The dominant approach to evaluating the law on evidence and proof focuses on how the trial system should be structured to guard against error. This book argues instead that complex and intertwining moral and epistemic considerations come into view when departing from the standpoint of a detached observer and taking the perspective of the person responsible for making findings of fact. Ho contends that it is only by exploring the nature and content of deliberative responsibility that the role and purpose of much of the law can be fully understood. In many cases, values other than truth have to be respected, not simply as side-constraints, but as values which are internal to the nature and purpose of the trial. A party does not merely have a right that the substantive law be correctly applied to objectively true findings of fact, and a right to have the case tried under rationally structured rules. The party has, more broadly, a right to a just verdict, where justice must be understood to incorporate a moral evaluation of the process which led to the outcome. Ho argues that there is an important sense in which truth and justice are not opposing considerations rather, principles of one kind reinforce demands of the other. This book argues that the court must not only find the truth to do justice, it must do justice in finding the truth.

- Philoponus: On Aristotle Physics 1.4-9
- Philanthropy and the Nonprofit Sector: An Introduction
- Pharmacy Soapbox: Vol Two
- Philosophy of Religion for A2 Level
- The Philosopher’s Stone
- The Phoenician Origin of Britons Scots and Anglo Saxons Discovered by Phoenician and Sumerian Inscriptions in Britain by Pre-Roman Briton Coins
- Philosophy: A Guide Through the Subject