

<<美国亚裔有组织犯罪与帮派团伙研究>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

本书是由作者本人精选了自己在国际学术刊物上发表的13篇文章（英文）并汇编成集，介绍了作者运用社会科学领域常用的是中研究治安写的范文。这些都是作者十多年来对亚裔有组织犯罪和帮派问题的尝试性研究成果。这些文章也表现了作者不同的问题结构、问题注释，以及对课题不同的切入点。

作者简介

王政，出生福建南安，祖籍湖北武汉，犯罪学博士，现任美国长滩加利福尼亚州州立大学刑事司法系终身教授，并受聘于中国人民公安大学和中国刑事警察学院任客座教授。

1982年毕业于辽宁师范大学英语系，毕业后分配到中国刑事警察学院任教，先后在该院基础部英语教研室、刑事侦查系、刑事技术系执教凡八年。

在此期间，在职学习获取沈阳师范大学英语助教进修班学历和辽宁大学英语硕士学位。

同时，与同事合作编纂中国首部《英汉刑事侦查和刑事技术常用词汇》和《中国警察辞典》。

主要合译著还有《凶杀案侦查指南》、《犯罪现场勘查技术手册》和《比较犯罪学》等书。

20世纪80年代末，作者赴美国北密执安大学刑事司法系任客座教授，并获该校公共管理硕士学位。

1991年考入宾州印第安那大学犯罪学系，1994年获博士学位。

后在德克萨斯州南方大学和休士顿警察局学院任教。

王政博士曾兼任休士顿市长亚裔顾问委员会共同主席、国际亚裔侦查员协会教育训练理事、长滩市警察局亚裔顾问委员会主席。

作者曾获国际亚裔侦查员协会的嘉奖并四次获得美国全国帮派犯罪研究中心对其研究课题给予的奖励。

他曾对十余起亚裔疑难案件的侦破提供专业技术指导，并荣获国际鉴定协会终身鉴定员资格。

目前研究课题为跨国犯罪，高科技犯罪及法庭科学鉴定。

在国际期刊上发表过二十余篇专业文章，并著有《法庭科学概述》一书。

书籍目录

Trend Study (趋势研究) 犯罪新动向及对美国之影响 亚裔帮派犯罪：二十一世纪之挑战Contextual Study (俞静研究) 从宗教组织到有组织犯罪组织：中国三合会的发展演变分析Survey Study: Quantitative Analysis (问卷调查研究：量化分析) 美国亚裔高中生的帮派交往：对社会发展理论模式的轨迹分析 美国亚裔高中生帮派交往的异同：多项回归线分析Interview Study: Qualitative Analysis (个人采访研究：质化分析) 中国非法移民进入美国：推拉视角Theory Testing Study (理论检测研究) 亚裔帮派银行抢劫犯罪：对日常活动理论之评估Theory & Policy Construction Study (理论与政策建构研究) 对中国非法移民进入美国的因素分析：理论与政策建构初探Modus Operandi Analysis Study (犯罪手段分析研究) 亚裔帮派银行抢劫犯罪手段分析：对执法机构的启示Content Analysis (内涵分析研究) 中国非法移民的跨洋偷渡：方法、原因及政策推荐Case Study (个案分析研究) 对寮/(孟力)帮派的初步画像：来自加利福尼亚的透视Field Study (田野调查研究) 非法中国移民：问题与新手段 亚裔帮派特别报告：1996年17个州调查报告的基本分析Appendix (附则) 犯罪学与刑事司法学术刊名汇总

章节摘录

By-Product of the Opening-up Policy As economic reform has developed in China , more trade , tourism , domestic migration , and overseas travel have taken place , especially along the coastal regions. To promote these new economic initiatives , the central government has urged the formulation and implementation of more favorable social policies. The new social policies unavoidably undermine the regulatory and integrative functions of certain social institutions. As these institutions have become less functional , people have found that new opportunities exist because of looser social controls. Local police departments no longer have the type of tight control over population movement that they once had. No one has to report if a farmer or fisherman has disappeared from his village or a worker has resigned from his factory job. By 1996 , the some of household registry in the coastal region almost ceased to exist. Border controls have been loosened to a great extent due to more liberal policies toward Hong Kong , Macao and Taiwan areas. Individual trips both in and out of China have become easier. Private boats , once a rare possession , are now owned by many farmers or fishermen , presenting a greater chance of mobility between off - coast islands which have are used as transit points for smuggling. Many young farmers and fishermen , who had a modest lifestyle before China opened up its doors to western investors , have been laid off. The migration of rural individuals have flooded into the cities in search of opportunities to increase their economic and social well being. Unfortunately , employment opportunities do not exist for many of those who lack skills and education. Therefore , jobs in sweatshops and restaurants in the U. S. have become the next hope for opportunities. Harsh competition in the job market has served as two important "push" factors.

Phenomenon of Immigration Snowball There is also a social phenomenon closely related to the current issue of illegal immigration. It is referred to as the "immigration snowball" phenomenon-one illegal immigrant successfully enters the U. S. and becomes a "seed" , helping other family members or relatives to join him or her. Being of assistance to the family is very important in the culture of the Fujian region. Unfortunately , the quickest method for coming to the "land of opportunity" is through illegal immigration. Thus , it is this "immigration snowball" that promotes international migration (legal or illegal) and remains a social phenomenon in the region. Economic factors push out a few low-income rural Chinese farmers and fishermen who want to earn money for their families by taking the risks involved in coming to the U. S.

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媒体关注与评论

"Professor Wang and I have been working together on a dozen of research projects and conferences for past sixteen years. I always admire him for his dedication and commitment to the study of Asian organized crime and gangs. He is considered one of best scholars in this area in the United States. —Dr. George Knox. Director of National Gang Crime Research Center "

I have known Dr. Wang for many years. Dr Wang's work and studies are considered a major contribution to the combat against Asian gangs and organized crime." —

—Benjamin Leong. President of International Organization of Asian Crime Investigators and Specialists (IOAC , IS)

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