

[Similar Matter Filed During Past Session —
See Senate No. 1656 of 1982]

SENATE No. 1071

By Mr. Reilly, a petition (accompanied by bill, Senate, No. 1071) of Martin T. Reilly for legislation relative to immunity for violators of civil rights. The Judiciary.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-three.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO IMMUNITY FOR VIOLATORS OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1 Notwithstanding the provisions of any general or special
2 law to the contrary, any person or persons, whether or not
3 acting under color of law, who violates the civil or constitu-
4 tional rights of any other person, shall be subject to the pro-
5 visions of sections eleven H and eleven I of chapter twelve of
6 the General Laws and section thirty-seven of chapter two
7 hundred and sixty-five of the General Laws, and no person or
8 persons shall be immune from liability or prosecution by
9 virtue of any position he may hold in the judicial, executive
10 or legislative branch of government.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

PHILOSOPHY 101

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

LECTURE 1: THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

1. THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

The scientific method is a systematic approach to acquiring knowledge about the natural world.

It involves making observations, formulating hypotheses, and testing them through experiments.

The goal of the scientific method is to develop theories that can explain and predict natural phenomena.

This process is iterative, meaning that scientists often revise their hypotheses based on new evidence.

The scientific method is a cornerstone of modern science and has led to many of our most important discoveries.