Judicial Impeachments and the Struggle for Democracy in South Carolina

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First Page
167

Abstract
Judicial tenure had become a sensitive issue in the colonies before the American Revolution. Although the Act of Settlement of 1701 guaranteed tenure during good behavior for judges in England, this statute did not extend to the colonies, and royal governors regularly were instructed to issue judicial commissions at the pleasure of the Crown. Judges in New York briefly secured appointments for good behavior during the 1750's, but in 1761 the King in Council directed that henceforth no commission could be granted except at pleasure. In 1759 the Pennsylvania Assembly passed a measure providing that judges in that colony would enjoy the same secure tenure as English judges. This law, however, was disallowed by the Crown. Similarly, the South Carolina Circuit Court Act of 1768 was vetoed in part because it provided for permanent judicial tenure. This royal opposition to appointments for good behavior, coupled with the expansion of prerogative courts, convinced many colonists that England was engaged in a deliberate conspiracy to undermine the independence of the judiciary.

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Mass movements for democracy, in countries like South Africa, in turn also inspired the Civil Rights Movement in America. Desmond Tutu says he and many other South Africans took heart from the struggles and achievements of African Americans: "When I was in a ghetto township, I picked up a tattered copy of Ebony magazine. I don't know where that came from. The judicial branch interprets what the law means. The judicial branch is made up of the Supreme Court and many lower courts. The 'race' myth. States in the South include North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. The Northern States wanted to end slavery but the South did not. The Southern States tried to break away from the North. Only RUB 220.84/month. The struggle for democracy ch. 11, 14 and 15. STUDY. 2 House/ chamber Legislature. whats the difference between the house and the senate? terms = (H-2, S-6) Members= (H-435, S-100) Min ages = (H-25, S-30). What are the two major style of representation? Delegate and trustee. How do the amounts of women and minorities in Congress compare to the population at large? Women & minorities are unrepresented, especially in the senate. constituency. An area that an elected official represents. How do members of Congress compare to the population at large in terms of education, income, and occupation? money, staff, colleagues, district, ideology, part. The struggle for democracy is primarily a political struggle on the form of governance, thus involving the reconstitution of the state. No one claims that democracy means and aims at social emancipation. Unlike a Cuba in the socialist sphere or a South Korea in the capitalist sphere, none of the African states was able to wrench itself free of the neo-colonial economic structures imposed by colonialism and perpetuated by the imperial world market. By the end of 1970s, many African states, regardless of the nature of their states or their economic policies or ideological orientation, found themselves in deep economic crisis with high debts, low or negative growth rates, hyper inflation and massive transfers of surpluses through various ways, to the developed North. The iconic struggle between the apartheid regime of South Africa and those who resisted it illustrates the complexity of some cases of civil resistance. Originally the use of civil resistance against apartheid was based on Gandhian ideas, which originated in South Africa in 1906 where Gandhi was a lawyer working for an Indian trading firm. Soon the African National Congress (ANC), founded in 1912, became the major force opposing the apartheid system's oppression of the 80% non-European population of the country. On 17 March 1992 two-thirds of South Africa's white voters approved a negotiated end of the minority regime and the apartheid system. Nelson Mandela was elected as the President of the new South Africa in the first free elections by the entire population.