

1. Record Nr.	UNISA996386124303316
Titolo	An account of the land-bank [[electronic resource] ] : shewing the design and manner of the settlement. The profits to the subscribers. The advantage to the borrowers. The conveniency to the lenders. That it will be the support of the nobility and gentry of England, and a publick good to the whole nation
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[London, : s.n., 1695]
Descrizione fisica	1 sheet (2 p.)
Soggetti	Land banks - England Local finance - Law and legislation - England Land value taxation - England Government lending - England Broadside17th century.England
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Relates to the bank of John Asgill and Nicolas Barbon. Cf. Richards, R.D. Early hist. of banking in England, 1958, p. 116-118.
Sommario/riassunto	eebo-0018

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910791551603321
Autore	Krimsky Sheldon
Titolo	Genetic justice [[electronic resource] ] : DNA data banks, criminal investigations, and civil liberties / / Sheldon Krimsky and Tania Simoncelli
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, : Columbia University Press, 2010
ISBN	1-280-59952-9 9786613629364 0-231-51780-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (425 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	SimoncelliTania
Disciplina	363.25/62
Soggetti	Criminal investigation DNA data banks Evidence, Criminal
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 and index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Foreword / Romero, Anthony D. -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction -- Part I. DNA in Law Enforcement: History, Applications, and Expansion -- Part II. Comparative Systems: Forensic DNA in Five Nations -- Part III. Critical Perspectives: Balancing Personal Liberty, Social Equity, and Security -- Appendix: A Comparison of DNA Databases in Six Nations -- Notes -- Selected Readings -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	National DNA databanks were initially established to catalogue the identities of violent criminals and sex offenders. However, since the mid-1990s, forensic DNA databanks have in some cases expanded to include people merely arrested, regardless of whether they've been charged or convicted of a crime. The public is largely unaware of these changes and the advances that biotechnology and forensic DNA science have made possible. Yet many citizens are beginning to realize that the unfettered collection of DNA profiles might compromise our basic freedoms and rights. Two leading authors on medical ethics, science policy, and civil liberties take a hard look at how the United States has balanced the use of DNA technology, particularly the use of DNA

databanks in criminal justice, with the privacy rights of its citizenry. Krinsky and Simoncelli analyze the constitutional, ethical, and sociopolitical implications of expanded DNA collection in the United States and compare these findings to trends in the United Kingdom, Japan, Australia, Germany, and Italy. They explore many controversial topics, including the legal precedent for taking DNA from juveniles, the search for possible family members of suspects in DNA databases, the launch of "DNA dragnets" among local populations, and the warrantless acquisition by police of so-called abandoned DNA in the search for suspects. Most intriguing, Krinsky and Simoncelli explode the myth that DNA profiling is infallible, which has profound implications for criminal justice.

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