

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910700904203321
Autore	Trimble David C
Titolo	Safe Drinking Water Act [[electronic resource]] : improvements in implementation are needed to better assure the public of safe drinking water : testimony before the Committee on Environment and Public Works, U.S. Senate / / statement of David C. Trimble
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[Washington, D.C.] : , : U.S. Govt. Accountability Office, , [2011]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (21 pages)
Collana	Testimony ; ; GAO-11-803T
Soggetti	Drinking water - Law and legislation - United States Drinking water - Contamination - United States
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from PDF title screen (viewed Aug. 23, 2011). "For release ... July 12, 2011."
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.

2. Record Nr.	UNISA996588063703316
Autore	Harris Paul
Titolo	Black rage confronts the law / / Paul Harris
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, NY : , : New York University Press, , [1997] ©1997
ISBN	0-8147-4476-1 0-585-00260-6
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (310 p.)
Collana	Critical America ; ; 19
Disciplina	345.73/04
Soggetti	Extenuating circumstances - United States African Americans - Social conditions Racism - United States African Americans - Psychology Defense (Criminal procedure) - United States United States Race relations
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 277-289) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction -- 1. The Black Rage Defense, 1846: The Trial of William Freeman -- 2. The Black Rage Defense, 1971 -- 3. The Law: Its Myths and Rituals -- 4. Black Rage 1971: The Case of James Johnson, Jr. -- 5. James Johnson's Workers' Compensation Case -- 6. Racism, Rage, and Criminal Defenses -- 7. To Use or Not to Use the Black Rage Defense -- 8. Race, Class, and the Trials of Clarence Darrow -- 9. A Survey of Black Rage Cases -- 10. Urban War Zones -- 11. White Rage—Hate Crimes -- 12. White Rage—Do Prisons Cause Crime? -- 13. The Cultural Defense and the Trials of Patrick Hooty Croy -- 14. "Remake the World" -- Notes -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	In 1971, Paul Harris pioneered the modern version of the black rage defense when he successfully defended a young black man charged with armed bank robbery. Dubbed one of the most novel criminal defenses in American history by Vanity Fair, the black rage defense is enormously controversial, frequently dismissed as irresponsible,

nothing less than a harbinger of anarchy. Consider the firestorm of protest that resulted when the defense for Colin Ferguson, the gunman who murdered numerous passengers on a New York commuter train, claimed it was considering a black rage defense. In this thought-provoking book, Harris traces the origins of the black rage defense back through American history, recreating numerous dramatic trials along the way. For example, he recounts in vivid detail how Clarence Darrow, defense attorney in the famous Scopes Monkey trial, first introduced the notion of an environmental hardship defense in 1925 while defending a black family who shot into a drunken white mob that had encircled their home. Emphasizing that the black rage defense must be enlisted responsibly and selectively, Harris skillfully distinguishes between applying an environmental defense and simply blaming society, in the abstract, for individual crimes. If Ferguson had invoked such a defense, in Harris's words, it would have sent a superficial, wrong-headed, blame-everything-on-racism message. Careful not to succumb to easy generalizations, Harris also addresses the possibilities of a white rage defense and the more recent phenomenon of cultural defenses. He illustrates how a person's environment can, and does, affect his or her life and actions, how even the most rational person can become criminally deranged, when bludgeoned into hopelessness by exploitation, racism, and relentless poverty.
