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The Exclusionary Rule of Illegal Evidence in China A Study of Criminal Proceeding Conventions in Tang Dynasty
Models of Criminal Procedure System Criminal Court Procedures in the Chinese People's Republic Whither China?
European Criminal Justice and Policy Comparative Perspectives on Criminal Justice in China The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science Reader's Guide to the Social Sciences Annual Report Chinese Contract Law *The Handbook of Political, Social, and Economic Transformation* **Detecting Chinese Modernities** Prosodic Typology *Policing America* **China's Path of Human Rights Development Cumulative Bibliography of Asian Studies, 1966-1970** China's Death Penalty **Criminal Law in China An Introduction to the Legal System of the People's Republic of China** *Mapping the Chinese and Islamic Worlds* The Paradox of Power **Contract, Guanxi, and Dispute Resolution in China** *Privacy-Law of Civil Liberties* Heaven Has Eyes *The Transnational History of a Chinese Family* **Governance, Decentralization and Reform in China, India and Russia** **Four Criminal Procedure Case Studies in Comparative Perspective: China - Italy - Russia - U.S.A.** *Environmental Litigation in China* China's Changing Legal System Bridging The Pacific *The Taiji Government and the Rise of the Warrior State* **Courts and the Environment** *The Voice from China* *CookSafe Chinese Economic Development* **The Paradox of Power Politics, Culture and Socialist Legalism in the People's Republic of China** **Cutting Off the Serpent's Head** The Chinese Path of Rule of Law Construction

An account of everyday justice and the factors that shape it in the battle to seek legal relief for environmental pollution in China. Reviewing European policy with respect to different phases in the criminal justice chain, the contributions in this book range from looking into the extension of criminalization in the sphere of trafficking in human beings and labor exploitation, to the operability of cross-border execution of sentences involving deprivation of liberty. Most contributions

look into the need to develop a conceptual framework to support future policy making, pointing to the lack thereof with respect to liability of legal persons, ne bis in idem as an EU principle, cross-border effect of disqualifications, and cooperation with private security actors. One essay looks into the public expenditure in different phases of the criminal justice chain, based on a case study on the public expenditure of Belgian drug policy. Additionally, from a historical and comparative perspective, the book analyzes specific European and Chinese interrogation rules to provide a solid context for the current situation and to support future legal reforms. (Series: Governance of Security (GofS) Research Paper - Vol. 7)

This book provides law-based governance which is one of the basic policies that underpins our endeavors to uphold and develop socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era. Law is the key to governing the country, and the rule of law is an important support for the national governance system and governance capacity. Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, China has implemented the four-pronged comprehensive strategy and created an unprecedented new situation for law-based governance. Further progress has been made in ensuring China's legislation is sound, law enforcement is strict, the administration of justice is impartial, and the law is observed by everyone. China's efforts to build a country, government, and society based on the rule of law have been mutually reinforcing; the system of distinctively Chinese socialist rule of law has been steadily improved; public awareness of the rule of law has risen markedly. In recent years, China has adhered to the correct handling of the relationship between deepening reform and law-based governance, ensuring that major reforms are justified by law and providing solid guarantees of the rule of law for reform and opening-up. China has adhered to combine law-based governance of the country and rule-based governance over the party and exercised law-based governance at every point in the process and over every dimension of full and rigorous governance over the party and has made remarkable achievements in the construction of a clean and honest government and the struggle against corruption. Delays by the Lamas.

The book reviews the origin and development of the exclusionary rule in China, and systematically explains the problems and challenges faced by criminal justice reformers. The earlier version of the exclusionary rule in China pays more attention to confessions obtained by torture and other illegal methods, reflecting that the orientation of the rule aims mainly to prevent wrongful convictions. Since the important clause that human rights are respected and protected by the country was written in the Constitution in 2004, modern notions such as human rights protection and procedural justice have been widely accepted in China. The book compares various theories of the exclusionary rule in many countries and proposes that the rationale of human rights protection and procedural justice should be embraced by the exclusionary rule. At the same time, the book elaborately demonstrates the thoughts and designs of the vital judicial reform strategy--strict enforcement of the exclusionary

rule, including clarifying the content of illegal evidence and improving the procedure of excluding illegal evidence. In addition, the book discusses the influence of the exclusionary rule on the pretrial procedure and trial procedure respectively and puts forward pertinent suggestions for the trial-centered procedural reform in the future. In the appendix, the book conducts case analysis of 20 selected cases concerning the application of the exclusionary rule. This is the first book to give a comprehensive and systematic analysis of the exclusionary rule of illegally obtained evidence in China. The author of the book, senior judge of the Supreme People's Court in China, with his special experience of direct participation in the design of the exclusionary rule, will provide the readers with thought-provoking explanation of the distinctive feature of judicial reform strategy and criminal justice policy in China. "In *Detecting Chinese Modernities: Rupture and Continuity in Modern Chinese Detective Fiction (1896-1949)*, Yan Wei historicizes the two stages in the development of Chinese detective fiction and discusses the rupture and continuity in the cultural transactions, mediation, and appropriation that occurred when the genre of detective fiction traveled to China during the first half of the twentieth century. Wei identifies two divergent, or even opposite strategies for appropriating Western detective fiction during the late Qing and the Republican periods. She further argues that these two periods in the domestication of detective fiction were also connected by shared emotions. Both periods expressed ambivalent and sometimes contradictory views regarding Chinese tradition and Western modernity"-- While much international attention has been focused on China's developing economy, dramatic changes are also taking place in its legal system. This book is a groundbreaking, comprehensive introduction to China's legal system, covering the major areas of both civil and criminal law. The authors present fascinating cases and balanced accounts of controversial issues, from copyright law to punishment. By letting Chinese lawyers and judges speak for themselves, the authors also allow readers a surprisingly candid insider's view of real life legal practice. How has China maintained high-speed economic growth during the last 30-plus years and successfully transformed itself from a poor, backward, and developing country into the world's second-largest economy? Is the economic growth sustainable given the lack of political and social reform? What challenges does China face today, and how will she deal with them to continue moving toward becoming a truly prosperous and modern society? Now standing at a crossroads, what is China's future direction? This text examines this topic. 'Comparative Perspectives on Criminal Justice in China is highly recommended. The editors have assembled the leading Western and Chinese scholars in the field to examine the administration of criminal justice in China, showing both how far the system has come and the challenges that lie ahead. This is an important and timely book. It is essential reading for anyone who wants to understand or has to deal with the Chinese criminal justice system.' Klaus Mühlhahn, Freie Universität

Berlin, Germany 'This highly informative and engaging volume on the Chinese criminal justice system today provides a window into the vagaries of law and its operation in the People's Republic. McConville and Pils bring together an impressive array of scholars whose studies span the criminal process. From initial police investigation, through to prosecution and sentencing of defendants, we see how dominant values in the Chinese state and its structures of power make the practice of criminal justice today still intensely political.' Susan Trevaskes, Griffith University, Australia

Comparative Perspectives on Criminal Justice in China is an anthology of chapters on the contemporary criminal justice system in mainland China, bringing together the work of recognised scholars from China and around the world. The book addresses issues at various stages of the criminal justice process (investigation and prosecution of crime and criminal trial) as well as problems pertaining to criminal defence and to parallel systems of punishment. All of the contributions discuss the criminal justice system in the context of China's legal reforms. Several of the contributions urge the conclusion that the criminal process and related processes remain marred by overwhelming powers of the police and Party-State, and a chapter discussing China's 2012 revision of its Criminal Procedure Law argues that the revision is unlikely to bring significant improvement. This diverse comparative study will appeal to academics in Chinese law, society and politics, members of the human rights NGO and diplomatic communities as well as legal professionals interested in China. This 2-volume work includes approximately 1,200 entries in A-Z order, critically reviewing the literature on specific topics from abortion to world systems theory. In addition, nine major entries cover each of the major disciplines (political economy; management and business; human geography; politics; sociology; law; psychology; organizational behavior) and the history and development of the social sciences in a broader sense. In short, the 24 selected and representative articles written in English by the author over the past 30-odd years, mainly published in international leading journals and now collected and compiled in this monograph, could be deemed the products of international academic debates. They record, reflect and embody the author's personal views on a number of contemporary basic issues in international economic law & the international economic order. These personal views with Chinese characteristics are deeply rooted in China's specific national situation and the common position of the world-wide weak groups, and are significantly and substantially different and independent from some existing voices from strong western powers, which is why the book bears the title "The Voice from China". On the basis of their specific themes and content, the 24 representative articles are divided into six parts: 1) Jurisprudence of Contemporary International Economic Law; 2) Great Debates on Contemporary Economic Sovereignty; 3) China's Strategic Position on Contemporary International Economic Order Issues; 4) Divergences on Contemporary Bilateral Investment Treaty; 5) Contemporary

China's Legislation on Sino-Foreign Economic Issues; and 6) Contemporary Chinese Practices on International Economic Disputes (Case Analysis). Guanxi Winn, Jane Kaufman "Relational Practices and the Marginalization of Law: Informal Financial Practices of Small Businesses in Taiwan" "Law and Society Review 28"(1994) Contract Chang, Phyllis L. "Deciding Disputes: Factors that Guide Chinese Courts in the Adjudication of Rural Responsibility contract Disputes" "Law and Contemporary Problems 52" (1989) * Cheng, Lucie and Arthur Rosett "Contract with a Chinese Face" "Journal of Chinese Law 5" (1991) * Lee, Tahirih V. "Risky Business: Courts, Culture, and the Marketplace" "University of Miami" "Law Review 47" (1993) * Scogin, Hugh "Between Heaven and Earth: Han Contracts" "University of Southern California Law Review 63" (1990) Dispute Resolution Clarke, Don. "Dispute Resolution in China" "Journal of Chinese Law 5" (1991) * Finder, Susan "The Supreme People's Court of the PRC" "Journal of Chinese Law 7" (1993) * Jianxin, Ren. "Mediation, Conciliation, Arbitration and Litigation in the PRC" "International Business Lawyer" (October, 1987) * Josephs, Hilary "Defamation, Invasion of Privacy, and the Press in the People's Republic of China" "Pacific Basin Law Journal 11" (1993) * Woo, Margaret Y.D. "Abjudication Supervision and Judicial Independence in the PRC" "American Journal of Comparative Law 39" (1991) Family and home are one word--jia--in the Chinese language. Family can be separated and home may be relocated, but jia remains intact. It signifies a system of mutual obligation, lasting responsibility, and cultural values. This strong yet flexible sense of kinship has enabled many Chinese immigrant families to endure long physical separation and accommodate continuities and discontinuities in the process of social mobility. Based on an analysis of over three thousand family letters and other primary sources, including recently released immigration files from the National Archives and Records Administration, Haiming Liu presents a remarkable transnational history of a Chinese family from the late nineteenth century to the 1970s. For three generations, the family lived between the two worlds. While the immigrant generation worked hard in an herbalist business and asparagus farming, the younger generation crossed back and forth between China and America, pursuing proper education, good careers, and a meaningful life during a difficult period of time for Chinese Americans. When social instability in China and hostile racial environment in America prevented the family from being rooted in either side of the Pacific, transnational family life became a focal point of their social existence. This well-documented and illustrated family history makes it clear that, for many Chinese immigrant families, migration does not mean a break from the past but the beginning of a new life that incorporates and transcends dual national boundaries. It convincingly shows how transnationalism has become a way of life for Chinese American families. This book focuses on China's evolution in the field of human rights protection, highlighting its achievements in various systems of human rights

protection, as well as its role in international human rights governance and the healthy development of human rights. From the perspective of China's human rights protection, starting with various types of citizens, e.g. women, children and the disabled, the book analyzes and discusses the changes and major events in the country's human rights development path one by one, while also explaining the Chinese stance on human rights development. China is becoming more active in the international human rights cooperation field, playing its unique and constructive role and serving as the participant, builder and contributor of the international human rights governance. This book outlines and analyzes the economic development of China between 1949 and 2007. Rather than being narrowly economic, the book addresses many of the broader aspects of development, including literacy, morality, demographics and the environment. The distinctive features of this book are its sweep and that it does not shy away from controversial issues. For example, there is no question that aspects of Maoism were disastrous but Bramall argues that there was another side to the whole programme. More recently, the current system of government has presided over three decades of very rapid economic growth. However, the author shows that this growth has come at a price. Bramall makes it clear that unless radical change takes place, Chinese growth will not be sustainable. This large, comprehensive text is relevant to all those studying the economic history of China as well as its contemporary economy. It is also useful more generally for students and researchers in the fields of international and development economics. The papers in *Governance, Decentralization and Reform in China, India and Russia*, which were presented at a ZEF conference in May 1999, deal with three critical aspects of governance in China, India, and Russia: political reforms at the local level; fiscal reforms in intergovernmental relations; and legal reforms. The volume collects contributions from 24 outstanding economists, political scientists and legal specialists including Vito Tanzi, Daniel Treisman, Pranab Bardham, Jean Drèze, Katharina Pistor and Kathryn Hendley. Distorted economic and political incentive structures, capture of the state by powerful élites and inoperative legal systems are factors that have greatly complicated the political economy of reform in these three large countries with heterogeneous populations. Addressing these political and institutional issues is essential to designing good policies. One particular goal of this volume is to bring together new analytical insights and empirical evidence on governance, a new and growing field of research. The volume is divided into three parts: fiscal federalism; decentralization and provision of local public goods; and legal reforms. Part I discusses the role of incentives in fiscal federalism. The papers analyze the effects of different revenue-sharing mechanisms between different levels of government, in particular the effects on regional growth and inequality and the incentives that local politicians may have to provide public goods depending on fiscal arrangements with the central government. In adapting their governance structures, all three

countries have been striving for increased decentralization. But the theoretical literature suggests that, in a decentralized setting, second-best solutions must prevail: it is not possible to ensure incentive compatibility simultaneously with optimal allocation of resources and a balanced budget in providing public goods. Part II discusses taxation and public expenditure management both as a political and as a budgetary process. Two questions which the papers address are: Does participation of stakeholders and accountability of public authorities improve economic and social outcomes? Does better governance in the provision of basic goods such as health care and education improve equity? While decentralization is often seen as a way to improve the quality of public services, rule-based governance is viewed as a safeguard against the arbitrariness of public officials and weaknesses in law enforcement. The five papers in Part III focus on the rule of law; the role of the judicial system in establishing a rule-based economy; and the effectiveness of legal institutions during the transition from socialism to a market economy. They present overviews of current legal reform issues in the three countries and discuss various conceptual approaches to addressing legal reform issues. Political, social, and economic transformation is a complex historical phenomenon. It can adequately be analysed only by a multidisciplinary approach. The Handbook brings together an international team of scholars who are specialists in their respective research fields. It introduces the most important areas, theories, and methods in transformation research, with particular attention placed on the historical and comparative dimension. Although focussing on post-communist and other democratic transformations in our epoch, the Handbook therefore presents and discusses not only their problems, paths, and developments, but also deals with the antecedent 'waves', beginning with the Meiji Restoration in Japan in 1868 and its aftermath. The book is structured into six parts. Starting with basic concepts as systems, actors, and institutions (Section I), it gives an overview over major theoretical approaches and research methods (Sections II and III). The connection of theory and method with their application is essential, allowing special insights into the past and opens analytical avenues for transformation research in the future. Section (IV) provides a historically oriented description or interpretation of particular 'waves' or types of societal transformation. With a clear focus on present transformations, the contributions to Section V provide a description and discussion of the problems, structures, actors, and courses of the transformations within different spheres of (civil) society, politics, law, and economics. Finally, brief lexicographic entries in Section VI delineate research perspectives and facts about relevant issues of societal transformation. Each of the 79 contributions contains a concise list of the most important research literature. Derived from the renowned multi-volume International Encyclopaedia of Laws, this book provides a practical analysis of criminal law in China. An introduction presents the necessary background information about the framework and sources of the criminal

justice system, and then proceeds to a detailed examination of the grounds for criminal liability, the justification of criminal offences, the defences that diminish or excuse criminal liability, the classification of criminal offences, and the sanctions system. Coverage of criminal procedure focuses on the organization of investigations, pre-trial proceedings, trial stage, and legal remedies. A final part describes the execution of sentences and orders, the prison system, and the extinction of custodial sanctions or sentences. Its succinct yet scholarly nature, as well as the practical quality of the information it provides, make this book a valuable resource for criminal lawyers, prosecutors, law enforcement officers, and criminal court judges handling cases connected with China. Academics and researchers, as well as the various international organizations in the field, will welcome this very useful guide, and will appreciate its value in the study of comparative criminal law. The terrain of the world trading system is shifting as countries in Asia, Europe, and North America negotiate new trade agreements. However, none of these talks include both China and the United States, the two biggest economies in the world. In this pathbreaking study, C. Fred Bergsten, Gary Clyde Hufbauer, and Sean Miner argue that China and the United States would benefit substantially from a bilateral free trade and investment accord. In the process, they contend, each country would also achieve progress in addressing its internal economic challenges, such as the low saving rate in the United States. Achieving greater trade and investment integration could be accomplished with one comprehensive effort or through step-by-step negotiations over key issues. The authors call on the United States to seek liberalization of China's services sector as vital to securing an agreement, and they explain that such contentious matters as cyber espionage and currency manipulation be handled through parallel negotiations rather than in the agreement itself. This is an important study of the benefits and difficulties of a complex matter that could yield dividends to the two economies and help stabilize the security and well-being of the rest of the world. A unique comparative analysis of Chinese contract law accessible to lawyers from civil, common, and mixed law jurisdictions. By all accounts, China is the world leader in the number of legal executions. Its long historical use of capital punishment and its major political and economic changes over time are social facts that make China an ideal context for a case study of the death penalty in law and practice. This book examines the death penalty within the changing socio-political context of China. The authors' treatment of China's death penalty is legal, historical, and comparative. In particular, they examine; the substantive and procedures laws surrounding capital punishment in different historical periods the purposes and functions of capital punishment in China in various dynasties changes in the method of imposition and relative prevalence of capital punishment over time the socio-demographic profile of the executed and their crimes over the last two decades and comparative practices in other countries. Their analyses of the death penalty in contemporary China focus on both its theory -

how it should be done in law - and actual practice - based on available secondary reports/sources. This manual contains guidance on food safety standards for the catering industry, developed by the Scottish HACCP Working Group of the Scottish Food Enforcement Liaison Committee on behalf of the Food Standards Agency Scotland. The guidance builds on existing good practice and takes account of the requirements of European food safety legislation which requires that all food businesses apply food safety management procedures based on 'Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point' (HACCP) principles.

"A history of Chinese law and justice from the imperial era to the post-Mao era, the book addresses the evolution and function of law codes and judicial practices in China's long history, and examines the transition from traditional laws and practices to their modern counterparts in the twentieth century and beyond. From the ancient times to the twenty-first century, there has been an enduring expectation or hope among the Chinese people that justice should and will be done in society, which is expressed in a popular Chinese saying, "Heaven has eyes." To the Chinese mind in the imperial era, justice was, and was to be achieved as, an alignment of Heavenly reason, state law, and human relations. Such a conception did not change until the turn of the twentieth century when Western-derived notions--natural rights, legal equality, the rule of law, judicial independence, and due process--came to replace the Confucian moral code of right and wrong, which was a fundamental shift in philosophical and moral principles that informed law and justice. The legal-judicial reform agendas since the beginning of the twentieth century (still ongoing today) stemmed from this change in the Chinese moral and legal thinking, but to materialize the said principles in everyday practices is a very different order of things that is much more difficult to accomplish, hence all the legal dramas including tragedies in the past one century or so. The book will lay out how and why that is the case"--

The right to privacy, or the right to private life, is at the heart of individual freedom and the right to be free from arbitrary government interference. The United Kingdom, although part of the European Union, has privacy issues unlike EU member states of Germany and France, for example, and yet the UK Press has much more freedom compared to the ordinary citizen. This book (published in 2007) follows on from the author's 2004 book titled Civil Liberties in England and Wales. Privacy is a contemporary topic of law and some might even say, the hottest civil liberties topic. The UK government has before Parliament The Serious Crimes Bill 2007, one part of which will attempt to establish a super police database of all UK citizens' information and another part of which will attempt to make the interrogation of business files on personnel a legal compulsion. The UK government also has The Interception Of Communication (As Evidence) Bill 2007 before parliament. It is therefore fitting that the subject of privacy is aired. The second half of the 20th century featured a strategic competition between the United States and the Soviet Union. That competition avoided World War III in part

because during the 1950s, scholars like Henry Kissinger, Thomas Schelling, Herman Kahn, and Albert Wohlstetter analyzed the fundamental nature of nuclear deterrence. Decades of arms control negotiations reinforced these early notions of stability and created a mutual understanding that allowed U.S.-Soviet competition to proceed without armed conflict. The first half of the 21st century will be dominated by the relationship between the United States and China. That relationship is likely to contain elements of both cooperation and competition. Territorial disputes such as those over Taiwan and the South China Sea will be an important feature of this competition, but both are traditional disputes, and traditional solutions suggest themselves. A more difficult set of issues relates to U.S.-Chinese competition and cooperation in three domains in which real strategic harm can be inflicted in the current era: nuclear, space, and cyber. Just as a clearer understanding of the fundamental principles of nuclear deterrence maintained adequate stability during the Cold War, a clearer understanding of the characteristics of these three domains can provide the underpinnings of strategic stability between the United States and China in the decades ahead. That is what this book is about. Le site d'éditeur LexisNexis indique : "The first edition of this book, which appeared in 1992, was one of the first books in the English language on the Chinese legal system written from a comparative jurisprudential perspective. This fourth edition now provides an up-to-date account of this system's history, constitutional structure, sources of law, major legal institutions (such as the courts, the procuratorates, the legal profession and the Ministry of Justice), as well as the basic concepts and principles of procedural and substantive law. " This book is an in-depth study on the criminal procedure in China. Using the social science research method, the author studies some systems and reforms, such as the criminal reconciliation, the sentencing procedure, the criminal incidental civil action, the trial hearing, the exclusionary rule and the defense system. The author puts forward some new theories and opinions. He points out that there are two modes of criminal procedure in China: the adversarial mode and the cooperative mode. He has advanced a new theory based on the practice of the procedure where the defendant pleads guilty or the parties reach a reconciliation. Also, the author has summarized three forms of criminal trial and three modes of criminal incidental civil action. He analyzes "conviction trial", "sentencing trial" and "procedural trial" and points out their defects. He holds that the coexistence of the three models of incidental civil action reflects some problems in the criminal procedure. The criminal procedure has the problem of malfunction which refers to the fact that the procedure prescribed by the law is not effectively implemented. The author points out five sources of the process's malfunction through factual and empirical analysis. He describes them as the "5 rules of malfunction of the criminal procedure". As for the criminal defense system, the author thinks that it not only has made great progress, but also has a great deal of problems. Also, the author puts forward a theory

of coordinating defense which aims at rebuilding the relationship between the defense lawyer and the accused. China has established the exclusionary rule with its own characteristics. The author points out that the reformers should not only enact the rule, but also pay attention to its implementation. A series of judicial reforms will arrive, for which the exclusionary rule is the activator and the start. This book documents the relationship and wisdom of Asian cartographers in the Islamic and Chinese worlds before the Europeans arrived. The essays collected in this volume are the result of cooperation between the Justice Partnership Programme in Hanoi and the Supreme Peoples Procuracy of Vietnam. The programme is co-funded by the European Union, Denmark and Sweden. Knowledge of the criminal procedures of other countries has been of particular importance to the drafters of the Criminal Procedure Code of Vietnam as they approximate the law to international standards. The essays contain detailed and systematic analyses of the criminal procedures in Italy, China, Russia and the United States of America. The common structure of the analyses and the meta-analyses of the editor of the book make a comparative study out of it. The study on the criminal procedure in China is one of the few on this subject ever published in English. This text illustrates an approach to prosodic typology through descriptions of the intonation and the prosodic structure of 13 typologically different languages based on the same theoretical framework and the transcription system of prosody known as Tones and Break Indices (ToBI). Provides a radically new interpretation of the political makeup of the Qing Empire, grounded on extensive examination of the Mongolian and Manchu sources. This discerning book examines the challenges, opportunities and solutions for courts adjudicating on environmental cases. It offers a critical analysis of the practice and judgments of courts from various representative and influential jurisdictions. Looking deeply into the matter of strategic vulnerability, the authors address questions that this vulnerability poses: Do conditions exist for Sino-U.S. mutual deterrence in these realms? Might the two states agree on reciprocal restraint? What practical measures might build confidence in restraint? How would strategic restraint affect Sino-U.S. relations as well as security in and beyond East Asia? This book provides readers with a comprehensive view of the often obscure world of policing, with in-depth coverage of today's major topics. It explores the methods and issues, personality and problems, and attitudes and beliefs of those persons who enforce federal, state, and local laws. Chapter topics include the rights of police officers, women and minorities in policing, private policing, unionization, contract and consolidated policing, civilianization, accreditation, higher education, and stress. A "real-world" focus gives insight to one of the most difficult and challenging occupations in America. Career overviews highlight information on the various fields of police work for those considering making it their future. Given their prominence and authority in our society, "consumers" of police services will also find this a provocative read.

