

## Criminal No 17 No Justice

**Committee Serial No. 16. Considers legislation to strengthen criminal penalties for interstate trafficking in gambling devices and gambling information and for interstate travel to obstruct justice, to extend the Fugitive Felon Act, to authorize Federal use of wiretapping and the granting of immunity from criminal prosecution, and to establish a Justice Dept Office of Syndicated Crime.**

**Take a close look at the intriguing concepts, policies and processes at work in today’s criminal justice system with Siegel/Worrall’s best-selling INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 17E. Known for trusted, solidly researched content, this reader-friendly presentation examines the impact of recent events, such as the coronavirus pandemic, racial unrest and publicized shootings, on crime and the criminal justice system. This edition is packed with provocative, high-profile examples and the latest developments and trends -- from new crime-countering technology to efforts in criminal justice reform. Inviting narratives, vivid illustrations, fascinating cases and special topic features delve into the intricate workings of policing, courts and correctional systems. You examine issues such as stereotyping, recent scandals and the implications of court decisions. MindTap digital resources feature short audiocast episodes, career decision-making scenarios and riveting examples. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.**

**Rodricus Crawford was convicted and sentenced to die for the murder by suffocation of his beautiful baby boy. After years on death row, evidence confirmed what Crawford had claimed all along: he was innocent, and his son had died from an undiagnosed illness. Crawford is not alone. A full one-third of all known exonerations stem from no-crime wrongful convictions. The first book to explore this common but previously undocumented type of wrongful conviction, Smoke but No Fire tells the heartbreaking stories of innocent people convicted of crimes that simply never happened. A suicide is mislabeled a homicide. An accidental fire is mislabeled an arson. Corrupt police plant drugs on an innocent suspect. A false allegation of assault is invented to resolve a custody dispute. With this book, former New York City public defender Jessica S. Henry shines essential light on a deeply flawed criminal justice system that allows—even encourages—these convictions to regularly occur. Smoke but No Fire promises to be eye-opening reading for legal professionals, students, activists, and the general public alike as it grapples with the chilling reality that far too many innocent people spend real years behind bars for fictional crimes.**

**Criminal Procedure for the Criminal Justice Professional**

**A Report**

**criminal justice, victim support centers, and the emotional well-being of crime victims**

**State criminal justice telecommunications (STACOM)**

**Analysis and Documents**

**The United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Program**

**Crime, Criminal Law and Criminal Justice in Europe**

**This book provides and accessible text and critical analysis of the concepts and delivery of community justice, a focal point in contemporary criminal justice. The probation service in particular has undergone radical changes in relation to professional training, roles and delivery of services, but now operates within a mosaic of a number of inter-agency initiatives. This book aims to provide a critical appreciation of community justice, its origin and direction, and to engage with debates on the ways in which the trend towards community justice is changing the criminal justice system. At the same time it examines the inter-agency character of intervention and the developing idea of end-to-end offender management, and familiarises the reader with a number of more specialist area, such as hate crime, mental illness, substance abuse, and victims.**

**Even though youth crime rates have fallen since the mid-1990s, public fear and political rhetoric over the issue have heightened. The Columbine shootings and other sensational incidents add to the furor. Often overlooked are the underlying problems of child poverty, social disadvantage, and the pitfalls inherent to adolescent decisionmaking that contribute to youth crime. From a policy standpoint, adolescent offenders are caught in the crossfire between nurturance of youth and punishment of criminals, between rehabilitation and "get tough" pronouncements. In the midst of this emotional debate, the National Research Council's Panel on Juvenile Crime steps forward with an authoritative review of the best available data and analysis. Juvenile Crime, Juvenile Justice presents recommendations for addressing the many aspects of America's youth crime problem. This timely release discusses patterns and trends in crimes by children and adolescents--trends revealed by arrest data, victim reports, and other sources; youth crime within general crime; and race and sex disparities. The book explores desistance--the probability that delinquency or criminal activities decrease with age--and evaluates different approaches to predicting future crime rates. Why do young people turn to delinquency? Juvenile Crime, Juvenile Justice presents what we know and what we urgently need to find out about contributing factors, ranging from prenatal care, differences in temperament, and family influences to the role of peer relationships, the impact of the school policies toward delinquency, and the broader influences of the neighborhood and community. Equally important, this book examines a range of solutions: Prevention and intervention efforts directed to individuals, peer groups, and families, as well as day care-, school- and community-based initiatives. Intervention within the juvenile justice system. Role of the police. Processing and detention of youth offenders. Transferring youths to the adult judicial system. Residential placement of juveniles. The book includes background on the American juvenile court system, useful comparisons with the juvenile justice systems of other nations, and other important information for assessing this problem.**

**“A moving and beautifully crafted memoir.”—SCOTT TUROW “A daring act of justified defiance.”—SHAKA SENGHOR “Nothing less than heroic.”—JOHN GRISHAM He was seventeen when an all-white jury sentenced him to prison for a crime he didn’t commit. Now a pioneering lawyer, he recalls the journey that led to his exoneration—and inspired him to devote his life to fighting the many injustices in our legal system. Seventeen years old and facing nearly thirty years behind bars, Jarrett Adams sought to figure out the why behind his fate. Sustained by his mother and aunts who brought him back from the edge of despair through letters of prayer and encouragement, Adams became obsessed with our legal system in all its damaged glory. After studying how his constitutional rights to effective counsel had been violated, he solicited the help of the Wisconsin Innocence Project, an organization that exonerates the wrongfully convicted, and won his release after nearly ten years in prison. But the journey was far from over. Adams took the lessons he learned through his incarceration and worked his way through law school with the goal of helping those who, like himself, had faced our legal system at its worst. After earning his law degree, he worked with the New York Innocence Project, becoming the first exoneree ever hired by the nonprofit as a lawyer. In his first case with the Innocence Project, he argued before the same court that had convicted him a decade earlier—and won. In this illuminating story of hope and full-circle redemption, Adams draws on his life and the cases of his clients to show the racist tactics used to convict young men of color, the unique challenges facing exonerees once released, and how the lack of equal representation in our courts is a failure not only of empathy but of our collective ability to uncover the truth. Redeeming Justice is an unforgettable firsthand account of the limits—and possibilities—of our country’s system of law.**

**Proposed Final Draft No. 1. Youth Correction Authority Act. For Discussion at the 18th Annual Meeting May 16, 17, 18, 1940**

**Redeeming Justice**

**SD-NCS-N.**

**Stories from a South African Childhood**

**No Justice in the Shadows**

**Formulation of Standards and Efforts at Their Implementation**

**Gideon’s Promise**

Comprehensive and balanced, THE COLOR OF JUSTICE: RACE, ETHNICITY, AND CRIME IN AMERICA is the definitive introduction to current research and theories of racial and ethnic discrimination within America’s criminal justice system. The sixth edition covers the best and the most recent research on patterns of criminal behavior and victimization, immigration and crime, drug use, police practices, court processing and sentencing, unconscious bias, the death penalty, and correctional programs, giving students the facts and theoretical foundation they need to make their own informed decisions about discrimination within the system. Uniquely unbiased, THE COLOR OF JUSTICE makes every effort to incorporate discussion of all major race groups found in the United States. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

The ability to prove one’s innocence SHOULD NOT DEPEND on how much money the defendant has. TRUTH should not be something that is bought. And yet, money is far too often what makes the difference between a successful legal defense, and prison time. If you have been arrested, the bad news is that the court will appoint a lawyer for you. This is not good news because the court pretends that as long as you have a lawyer, justice will be served. But a court-appointed attorney typically does more harm than good. This book explains why, and what to do about it. TRUTHS THAT THE SYSTEM WOULD PREFER YOU DIDN’T KNOW Would you believe that, given the choice between keeping you out of prison for ten years or saving himself a few hundred dollars, a court-appointed attorney will choose the money virtually every time? Yes, ten years. Or that at least ten thousand Ohio inmates would not be in prison today if Ohio courts correctly applied the law? Yes, ten thousand. OUR JUSTICE SYSTEM IS BROKEN, AND THERE’S NO MONEY TO FIX IT This book shows one man’s walk through a dysfunctional justice system, and the author gives it to you straight, like no attorney could without putting his license in jeopardy, and like no one else could who hasn’t lived it. If you have been arrested and don’t know what to do, this book will help you find the answers you seek; get cooperation from your court-appointed attorney; keep the system from violating your rights; get excessive charges removed from the indictment; file motions in the courts; and process your appeals. It’s the must-have book for the twenty-first century.

The post-Mao commitment to modernization, coupled with a general revulsion against the lawlessness of the Cultural Revolution, has led to a significant law reform movement in the People’s Republic of China. China’s current leadership seeks to restore order and morale, to attract domestic support and external assistance for its modernization program, and to provide a secure, orderly environment for economic development. It has taken a number of steps to strengthen its laws and judicial system, among which are the PRC’s first substantive and procedural criminal codes. This is the first book-length study of the most important area of Chinese law—the development, organization, and functioning of the criminal justice system in China today. It examines both the formal aspects of the criminal justice system—such as the court, the procuracy, lawyers, and criminal procedure—and the extrajudicial organs and sanctions that play important roles in the Chinese system. Based on published Chinese materials and personal interviews, the book is essential reading for persons interested in human rights and laws in China, as well as for those concerned with China’s political system and economic development.

The inclusion of selected documents and an extensive bibliography further enhance the value of the book.

Criminal Justice in Post-Mao China

Criminality and Criminal Justice in Contemporary Poland

The Australian jurist reports

The Challenge of Crime

Criminal Defense Law Made Simple

Criminal Justice - Youth

The Public in Law

Enabling power: Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999, ss. 64 (4), 68 (3). Bringing into operation various provisions of the 1999 Act on 24.02.20, in accord. with art. 2. Issued: 20.02.2020. Sifted: -. Made: 12.02.2020. Laid: -. Coming into force: 24.02.2020. Effect: None. Territorial extent & classification: E/W. General

Includes: Queensland justice of the peace and local authorities’ Journal. Reports, v. 1-

**#1 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • More than one million copies sold! A “brilliant” (Lupita Nyong’o, Time), “poignant” (Entertainment Weekly), “soul-nourishing” (USA Today) memoir about coming of age during the twilight of apartheid “Noah’s childhood stories are told with all the hilarity and intellect that characterizes his comedy, while illuminating a dark and brutal period in South Africa’s history that must never be forgotten.”—Esquire Winner of the Thurber Prize for American Humor and an NAACP Image Award • Named one of the best books of the year by The New York Time, USA Today, San Francisco Chronicle, NPR, Esquire, Newsday, and Booklist Trevor Noah’s unlikely path from apartheid South Africa to the desk of The Daily Show began with a criminal act: his birth. Trevor was born to a white Swiss father and a black Xhosa mother at a time when such a union was punishable by five years in prison. Living proof of his parents’ indiscretion, Trevor was kept mostly indoors for the earliest years of his life, bound by the extreme and often absurd measures his mother took to hide him from a government that could, at any moment, steal him away. Finally liberated by the end of South Africa’s tyrannical white rule, Trevor and his mother set forth on a grand adventure, living openly and freely and embracing the opportunities won by a centuries-long struggle. Born a Crime is the story of a mischievous young boy who grows into a restless young man as he struggles to find himself in a world where he was never supposed to exist. It is also the story of that young man’s relationship with his fearless, rebellious, and fervently religious mother—his teammate, a woman determined to save her son from the cycle of poverty, violence, and abuse that would ultimately threaten her own life. The stories collected here are by turns hilarious, dramatic, and deeply affecting. Whether subsisting on crackpillars for dinner during hard times, being thrown from a moving car during an attempted kidnapping, or just trying to survive the life-and-death pitfalls of dating in high school, Trevor illuminates his curious world with an incisive wit and unflinching honesty. His stories weave together to form a moving and searingly funny portrait of a boy making his way through a damaged world in a dangerous time, armed only with a keen sense of humor and a mother’s unconventional, unconditional love.**

United States Attorneys’ Manual

The Oxford Handbook of Crime and Criminal Justice

Community Justice

Book Summary

Model Rules of Professional Conduct

Report to the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division Pursuant to Public Act

Queensland Justice of the Peace and Local Authorities’ Journal

Progressive criminal justice systems are increasingly paying attention to the need to protect victims psychologically, physically, financially and legally. The so-called “victim-oriented approach” is becoming a popular tendency. This approach assumes that the victim, his/her protection and interests should be more prioritized in the criminal process. Such an approach requires balancing of this process taking into account victims’ interests, especially where the focus has been on the offender. In the post-Soviet countries, the retributive system still prevails: the key is the retribution to the offender and bringing him to justice. However, under such a system, victims of crime and their violated rights remain in the shadow. Ukrainian law contains a wide range of victims’ rights allowing them to actively participate in the investigation of crime and subsequent trial. However, in practice many of them remain a declaration. Moreover, the national criminal justice system sometimes not only does not restore violated rights, but also causes to victims repeated psychological trauma – secondary victimization. The very concept of protecting the victim from secondary victimization is unknown to the Ukrainian law and practice. Of all the offences, violent crimes have the most devastating consequences. The right to life and physical integrity is fundamental, and its violation has particularly serious consequences for victims, their relatives and society as a whole. Moreover, the process of investigating these crimes carries the high risk of secondary victim-isation1. It can cause moral suffering of victims who are forced to experience the negative psychological consequences of the crime over and over again2. The legal concept of violence has been constantly changing. At present, it covers not only physical but also psychological, economic, sexual and other violence. However, the Criminal Code of Ukraine does not contain a separate list of violent crimes. Therefore, for the purposes of this study, we analysed the state of protection of victims from the most typical violent crimes: premeditated murder (Article 115 of the Criminal Code); bodily injuries of all degrees (Articles 121, 122, 125 of the Criminal Code); domestic violence (Article 126-1 of the Criminal Code); rape (Article 152 of the Criminal Code); sexual violence (Article 153 of the Criminal Code); robbery (Article 187 of the Criminal Code). The number of victims of crime remains consistently high: 374 thousand in 2017, 345 thousand in 2018, 302 thousand in 2019. Of them have died as a consequence of crime 6.5 thousand (2017), 6.2 thousand (2018), 5.8 thousand (2019)3. The Ministry of Justice of Ukraine estimates that in 2018, the most serious intentional violent crimes in Ukraine caused death or bodily injuries to 24.4 thousand victims. In this context, the authors of the present study set themselves the goal to analyse in detail the existing legal framework on the rights of victims as well as the practice of its application. Further, our analysis will be carried out from the point of view of modern standards of victims’ rights, which are little known in Ukraine. First of all, we drew attention to the state of implementation of the European Union Directive establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime. This document is not binding for Ukraine, but it needs to be implemented in our country in terms of the European Union integration process. The Directive has become a powerful tool for protecting the rights of victims in the EU countries and it requires regular reporting by the EU member states on the status of its implementation. However, the standards provided by the Directive, in particular as regards protection against secondary victimization, are not yet reflected in the national legislation, despite the EU’s efforts to implement them in Ukraine. Moreover, these standards for the protection of victims’ rights have not been implemented, despite the fact that they are also contained in the Council of Europe on assistance to crime victims, and Ukraine is a member of this organisation7. The standards of protection of victims are comprehensive as they relate not only to the procedural aspects of the investigation and trial, but also to providing support to victims, such as psychological support. Therefore, our study focuses not only on the legal aspects of victims’ protection, but also on the mechanisms of support and protection of victims by the state. Another aspect that we will pay attention to is the compensation of victims for the damage caused by crimes. Ukraine has not yet established a mechanism to compensate victims of violent crimes, despite the signing and efforts to ratify the relevant Council of Europe convention. Thus, we will analyse the existing compensation practices in the context of lack of such a mechanism. The above-mentioned Council of Europe recommendation encourages States to promote and protect research on the protection of victims. Among other things, such studies should focus on: - criminal victimisation and its impact on victims; - the effectiveness of legislative and other measures for the support and protection of victims of crime - both in criminal justice and in the community; - the effectiveness of intervention by criminal justice agencies and victim services (paragraph 17 of the Recommendation). We hope that our study adheres to these guidelines, and will be a fertile ground for further

development of research in the sphere of protection of victims’ rights in Ukraine.

This report of the President’s Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice – established by President Lyndon Johnson on July 23, 1965 -- addresses the causes of crime and delinquency and recommends how to prevent crime and delinquency and improve law enforcement and the administration of criminal justice. In developing its findings and recommendations, the Commission held three national conferences, conducted five national surveys, held hundreds of meetings, and interviewed tens of thousands of individuals. Separate chapters of this report discuss crime in America, juvenile delinquency, the police, the courts, corrections, organized crime, narcotics and drug abuse, drunkenness offenses, gun control, science and technology, and research as an instrument for reform. Significant data were generated by the Commission’s National Survey of Criminal Victims, the first of its kind conducted on such a scope. The survey found that not only do Americans experience far more crime than they report to the police, but they talk about crime and the reports of crime engender such fear among citizens that the basic quality of life of many Americans has eroded. The core conclusion of the Commission, however, is that a significant reduction in crime can be achieved if the Commission’s recommendations (some 200) are implemented. The recommendations call for a cooperative attack on crime by the Federal Government, the States, the counties, the cities, civic organizations, religious institutions, business groups, and individual citizens. They propose basic changes in the operations of police, schools, prosecutors, employment agencies, defenders, social workers, prisons, housing authorities, and probation and parole officers.

Probably the best collection there is, Civilizing Criminal Justice is an inescapable resource for anyone interested in restorative justice: truly international and packed with experience while combining history, theory, developments and practical advice.This volume of specially commissioned contributions by widely respected commentators on crime and punishment from various countries is a [break-through] in bringing together some of the best arguments for long-overdue penal reform. An increasingly urgent need to change outmoded criminal processes, even in advanced democracies, demands an end to those penal excesses driven by political expediency and damaging notions of retribution, deterrence and punishment for its own sake. [Civilising] criminal justice will make it fairer, more consistent, understandable and considerate towards victims of crime, currently largely excluded from participation. Principles of reparative and restorative justice have become increasingly influential in the quest to provide justice which tackles harm, compensates victims, repairs relationships, resolves debilitating conflicts and calls offenders to account. And in any case, what real justification is there for subjecting more and more people to the expensive but hollow experience of prison, especially at a time of economic stringency. Civil Justice [] in its various forms [] can be swifter, cheaper and more effective, in court or through mediated processes focusing on the harmful consequences of offences rather than inflicting punishment that may satisfy a branding media but come home to haunt the community. This brave and generous book (600 pages) illustrates the many different ways in which criminal justice can be [civilised] and how lessons can be learned from practical experience across the world and shared expertise. It is a volume that every politician should read, every criminal justice professional should possess, and that every student of criminology and penology will find invaluable.

A Public Defender Movement to Transform Criminal Justice

Born a Crime

Criminal Justice Amendment 1969

Sociopolitical Perspectives

The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society

Proposed Final Draft No. 2. Youth Court Act. For Discussion at the 18th Annual Meeting May 16, 17, 18, 1940

What You Should Know about the Law and the System

**Rule of law has vanished in America’s criminal justice system. Prosecutors decide whom to punish; most accused never face a jury; policing is inconsistent; plea bargaining is rampant; and draconian sentencing fills prisons with mostly minority defendants. A leading criminal law scholar looks to history for the roots of these problems—and solutions.**

**Although criminal justice systems in developed Western countries are much alike in form, structure, and function, the American system is unique. While it is structurally similar to those of other Western countries, the punishments it imposes are often vastly harsher. No other Western country retains capital punishment or regularly employs life-without-parole, three-strikes, or lengthy mandatory minimum sentencing laws. As a result, the U.S. imprisonment rate of nearly 800 per 100,000 residents dwarfs rates elsewhere. The Oxford Handbook of Crime and Criminal Justice is an essential guide to the development and operation of the American criminal justice system. A leading scholar in the field and an experienced editor, Michael Tonry has brought together a team of first-rate scholars to provide an authoritative and comprehensive overview and introduction to this crucial institution. Expertly organized, the various sections of the Handbook explore the American criminal justice system from a variety of perspectives—including its purposes, functions, problems, and priorities—and present analyses of police and policing, juvenile justice, parole, and community and institutional corrections, making it a complete and unrivaled portrait of how America approaches crime and criminal justice, and giving persuasive answers as to why and how it has developed to what it is today. Accessibly written for a wide audience, the Handbook serves as a definitive reference for scholars and a broad survey for students in criminology and criminal justice.**

**A provocative account of the long, racist history of our immigration system, revealing how it has become the brutal machine that today upends the lives of millions of immigrants Each year in the United States, hundreds of thousands of people are arrested, imprisoned, and deported, trapped in what leading immigrant rights activist and lawyer Alina Das calls the “deportation machine.” The bulk of the arrests target people who have a criminal record—so-called “criminal aliens”—the majority of whose offenses are immigration-, drug-, or traffic-related. These individuals are uprooted from their homes, their families, and their communities, and banished. Through the stories of those caught in the system, Das traces the ugly history of immigration policy to explain how the US constructed the idea of the “criminal alien,” effectively dividing immigrants into the categories “good” and “bad,” “deserving” and “undeserving.” As Das argues, we need to confront the cruelty of the machine so that we can build an inclusive immigration policy premised on human dignity and break the cycle once and for all.**

**How America Criminalizes Immigrants**

**The Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 (Commencement No. 17) Order 2020**

**Hearings Before Subcommittee No. 5 of the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Eighty-seventh Congress, First Session, on H. R. 468 [and Other] Bills to Provide for New Federal Criminal Statutes ...**

**Legislation Relating to Organized Crime**

**Introduction to Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice**

**Rethinking Our Response**

**Rights of Victims of Violent Crimes in Ukraine: International Standards and National Practices**

Criminality has accompanied social life from the outset. It has appeared at every stage of the development of every community, regardless of organisation, form of government or period in history. This work presents the views of criminologists from Central Europe on the phenomenon of criminality as a component of social and political reality. Despite the far advanced homogenisation of culture and the coming together of the countries that make up the European Union, criminality is not easily captured by statistics or on convicts but also on definitions of the same crimes and their formulations in the criminal codes of the individual European countries. This book fills a gap in the English-language criminological literature on the causes and determinants of criminality in Central Europe. Poland, as the largest country in the region, whose political post-war path has been similar to the other countries in this part of Europe, is subject to an exhaustive and original look at criminality as part of the political and social reality. The authors of criminality and how to control it.

In December 1991 the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled “Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Program.” That resolution sought to consolidate and restructure a program in international cooperation in the criminal justice area that had existed from the early days of the United Nations. In particular, the resolution provided for the creation of a new intergovernmental body to oversee the program, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and arrangements devised by the General Assembly. Clark concisely recounts its history and its activities, describes the adoption of the various United Nations norms and standards that originated within the program, provides a detailed consideration of some of the major instruments adopted under the auspices of the program, and examines efforts to progress from the promulgation of standards and norms to their monitoring and implementation.

Fully updated to reflect the latest changes in the field, this new edition provides comprehensive, practical coverage of both law enforcement and the criminal justice system as a whole (including courts, corrections, and juvenile justice) in one convenient volume. Acclaimed for its uniquely accessible writing style, many real-world examples, and its realistic and relevant boots on the street perspective, this new edition is packed with up-to-date information on today’s hottest topics. These include the numerous ways to Force on 21st Century Policing, including the need to improve trust and legitimacy with the public and a shift to a guardian mindset; the law enforcement response to new terrorism threats such as ISIS and homegrown violent extremists, the consequences of Brady-Giglio violations, and more. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

The Collapse of American Criminal Justice

Civilising Criminal Justice

Ideology, Class, and Criminal Justice

An International Restorative Agenda for Penal Reform

Smoke but No Fire

Representations of the Political in Legal Discourse

Introduction to Criminal Justice

A blueprint for criminal justice reform that lays the foundation for how model public defense programs should work to end mass incarceration. Combining wisdom drawn from over a dozen years as a public defender and cutting-edge research in the fields of organizational and cultural psychology, Jonathan Rapping proposes a radical cultural shift to a “fiercely client-based ethos” driven by values-based recruitment training, awakening defenders to their role in upholding an unjust status quo, and a renewed pride in the essential role of moral lawyering in a democratic society. Public defenders represent over 80% of those who interact with the court system, a disproportionate number of whom are poor, non-white citizens who rely on them to navigate the law on their behalf. More often than not, even the most well-meaning of those defenders are over-worked, under-funded, and incentivized to put the interests of judges and politicians above those of their clients in a culture that beats the passion out of talented, driven advocates, and has led to an embarrassingly low standard of justice for those who depend on the promises of Gideon v. Wainwright. However, rather than arguing for a change in rules that govern the actions of lawyers, judges, and other advocates, Rapping proposes a radical cultural shift to a “fiercely client-based ethos” driven by values-based recruitment and training, awakening defenders to their role in upholding an unjust status quo, and a renewed pride in the essential role of moral lawyering in a democratic society. Through the story of founding Gideon’s Promise and anecdotes of his time as a defender and teacher, Rapping reanimates the possibility of public defenders serving as a radical bulwark against government oppression and a megaphone to amplify the voices of those they serve.

The Model Rules of Professional Conduct provides an up-to-date resource for information on legal ethics. Federal, state and local courts in all jurisdictions look to the Rules for guidance in solving lawyer malpractice cases, disciplinary actions, disqualification issues, sanctions questions and much more. In this volume, black-letter Rules of Professional Conduct are followed by numbered Comments that explain each Rule’s purpose and provide suggestions for its practical application. The Rules will help you identify proper conduct in a variety of given situations, review those instances where discretionary action is possible, and define the nature of the relationship between you and your clients, colleagues and the courts.

Illustrates the issue of economic inequality within the American justice system. The best-selling text, The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison contends that the criminal justice system is biased against the poor from start to finish. The authors argue that even before the process of arrest, trial, and sentencing, the system is biased against the poor in what it chooses to treat as crime. The authors show that numerous acts of the well-off--such as their refusal to make workplaces safe, refusal to curtail deadly pollution, promotion of unnecessary surgery, and prescriptions for unnecessary drugs--cause as much harm as the acts of the poor that are treated as crimes. However, the dangerous acts of the well-off are almost never treated as crimes, and when they are, they are almost never treated as severely as the crimes of the poor. Not only does the criminal justice system fail to protect against the harmful acts of well-off people, it also fails to remedy the causes of crime, such as poverty. This results in a large population of poor criminals in our prisons and in our media. The authors contend that the idea of crime as a work of the poor serves the interests of the rich and powerful while conveying a misleading notion that the real threat to Americans comes from the bottom of society rather than the top. Learning Goals Upon completing this book, readers will be able to: Examine the criminal justice system through the lens of the poor. Understand that much of what goes on in the criminal justice system violates one’s own sense of fairness. Morally evaluate the criminal justice system’s failures. Identify the type of legislature that is biased against the poor.

A Collection in Honour of Prof. em. dr. dr. h.c. Cyrille Fijnaut

Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison, The (Subscription)

What Works for Crime Victims

final report

Criminal justice analysis

Guidelines Manual

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics

America's modern encounter with crime is beautifully rendered here, focusing on the gap between reliable information and public policy that has plagued the nation's attempts to grapple with its crime problem.

This collection brings together a group of scholars to discuss the operation of 'the public' in a range of different legal, illegal and alegal spaces. It asks whether and in what manner 'the public' operates as an interface between law and society. This volume reflects an understanding that there is more to the role of 'the public' in relation to law than the conventional demarcation of the field of 'public law' and that this relationship is open to comment from a wide range of actors. **CRIMINAL PROCEDURE FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONAL, Twelfth Edition, is the most accurate, up-to-date, and readable criminal procedure text available. Authors John N. Ferdico, Henry F. Fradella, and Christopher Totten clarify potentially confusing and obscure legal matters using clear and concise explanations of criminal procedure law and the reasoning behind the law. They translate the complexity of the subject matter into simple, straightforward guidelines and recommendations, illustrated with interesting examples of actual cases. The book's uniquely practical, real-life approach makes it an ideal reference book for current and future criminal justice professionals. From individual rights to arrest, search and seizure, confessions, and pretrial identifications, this best seller provides students with all the information they need to understand the legal rights, duties, and liabilities of law enforcement professionals. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.**

The Color of Justice: Race, Ethnicity, and Crime in America

National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service

Juvenile Crime, Juvenile Justice

From Defendant to Defender, My Fight for Equity on Both Sides of a Broken System

Convicting the Innocent of Crimes that Never Happened

*This unique collection of essays celebrates the twentieth anniversary of the seminal journal the European Journal of Crime, Criminal Law and Criminal Justice, as well as the outstanding and uninterrupted work over that period of its founding Editor-in-Chief, Professor Cyrille Fijnaut. The volume consists of a selection of some of the most ground-breaking articles published over the past twenty years, covering the three areas of focus of the journal: problems of crime, developments in criminal law and changes in criminal justice. It thus explores such diverse issues as the problems of crime in Central and Eastern Europe after the disappearance of the Soviet Union and the collapse of Yugoslavia; the allocation of criminal law power in the European Union; police cooperation in the border areas of the Member States; the criminalization of white collar crime; the establishment of European police services and of a European Public Prosecutor's Office; new forms of criminal justice cooperation between the Member States; and many others. The journal's unique multidisciplinary approach and its commitment to offer insights from a wide variety of European countries and language areas ensure that a varied range of perspectives are offered on the topics discussed. The result is an enlightening and highly readable anthology, shedding light on the extraordinary developments that have taken place in the area of crime and punishment in Europe.*

*After the Second World War, the role of the victim in criminal conflict became an object of interest for academics. But it was only in the 1960s that the importance of providing protection and assistance to crime victims was highlighted in particular by the victims' movement, which inaugurated a new era of criminal justice in systems throughout the world. Moving beyond just the role of controlling crime and punishing the offender, the criminal justice system also began to contribute to the victims' rehabilitation and to help the victim to move on from the event psychologically and emotionally. Although some criminological research was conducted on this topic, the effect that the criminal justice system and victim support services have on the well-being of crime victims is still uncertain. The current study sought to understand the healing process of victims of crime, the potential consequences of their participation on the criminal justice system, and the support of victim centers. Moreover, it aimed to find out whether the existence of a Victim Support Act would change the treatment that the victim receives in the criminal justice system. Thus this research was conducted based in two countries – Switzerland and Brazil – where the outcome of the victims' movement on the criminal justice system was different, as was the participation of the victim in the criminal justice system and the government's provision of support. In order to conduct this research the qualitative method was employed, which is the most efficient to gather sensitive information. Interviews with crime victims were the main source of information. Hearing observation and document research were used as complementary sources. The results of this research show that victims who have contact with the criminal justice system and victim services are not more likely to recover than those who had no contact. This is to say, the support offered has no major effects; the influence of the criminal justice system and the victim support services in the emotional well-being of crime victims is rather neutral. However, considering that the sample is not representative, findings are not expected to be generalized. Instead, findings may give insight to practitioners or to future criminal justice policy makers, suggesting what may work to improve the emotional well-being of crime victims, as well as suggesting further studies.*