

Personal Autonomy The Private Sphere And Criminal Law A Comparative Study

Worklaw A Private Sphere Walking the Tightrope The Mental Condition in Criminal Law Democracy in Post-War Japan The Wiley-Blackwell Handbook of Legal and Ethical Aspects of Sex Offender Treatment and Management Introduction to Feminist Jurisprudence Religion, the Social Context Suspect Families Personal Autonomy in Society International Journal of Contemporary Sociology Personal Freedom Through Human Rights Law? Transcultural Health and Social Care Radical Democracy Losing Our Religion? Philobiblon China's Urban Transition Australian journal of legal philosophy International Law Conceptions of Individual Autonomy and Self-responsibility The Concept of the Public Realm Personal Autonomy in Plural Societies Private Spheres and New Frontiers Profiling the European Citizen Personal Autonomy, the Private Sphere and Criminal Law False Freedom Charity Law and the Liberal State The Private Sphere Race, Politics, and Culture Myth of the Sacred The Jesuit Specter in Imperial Germany Being Religious, American Style Bad Pastors Education for Personal Autonomy Privacies The Taste for Ethics The New Wigmore Daily Spatial Mobilities Work Law: Cases and Materials, Second Edition Thought

Worklaw

This book marks a new departure in ethics, which has up to now been a question of 'the good life' in relation to other people, based on Greek concepts of friendship and the Judaeo-Christian 'caritas.' No early moral teaching discussed man's relation to the origin of foodstuffs and the system that produced them; doubtless the question was of little interest since the production path was so short.

A Private Sphere

Feminist account of the chief writings of Therese Huber, the important 19th-c. German author.

Walking the Tightrope

The Mental Condition in Criminal Law

Democracy in Post-War Japan

The Wiley-Blackwell Handbook of Legal and Ethical Aspects of Sex Offender Treatment and Management

Introduction to Feminist Jurisprudence

This book examines debates about the law that banned Jesuits from the empire and the attitudes that sustained it. A study in the "paranoid style of politics," it explains the resonance of the Jesuit hate figure for the Protestant bourgeoisie.

Religion, the Social Context

Suspect Families

In the eyes of many, one of the most challenging problems of the information society is that we are faced with an ever expanding mass of information. Based on the work done within the European Network of Excellence (NoE) on the Future of Identity in Information Society (FIDIS), a set of authors from different disciplinary backgrounds and jurisdictions share their understanding of profiling as a technology that may be preconditional for the future of our information society.

Personal Autonomy in Society

This ambitious, interdisciplinary collection responds to present intellectual debates concerning the value and limits of privacy. Ever since the beginning of modernity, the line of demarcation between private and public spaces, and the distinction between them, have continually been challenged and redrawn. Such developments as new technologies that introduce previously unforeseen possibilities for infringement upon privacy and the modern spectacles of television talk shows and □reality-TV□ give added urgency to the discussion on privacy. This collection examines the fundamental issues structuring that debate. Bringing together for the first time leading contributors to the recent debates on privacy from both Europe and the United States, this collection affirms that privacy, in all its dimensions, remains a central value of liberal democracies. Its essays expose the complex ways in which privacy is essentially and intimately intertwined with our ideas of freedom, identity, and □the good life.□

International Journal of Contemporary Sociology

In its political form, the existence of a public realm is the basis of a shared relationship between rulers and ruled which makes politics more than mere power or domination. How to construct and maintain a public realm in the political sphere is, however, a matter of especial dispute at the present day, due partly to the increasing difficulty of making the distinction between public and private spheres which has been the basis of Western liberal democracy; partly to the tendency of public concerns to be identified with economic interests, which transforms citizens into consumers; partly to pressure for the acknowledgement of diversity of every kind, which creates the danger of fragmenting the public realm; and partly to globalization processes which have undermined the traditional identification of the public realm with national political institutions. Globalization has, in addition, raised the question of whether there can be a supra-national public realm and, more generally, of what form it is likely to assume in non-Western cultures. These are amongst the fundamental contemporary issues addressed by contributors to the present volume. This book was published as a special issue of the Critical Review

of International, Social and Political Philosophy.

Personal Freedom Through Human Rights Law?

This book confronts the increasing range of legal and philosophical issues arising from the relationship between privacy and the criminal law.

Transcultural Health and Social Care

"First Published in 1998, Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company."

Radical Democracy

Church-going in most Western societies has declined significantly in the wake of the social and cultural changes that began in the 1960s. Does this mean that people in these societies are losing any religious dimension in their lives, or is it being expressed in other forms and places? This study begins by looking at comparative data on how church-going patterns have changed in five countries--Britain, the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand--examining reasons for the decline, how churches have responded to these changes, and why some churches have shown greater resilience. It then explores some of the particular challenges these changes pose for the future of churches in these societies and some of the responses that have been made, drawing on both sociological and theological insights. The conclusion is that, despite the loss of belonging, believing persists and religion continues to play a significant role in these societies, mediated in a variety of diffuse cultural forms. Cases illustrating these changes are largely drawn from New Zealand, which as the country most recently settled by Europeans has always been "secular" and thus provides helpful insights.

Losing Our Religion?

Philobiblon

This lively and provocative collection of essays on the social upheavals of the 1960s is a major contribution to our understanding of that tumultuous decade. Written by a group of former sixties activists, most of whom are now academics, it combines a unique transracial dialogue on that activism with incisive analyses of the context within which radicalism developed.

China's Urban Transition

Charity Law and the Liberal State considers questions relating to state action and public discourse that are raised by the law of charity. Informed by liberal philosophical commitments and of interest to both charity lawyers and political philosophers, it addresses themes and topics such as: the justifiability of the state's non-neutral promotion of charitable purposes; the role of altruism in charity

law; charity law, the tax system and the demands of distributive justice; the proper treatment of religious and political purposes in charity law; and the appropriate response of the liberal state to discrimination in the pursuit of charitable purposes.

Australian journal of legal philosophy

Online technologies excite the public imagination with narratives of democratization. The Internet is a political medium, borne of democracy, but is it democratizing? Late modern democracies are characterized by civic apathy, public skepticism, disillusionment with politics, and general disinterest in conventional political process. And yet, public interest in blogging, online news, net-based activism, collaborative news filtering, and online networking reveal an electorate that is not disinterested, but rather, fatigued with political conventions of the mainstream. This book examines how online digital media shape and are shaped by contemporary democracies, by addressing the following issues: How do online technologies remake how we function as citizens in contemporary democracies? What happens to our understanding of public and private as digitalized democracies converge technologies, spaces and practices? How do citizens of today understand and practice their civic responsibilities, and how do they compare to citizens of the past? How do discourses of globalization, commercialization and convergence inform audience/producer, citizen/consumer, personal/political, public/private roles individuals must take on? Are resulting political behaviors atomized or collective? Is there a public sphere anymore, and if not, what model of civic engagement expresses current tendencies and tensions best? Students and scholars of media studies, political science, and critical theory will find this to be a fresh engagement with some of the most important questions facing democracies today.

International Law

Discussing the concept of mobility at large and that of spatial mobilities in particular, this book makes the case for daily spatial mobilities as a distinct type of mobility and explores this concept from a variety of perspectives. Daily mobilities, such as for commuting, shopping, social ties, information, banking, news, studies, business meetings, etc. are typified by their being two-way mobilities, frequently performed, constituting a major element of our daily routine lives, and inclusive of both corporeal and/or virtual mobilities. Outlining his argument for daily spatial mobility, author Aharon Kellerman focuses on needs and triggers for daily mobilities, on levels of personal mobility and personal autonomy in daily mobilities and on potential mobilities leading to practiced ones. The concept is further explored using three major types of daily mobility, terrestrial, virtual and aerial and three major spatial elements; urban spatial reorganization in the information age, mobility terminals, namely bus, metro, and railway stations as well as airports, and global opportunities through daily mobilities, notably for users of the Internet.

Conceptions of Individual Autonomy and Self-responsibility

By analysing the European Court of Human Rightsa (TM) jurisprudence and philosophical debates on personal autonomy, identity and integrity, the book offers

a critical analysis of the possibility of different versions of personal freedom emerging in the case law which may restrict rather than enhance personal freedom.

The Concept of the Public Realm

Personal Autonomy in Plural Societies

The law of work has evolved as a patchwork of legal interventions in the labor market, sometimes by statute, and sometimes through the common law of judicial decisions. Most law school curricula divide the law of work into three topical areas--Labor Law, Employment Law, and Employment Discrimination--and offer separate courses in each area. Labor law in the United States is understood to encompass the study of the National Labor Relations Act, the law governing union organizing and collective bargaining. It is the law of collective rights at work. Employment law refers to the statutes and common law governing individual rights at work. It ranges from minimum standards legislation to judicially created doctrines based in tort and contract law. Employment discrimination law deals with the statutes and interpretative case law advancing the antidiscrimination norm in the workplace. These statutes address the problem of status discrimination at work (e.g., discrimination on the basis of race, sex, national origin, ethnicity, religion, disability, or sexual orientation). A comprehensive study of the law of work also provides an opportunity to assess critically what form enforcement of rights should take. Should conflicts between employers and employees be channeled into private resolution systems such as collective bargaining or contractual arbitration, or is the public interest sufficient to justify committing administrative, judicial and legislative resources to it? What is the significance of casting employee rights as collective--and therefore entrusting their enforcement to an employee representative such as a union--versus conceptualizing them as individual? Must such a collective representative be independent of the employer, or do employer-initiated employee committees further worker voice just as effectively? Doesn't history also warn of the risks of subordinating individual interests to those of the collective, particularly in the context of a diverse workforce with minority groups characterized by race, ethnicity or gender? Accordingly, the casebook is called "Work Law" and it endeavors to present basic materials on each system of labor market regulation. The book identifies core themes of conflict and concern in the workplace, canvass the governing law, and offer a vantage point for assessment. Several themes furnish the organizing structure for the book. The book asks how law should mediate the perennial conflict between employer and employee rights; what difference it makes whether employee rights are conceptualized individually or collectively; what significance the increasing racial, ethnic, and gender diversity of the workforce should have for legal policy; whether dispute resolution systems should be privatized (via collective bargaining or individual contract) or remain in the public fora (courts and legislatures); and whether law is the most effective way to address interests of employers and employees (as contrasted, for example, with human resource practices, employer initiatives, or employee self-help measures). The book will be most useful in Employment Law courses that address the significance of conceptualizing rights at work individually as opposed to collectively. Its strength is its refusal to categorize the law of the workplace in

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doctrinal boxes that may be out-of-date by the time the book reaches maturity. The book adverts to Labor Law principles at a number of points throughout the book, but at a policy level rather than a doctrinal level, as a way of introducing and evaluating an alternative model of employee representation; the book does not assume any knowledge of Labor Law on the part of teacher or student and makes no effort to provide a satisfactory substitute for a Labor Law text. The book offers some detail in the law of Employment Discrimination but does so primarily with an eye toward surveying the field and assessing antidiscrimination regulation as a response to an increasingly diverse workforce, rather than providing an in-depth study of Employment Discrimination principles. The text surveys the existing legal landscape, but it does not stop there. Work Law is an exciting and intellectually stimulating practice area because it is of necessity in a constant state of flux, responding to labor market innovations. Flexibility in thinking is vital to this area of practice.

Private Spheres and New Frontiers

In two volumes, presents selections representing the many aspects of work economists have done on the question of discrimination and group inequality. Volume I consists of essays and book excerpts that are primarily theoretical in intent; volume II, empirical in intent. Arrangement of 65 pieces is in sections that include racial and sexual inequality in the early years of the economics profession; neoclassical economics and the theory of discrimination; competition, culture, and alternative approaches to the economics of discrimination; indirect and direct tests of the presence of economic discrimination; identifying winners and losers from discrimination; and assessing antidiscrimination measures. Distributed by Ashgate. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Profiling the European Citizen

Approaches the study of popular religion by asking how ordinary people have gone about the process of being religious in America.

Personal Autonomy, the Private Sphere and Criminal Law

False Freedom

Suspect Families is the first book to investigate the social, political, and ethical implications of parental testing for family reunification in immigration cases. Drawing on policy documents, legal frameworks, case study material and interviews with representatives of governmental and non-governmental organisation and immigration authorities, immigration lawyers, geneticists and applicants for family reunification, the book analyses the different political regimes and social arrangements in which DNA analysis is adopted for decision-making on family reunification in three distinct European countries: Austria, Finland and Germany. Interdisciplinary in scope, the book reconstructs the processes, institutional logic and the political and administrative practices of DNA testing from a comparative perspective, combining theoretical conceptualisation with detailed

empirical work to explore the central societal, political and ethical issues raised by the use of DNA profiling in the context of immigration policy. A ground-breaking study of the role played by new technologies in migration decisions, *Suspect Families* will appeal to scholars of sociology, political science, science and technology studies and surveillance studies.

Charity Law and the Liberal State

The Private Sphere

Introduces students to all relevant international materials together with materials most relevant to Australian international lawyers. Provides a sustained focus on Australia and includes Australian case law and Australian perspectives on international legal affairs. Authors at Australian National University, ACT.

Race, Politics, and Culture

McGuire provides students with an integrated overview of the subject and a useful basis for critical evaluation.

Myth of the Sacred

The Jesuit Specter in Imperial Germany

Utopian literature has given voice to the hopes and fears of the human race from its earliest days to the present. The only single-volume anthology of its kind, *The Utopia Reader* encompasses the entire spectrum and history of utopian writing—from the Old Testament and Plato's *Republic*, to Sir Thomas More's *Utopia* and George Orwell's twentieth century dystopia, *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, through to the present day. The editors of this definitive collection demonstrate the various ways in which utopias have been used throughout history as veiled criticism of existing conditions and how peoples excluded from the dominant discourse—such as women and minorities—have used the form to imagine empowering alternatives to present circumstances. An engaging tour through the dissident, polemic, and satirical tradition of utopian writing, *The Utopia Reader* ultimately provides a telling portrait of civilization's persistent need to imagine and construct ideal societies.

Being Religious, American Style

In the Netherlands the vast majority of forensic mental health assessment on an in-patient basis is carried out at the Pieter Baan Centre, Utrecht, which has the legal status of a house of detention and observation centre. Suspects of serious offences are observed and assessed intensively for a period of seven weeks by a multidisciplinary team of experts. Not only has the enshrinement of forensic mental health diagnosis in the law led to the accentuation of an individualistic type of diagnosis but also makes it important for the expert to consider his position in the justice system. The various parts of the forensic mental health assessment are

described in this volume as well as the legal enshrinement of the assessment, an international comparison of Dutch criminal law, the history of the hospital and a survey of relevant research. The Pieter Baan Centre has existed almost sixty years. Based on an extensive clinical experience, the authors offer an account of the way in which this hospital provides for forensic mental health reporting.

Bad Pastors

A timely and thorough analysis of the rapid urban growth in China.

Education for Personal Autonomy

People are socially situated amid complex relations with other people and are bound by interpersonal frameworks having significant influence upon their lives. These facts have implications for their autonomy. Challenging many of the currently accepted conceptions of autonomy and of how autonomy is valued, Oshana develops a 'social-relational' account of autonomy, or self-governance, as a condition of persons that is largely constituted by a person's relations with other people and by the absence of certain social relations. She denies that command over one's motives and the freedom to realize one's will are sufficient to secure the kind of command over one's life that autonomy requires, and argues against psychological, procedural, and content neutral accounts of autonomy. Oshana embraces the idea that her account is 'perfectionist' in a sense, and argues that ultimately our commitment to autonomy is defeasible, but she maintains that a social-relational account best captures what we value about autonomy and best serves the various ends for which the concept of autonomy is employed.

Privacies

This volume addresses the exercise of personal autonomy in contemporary situations of normative pluralism. In the Western liberal tradition, from a strictly legal and theoretical perspective the social individual has the right to exercise the autonomy of his or her will. In a context of legal plurality, however, personal autonomy becomes more complicated. Can and should personal autonomy be recognized as a legal foundation for protecting a person's freedom to renounce what others view as his or her fundamental 'human rights'? This collection develops an interdisciplinary conceptual framework to address these questions and presents empirical studies examining the gap between the principle of personal autonomy and its implementation. In a context of cultural diversity, this gap manifests itself in two particular ways. First, not every culture gives the same pre-eminence to personal autonomy when examining the legal effects of an individual's acts. Second, in a society characterized by 'weak pluralism', the legal assessment of personal autonomy often favours the views of the dominant majority. In highlighting these diverse perspectives and problematizing the so-called 'guardian function' of human rights, i.e., purporting to protect weaker parties by limiting their personal autonomy in the name of gender equality, fair trial, etc., this book offers a nuanced approach to the principle of autonomy and addresses the questions of whether it can effectively be deployed in situations of internormativity and what conditions must be met in order to ensure that it is not

rendered devoid of all meaning.

The Taste for Ethics

Democracy in Post-War Japan assesses the development of democracy through the writings of the brilliant political thinker Maruyama Masao. The author explores the significance of Maruyama's notion of personal and social autonomy and its impact on the development of a distinctively Japanese democratic ideal. This book, based on contemporary documents and on interviews with Maruyama, is the only full-scale analysis of his work and thought to be published in English.

The New Wigmore

This handbook combines the latest theory on a high-profile, complex subject in criminology, exploring the legal and ethical dimensions of society's response to sex offenders in jurisdictions from the USA to Japan. The first publication to offer a detailed and wide-ranging analysis of legal and ethical issues relating to sex offender treatment and management Covers a range of related issues, from media coverage to equality duties Presents research from numerous national jurisdictions including the UK, USA, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Norway, Germany, Netherlands, Japan, and Israel Includes perspectives from respected leading academics and practitioners, including William Marshall, Tony Ward, Doug Boer, Daniel Wilcox, and Marnie Rice

Daily Spatial Mobilities

This book describes an emotional territory, which forms the individual's own sphere of action and experience. This develops in the course of evolution in pace with the individual's conditions of life, brought about by challenges in the natural and social environment.

Work Law: Cases and Materials, Second Edition

At its core this myth embodies the Trudeauian ideal of Canadian society - one that features a constitution that empowers impartial judges at the expense of politically motivated legislators; one that allows each individual to enjoy a uniform range of rights, freedoms, and means of belonging to the larger Canadian society; and one that seeks to ensure the primacy of the national government rather than the provincial. Trudeau called his vision the Just Society. But justice is an illusive and amorphous concept. Defining it, much less institutionalizing it, is fraught with risk. In modern liberal democracies, justice is typically understood as the product of some mix of liberty and equality, process and substance, with the amount of each component varying according to taste. It is not unusual for political actors to seek to institutionalize their own formulas for justice, but it is also not reasonable to expect these formulas to go unchallenged. Such a challenge represents the dominant theme of this volume. Contributors include Donald E. Abelson, Tom Flanagan (University of Calgary), Patrick James, James B. Kelly (Brock University), Michael Lusztig, Christopher P. Manfredi (McGill University), Hudson Meadwell (McGill University), Anthony A. Peacock (Utah State University), Mark Rush

(Washington and Lee University), and Shannon I. Smithey (Kent State University).

Thought

"deals with a comprehensive range of issues, processes, theories, research and practices aimed at the development of services that are culturally appropriate, acceptable and relevant to the culturally diverse societies of the twenty-first century. The public expects the care they receive from health and social care practitioners to be sensitive to their cultural beliefs and values, appropriate to their needs, and free from discrimination."--Publisher.

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