor and vagrant. This punishment was used until , when as a result of a further Act of Parliament most convicts allowed benefit of clergy were sentenced to transportation instead. From the s new attitudes towards imprisonment developed. It was believed that if redesigned and reordered, prisons could be used to reform offenders, changing them from recalcitrant criminals to productive citizens in the very process of punishing their crimes. Use of imprisonment was further stimulated by the suspension of transportation following the outbreak of the American Revolution in . An Act of , intended to address the problems resulting from the suspension of transportation, allowed judges to sentence male offenders to hard labour improving the navigation of the Thames by dredging it, as an alternative to transportation overseas. Although the Act did not specify where these men were to be incarcerated old ships anchored on the Thames, known as the hulks, were soon turned to the purpose. The work took place on shore. The Act also allowed the judges to sentence women, and men who were incapable of working on the river, to a term of hard labour in a house of correction. In Parliament passed the Penitentiary Act, which authorised the building of one or more national penitentiaries characterised by strict discipline and hard labour. In conditions for women prisoners in Newgate were reformed. In Millbank Penitentiary opened on the banks of the Thames where the Tate Britain museum stands today. A massive building, it contained separate cells for prisoners. In Pentonville Prison in North London opened. It was built to hold prisoners, intended initially to spend eighteenth months in solitary confinement. And eight years later, its near neighbour, Holloway Prison was opened. Over the course of the nineteenth century prisons underwent several important changes, including centralisation of administration, the introduction of inspections and widespread use of solitary confinement. Perhaps inevitably, their growing use prompted dissatisfaction with prison conditions and doubts about the impact they had on prisoners. Alternative punishments were continually being sought. A parliamentary committee in , however, concluded that imprisonment should continue as a central feature of penal policy, and its recommendations were embodied in the Prison Act. By looking at the text of the Proceedings, you can normally determine the length of the sentence and, sometimes, the prison in which the convict was sentenced to be incarcerated. You will find that sentences often combined imprisonment with other punishments. Judges at the Old Bailey committed prisoners to two institutions more frequently than any others: Newgate Prison and the house of correction. This menu also allows you to search on imprisonment at hard labour and penal servitude and those imprisoned on the grounds of preventive detention. Prisoners specifically sentenced to hard labour, whether in the house of correction, the hulks, or in prison, have been categorised together under "hard labour". In addition it is possible to search separately for those convicts deemed insane at the time that the offence was committed, and young convicts committed to the Penitentiary. Hard Labour Many convicts were sentenced to confinement with hard labour. Hard labour was meant to contribute to the reformation of offenders by teaching them to be industrious, but the punishment was also meant to deter others from committing crime. Those imprisoned sometimes worked a water pump see image , while men incarcerated in the hulks worked on dredging the Thames or in the naval dockyards. Others were sentenced to work on ballast lighters. See also Penal Servitude. The house of correction or "Bridewell" was a sixteenth-century penal innovation designed both to punish and reform petty criminals via a short period of imprisonment at hard labour. Prisoners in houses of correction were typically set to beating hemp. As time progressed the training and work provisions fell aside, and these

institutions came to be used to punish an ever wider range of crimes. The length of the sentences imposed also increased. **Insanity** The "Act for the Safe Custody of Insane Persons Charged with Offences" empowered the courts to detain defendants who, due to a lack of lack reason and understanding, were deemed unable to understand the difference between right and wrong. Imprisonment on the grounds of insanity was therefore enforced not only on those people of "unsound mind" found guilty of their crimes, but also those found not guilty. Those sentenced to be punished in Newgate tended to be young people serving a short stint of imprisonment in the prison followed by a more prolonged period of imprisonment in a reformatory. Newgate closed in and was demolished in to make way for the new Central Criminal Court building. **Penal Servitude** Penal servitude was a term of imprisonment at hard labour first introduced by the and Penal Servitude Acts as a replacement for transportation. It gave judges the discretion to sentence anyone who might otherwise have been transported for less than 14 years to penal servitude. This normally meant labour in a convict prison. **Preventive Detention** Under the Prevention of Crimes Act courts were empowered to pass the sentence of preventive detention in order to protect the public from individuals considered to be habitual criminals , i. Convicts who were sentenced to preventive detention were usually punished first with a stint of penal servitude followed by an open-ended period of imprisonment at hard labour "for the protection of the public". While this was draconian in concept, judges became increasingly reluctant to use the sentence after the first two or three years. Some youths between the ages of 11 and 21 who had been sentenced to transportation but were deemed not yet old enough to be sent overseas were sent specifically to "the penitentiary". Others were sent to reformatories or similar institutions including the London Refuge for the Destitute founded in The short life narratives recorded in the minute books of the Refuge for the Destitute for individuals tried at the Old Bailey and sentenced in this way are reproduced here as a part of the Associated Records. **Miscellaneous** Most of the convicts in this category were sentenced simply to be "confined", with no specific details recorded about where they would be incarcerated. **Introductory Reading** **Transportation** The first major innovation in eighteenth-century penal practice was the substantial expansion of the use of transportation. Although it was believed that transportation might lead to the reformation of the offender, the primary motivations behind this punishment were a belief in its deterrent effect, and a desire to simply remove hardened criminals from society. Convicts on their way to transportation, from Criminal London: In the early eighteenth century transportation came to be seen as a way of creating an effective alternative to the death penalty, that avoided the apparent leniency of the other main options: In the first Transportation Act allowed the courts to sentence felons guilty of offences subject to benefit of clergy to seven years transportation to America. In a further statute authorized payments by the state to the merchants who contracted to take the convicts to America. The first Transportation Act also allowed those guilty of capital offences and pardoned by the King to be sentenced to transportation, and established returning from transportation as a capital offence. In transportation was halted by the outbreak of war with America. Although convicts continued to be sentenced to transportation, male convicts were confined to hard labour in hulks on the Thames, while women were imprisoned. Transportation resumed in with a new destination: This was seen as a more serious punishment than imprisonment , since it involved exile to a distant land. In the early nineteenth century, as part of the revisions of the criminal law, transportation for life was substituted as the maximum punishment for several offences which had previously been punishable by death. Opposition to transportation mounted in the s, however, with complaints that it failed to deter crime, did not lead to the reformation of the convicts, and that conditions in the convict colonies were inhumane. The number of convicts sentenced to transportation began to decline in the s. Transportation was theoretically abolished by the Penal Servitude Act of , which substituted penal servitude for all transportation sentences. Only between two-thirds and three-quarters of those sentenced to transportation actually left Britain and travelled to Australia. For more information see the Digital Panopticon page on Penal Outcomes. **Introductory Reading** **Corporal Punishment** Early-modern punishments including whipping and the pillory frequently used physical harm, often inflicted as a public spectacle, as a method of deterring crime. While convicts continued to be sentenced to these punishments into the nineteenth century, all but the private whipping of men had ceased by the end of the century. **Whipping Pillory** Defendants convicted of notorious crimes such as attempted sodomy, seditious words, extortion, fraud, and perjury in the eighteenth

century were sometimes punished publicly in the pillory as a way of destroying their reputations and signalling public distaste for their crimes. He was normally required to stay there one hour. The pillory turned so that crowds on all sides could get a good view, and could express their disapproval of the offence by pelting the offender with rotten eggs and vegetables, blood and guts from slaughterhouses, dead cats, mud and excrement, and even bricks and stones. Some died from the abuse, despite increasing efforts by constables to protect the convict, by forming a ring around the pillory. In some cases of seditious words, however, the crowd applauded the convict, pelting him with flowers, and collected money to present to him after his release. Approximately five to ten people a year were punished in this way in London, but concerns about disorder and subversion of the purpose of the punishment meant that after few people were pilloried for riot, seditious words, or any felony. An statute restricted the pillory to perjury only and the punishment was abolished in . Publicity was traditionally an essential feature of this punishment, serving to shame the offender and deter others from committing the crime. Even in the late seventeenth century, however, the courts occasionally ordered that the punishment should be carried out in prison or a house of correction rather than on the streets. From the s courts began explicitly to differentiate between private whipping, which took place inside or immediately outside Newgate Prison, a house of correction, or the Old Bailey; and public whipping, which was carried out in the traditional way. The public whipping of women was abolished in after having been in decline since the s and that of men ended in the early s, though it was not formally abolished under . Private whipping in prison, with the press in attendance , from the s virtually of men only, continued, however, beyond the end of this period. Following the passage of the Security from Violence Act the "Garrotters Act" in , which authorised up to 50 strokes, this punishment was frequently used for those convicted of theft with violence. This punishment was not abolished until

Chapter 4 : Crime and Justice - Punishment Sentences at the Old Bailey - Central Criminal Court

Contributed Sessions. Contributed sessions include papers, posters, and speed calendrierdelascience.com simply have to submit a presentation abstract online from early December to early February and the JSM Program Committee will include it in a session.

Unlike contributed papers, invited papers should be sent to Jeff Marx jmarx mcdaniel. As in the past, all registered PERC participants will receive a copy. AIP will make additional copies available for purchase and will make the entire Proceedings available on the web. If your institution has a site license, access to the full text should be free of charge; otherwise there is a fee. All participants will receive a fully searchable CD-ROM of the entire proceedings as well as a printed copy. Preparing a manuscript General instructions for authors can be found at: You can also download it from this PERC website by clicking here. MS Word and LaTeX templates are available for use in preparing your manuscripts. All papers must be submitted in. The paper should not exceed four 4 pages in length. A Transfer of Copyright Agreement is available at: The Transfer of Copyright Agreement must be submitted along with each manuscript by the above deadline. Permission to Reprint Published Material If your submission contains any material copyrighted elsewhere you must obtain permission using the Request for Permission to Reprint Published Material form <http://> You can also download this document from this PERC website by clicking here. Submit the returned forms as evidence that you have obtained all necessary permissions. The author instructions booklet has examples of what does and does not require permission. Note that material previously published in an AIP journal e. Once published, the Proceedings will be available for purchase. The purchase price of the Proceedings is now included in the registration fee for the meeting. No, only work presented at the PERC is eligible for inclusion in the conference proceedings. Are the manuscripts required to be black and white or can color be used? Printing will be in black and white. The deadline to submit the manuscript is BEFORE the conference in order to allow force reviewers to do reviews during the conference. This will keep the turn around time short and allow reviewers to be influenced by interactions at the poster sessions and oral presentations. NO manuscripts will be accepted after the deadline. I want to purchase a copy of the Conference Proceedings, how can I do so? Printed copies can be ordered from AIP. The Proceedings will also be available on the web for a fee. There are all these new session formats. Which of them qualify for manuscript inclusion in the Proceedings?

Chapter 5 : Attorney General Jeff Sessions' Opinion in the Matter of Castro-Tum | OPA | Department of Justice

The PERC Proceedings will be published as a volume in the American Institute of Physics (AIP) Conference Proceedings Series. As in the past, all registered PERC participants will receive a copy. AIP will make additional copies available for purchase and will make the entire Proceedings available on the web.

Chapter 6 : LS16 " 16th International Symposium on the Science and Technology of Lighting

Get this from a library! Proceedings of the contributed sessions: Conference on Intelligent Computer-aided Training and Virtual Environment Technology.

Chapter 7 : SAS Global Forum Proceedings

Proceedings. Thank you for attending the Joint Statistical Meetings in Chicago, Illinois. Included in your registration fee was access to the JSM Proceedings.

Chapter 8 : 1 way to abbreviate Contributed

The conference included Invited Paper Sessions; 68 Special Topic Sessions, 71 Contributed Paper sessions and 6

Posters Session for a total presentations. All Abstracts and formal papers, where provided by the authors, are delivered from this site.

Chapter 9 : ICOTS9 Conference Proceedings

Proceedings of the 19th international symposium on computational statistics, held in Paris august , Together with 3 keynote talks, there were 14 invited sessions and more than peer-reviewed contributed communications.