

И.Н. АЙНУТДИНОВА

**DISCOVER
LAW
WORLDWIDE**

часть II

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**DISCOVER LAW
WORLDWIDE**

*Под общей редакцией доктора
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**Учебное пособие
по английскому языку для студентов
юридических факультетов вузов**

Часть II

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Учебное пособие «DISCOVER LAW WORLDWIDE» (часть II) продолжает серию учебных книг по практическому изучению английского языка для студентов юридических факультетов высшей профессиональной школы, состоящей из 5 частей. Пособие состоит из введения и 4-х законченных модулей (блоков), снабжено дополнительным учебным материалом в виде шаблонов таблиц для заполнения с целью структурирования, систематизации и закрепления знаний по теме изучения; тем и заданий для самостоятельного и группового творчества; глоссария, содержащего наиболее значимую лексику по темам изучения; блока по дополнительному самостоятельному чтению текстов и отдельных тематически значимых правовых актов.

Пособие отражает современные тенденции в обучении иностранным языкам в неязыковом вузе и основано на личностно-ориентированных, профессионально-ориентированных, тест направленных и информационно-коммуникативных инновационных подходах к обучению иностранным языкам будущих конкурентоспособных специалистов, при этом главная задача преподавателя заключается не только в передаче конкретных знаний, но и в обучении способам работы для получения знаний.

Пособие рекомендовано для студентов уровня Intermediate и Upper-Intermediate и может быть использовано как учебное пособие для изучения английского языка на юридическом факультете университетов или специализированных юридических институтов.



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Introduction. What countries do we live in?



Before you read. Discuss these questions:

1. How big is the world we live in? How many countries are there in the world? What are the continents it is divided in?
2. What is the average number of people living in the World today?



Reading tasks

Read the articles given below and share your own opinion:

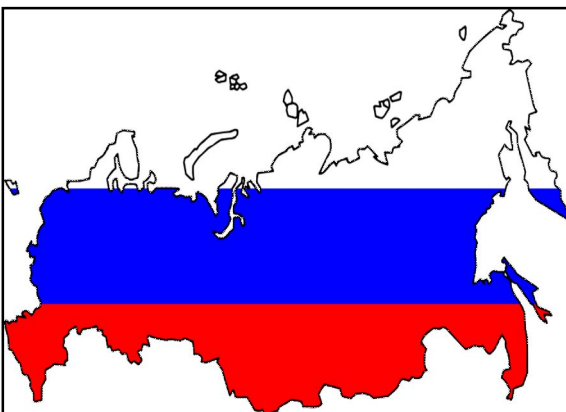
1. Compare the geographical position of Russia, Great Britain and the USA. What continents are they located in?
2. What form of states do they have? How democratic is the way they are governed? What is “federalism”? What is “a constitutional monarchy”?



Read the given texts and pay attention to the words in bold type.



Text 1. Russia at a glance



Russia is a vast and diverse nation that continues to **evolve** politically, economically, and socially. It occupies most of the Eastern Europe and North Asia, stretching from the Baltic Sea in the west to the Pacific Ocean in the east, and from the Arctic Ocean in the north

to the Black Sea and the Caucasus in the south. It is bordered by Norway and Finland in the northwest; Estonia, Latvia, Belarus, Ukraine, Poland, and Lithuania in the west; Georgia and Azerbaijan in the southwest; and Kazakhstan, Mongolia, China, and North Korea along the southern border. Russia is the largest country in the world covering more than a ninth of the Earth's land area; its total area is 17,075,400 square kilometers (6,592,800 sq mi). Russia is also the ninth most **populous nation** in the world with 142 million people. The climate changes from **marine** in the extreme Northwest to harsh **continental** in Siberia and **monsoon** in the Far East. Russia has the following climatic zones: arctic desert, tundra, forest tundra, forest, forest steppe, steppe, semi-desert. The country contains 23 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, 40 UNESCO Biosphere reserves, 40 National Parks and 101 **nature reserves**. Russia has a wide natural resource base, including major deposits of **timber**, petroleum, natural gas, coal, ores and other mineral resources.



The Russian Federation, generally known as Russia, is a democratic federative law-governed state with a republican form of government or a federal semi-presidential republic. The names Russian Federation and Russia are **equipollent**. The Russian Federation consists of 83 federal **entities** or federal subjects (21 republics, 46 oblasts (provinces), 9 kraia (territories), 1 autonomous oblast (autonomous province), 4 autonomous okrugs (autonomous districts) and 2 federal cities — (cities under direct jurisdiction of the Federation) — major cities that function as separate regions, including cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg. Moscow is the capital of Russia. In 1993, when the Constitution was adopted, there were 89 federal subjects listed. By 2008 the number of federal subjects went down to 83 due to **mergers**. The federal subjects are of equal federal rights in the sense that they have equal representation, though they do, however, differ in the degree of **autonomy** they enjoy. Federal subjects are grouped into 8 federal districts, each

administered by an **envoy** appointed by the President of Russia. Unlike the federal subjects, the federal districts do not constitute the sub-national level of government, but comprise the level of administration of the federal government. Federal districts' envoys serve as **liaisons** between the federal subjects and the federal government and are primarily responsible for overseeing the **compliance** of the federal subjects with the federal laws. The country has 12 economic zones (based on regional economic specialization): Northern, Northwestern, Central, Central-Black Earth, North Caucasus, Volga-Vyatka, Volga, Urals, East Siberia, West Siberia, Far East, Kaliningrad.

The legislative body of the Russian Federation is the **bicameral** Federal Assembly (Council of the Federation and the State Duma). The Council of the Federation (upper house of the Federal Assembly) consists of two **representatives** of each federal entity. The Deputies of the State Duma are elected from party lists on the basis of the **proportion** of the nationwide votes that each party gets for a term of 5 years. The **executive branch** is represented by the Government of the Russian Federation. The Head of the State is the President of the Russian Federation, also being the



Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. Citizens of Russia elect the President for a term of 6 years by direct **secret ballot vote**. The Prime Minister is the head of the **Government**. The Chairman of the Government is appointed by the President with the **consent** of the State Duma. **Judiciary** is exercised by the Constitutional Court, Supreme Court, Supreme Court of Arbitration and lower federal courts, whose judges are appointed by the Federation Council on the recommendation of the President, interpret laws and can **overturn** laws they **deem** unconstitutional.

State symbols of Russia include the Byzantine double-headed eagle, combined with St. George of Moscow in the Russian **coat of arms**; these symbols date from the Grand Duchy of Moscow time. Russian flag appeared in the late Tsardom of Russia period and became widely used

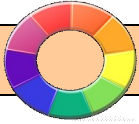
since Russian Empire times. Russian **anthem** shares its music with the Soviet Anthem, though not the lyrics (many Russians of older generations just don't know the new lyrics and sing the old ones).

a-g; b-m; c-l; d-v; e-j; f-s; g-t; h-a; i-b; j-y; k-d; l-q; m-e; n-c; o-z; p-u; q-f; r-x; s-k; t-n; u-w; v-h; w-i; x-r; y-o; z-



Vocabulary tasks. A) Match these terms with their definitions

a) bicameral	a) the cabinet in a parliamentary system
b) anthem	b) express one's preference for a candidate
c) coat of arms	c) any person, estate, governmental unit, etc.
d) deem	d) a share, part, or quota
e) overturn	e) absorption of a lesser into a greater one
f) Judiciary	f) an accredited official representative
g) consent	g) based on two legislative chambers
h) Government	h) relating to the sea
i) ballot vote	i) a federation having a large population
j) executive branch	j) to reverse (a decision) by legal means
k) proportion	k) a delegate or agent for another
l) autonomy	l) heraldic bearings of a state, family, etc.
m) merger	m) hymn of praise or loyalty
n) entity	n) a seasonal wind in southern Asia
o) equipollent	o) acting according to accepted standards
p) timber	p) communication between groups or units
q) envoy	q) the power or right of self-government
r) nature reserve	r) to develop or achieve gradually
s) representative	s) a system of courts of law
t) monsoon	t) an agreement; permission
u) continental	u) wood, esp. as a construction material
v) marine	v) to consider, judge or think
w) populous nation	w) hot summers, cold winters, little rainfall
x) evolve	x) an area of land that is protected on purpose
y) compliance	y) branch of power that puts laws into effect
z) liaisons	z) equal in value, force or meaning

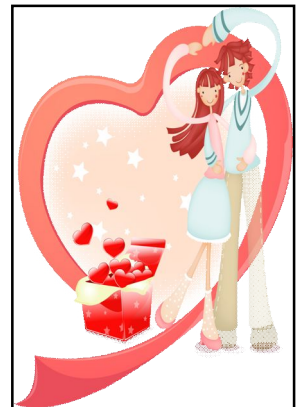


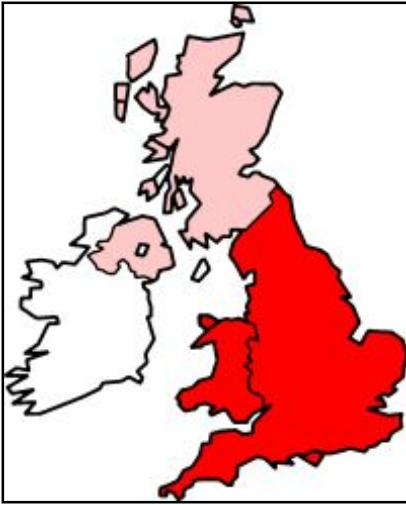
It is interesting to know. National holidays in Russia



There are seven public holidays in Russia and several other which are not public. The New Year is the first in calendar and in popularity. Russian New Year traditions resemble those of the Western Christmas, with New Year Trees and gifts, and Ded Moroz (Father Frost) playing the same role as Santa. ***Rozhdestvo*** (Orthodox Christmas) falls on 7 January, because Russian Orthodox

Church still follows the Julian (old style) calendar and all Orthodox holidays are 13 days after Catholic ones. Another two major Christian holidays are ***Paskha*** (Easter) and ***Troitsa*** (Trinity), but there is no need to recognize them as public holidays since they are always celebrated on Sunday. ***Kurban Bayram*** and ***Uraza Bayram*** are widely celebrated by Russian Muslims. Further Russian public holidays include ***Defender of the Fatherland Day*** (23 February), which honors Russian men, especially those serving in the army; ***International Women's Day*** (8 March), which combines the traditions of Mother's Day and Valentine's Day; ***International Workers' Day*** (1 May), now renamed ***Spring and Labor Day***; ***Victory Day (9 May)*** - the second popular holiday in Russia, it commemorates the victory over Nazi Germany in World War II and is widely celebrated throughout the country; ***Russia Day*** (12 June); and ***Unity Day*** (4 November), commemorating the popular uprising which expelled the Polish-Lithuanian occupation force from Moscow in 1612. The latter is a replacement for the old Soviet holiday celebrating October Revolution of 1917 (again, it was falling on November because of the difference of calendars). Other popular holidays, which are not public, include ***Old New Year*** (New Year according to Julian Calendar on 14 January), ***Tatiana Day*** (day of Russian students on 25 January), ***Cosmonautics Day*** (a day of Yury Gagarin's first ever human trip into space on 12 April), etc.





The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is an island country situated to the northwest of Continental Europe. It is the ninth largest island in the world, and the largest European island. The total area of the United Kingdom is **approximately** 243,610 square kilometers (94,060 sq mi). With a population of about 59.6 million people, it is the third most populated island on the Earth.



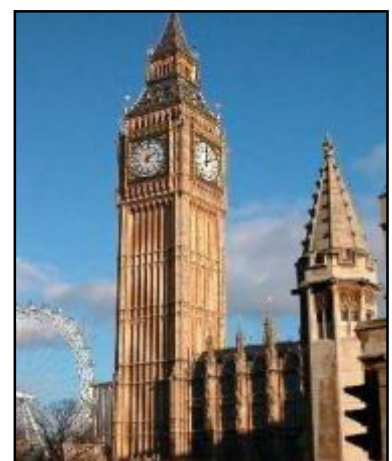
The UK's geography is varied, and includes cliffs along some coastlines, highlands and lowlands and many islands off the coast of Scotland. It has a **temperate climate**, with plentiful rainfall all year round. The temperature varies with the seasons but seldom drops below $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($14.0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$) or rises above $35\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($95\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$). Summers are the warmest in the south east of England, being the closest to the European mainland, and the coolest in the north. Snowfall can occur in winter and early spring, though it rarely settles to great depth away from high ground.

The United Kingdom (UK) consists of England, Scotland and Wales (who together make up Great Britain with their **respective** capital cities: London, Edinburgh, and Cardiff) and Northern Ireland (where the capital and the largest city is Belfast). The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy. The United Kingdom has an uncodified constitution, as do only two other countries in the world (Israel, New Zealand). The Constitution of the United Kingdom thus consists mostly of a collection of **disparate** written sources, including statutes, judge-made case law, and international treaties.

Queen Elizabeth II is the head of the state of the UK as well as of fifteen other Commonwealth countries - the Crown Dependencies - putting the UK in a personal union with those other states and the UK Parliament has the **authority** to legislate on their behalf. The main chamber of the British Parliament is the lower house, the House of Commons, which has 646 members elected by **universal suffrage**. About 700 people are **eligible** to sit in the upper house, the House of Lords, including **life peers**, hereditary peers, and bishops.




The executive branch of a government is **presided over** by the UK's head of government – the Prime Minister, who along with his Cabinet is **formally** appointed by the Monarch to form Her Majesty's Government. The position of Prime Minister, in fact, belongs to the Member of Parliament who can obtain the **confidence** of a **majority** in the House of Commons, usually the current leader of the largest political party in that chamber. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the land for both criminal and civil appeal cases in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland and any decision it makes is **binding** on every other court in the same jurisdiction. The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom serves as the highest court of appeal for civil cases under Scots law either, though Scotland generally applies its own Scots law, a **hybrid** system based on both common-law and civil-law principles.



The UK is a developed country, with the world's sixth largest economy by nominal GDP (gross domestic product) and the sixth largest by purchasing power parity. The UK remains a major power with strong economic, cultural, military, scientific and political influence. It is a recognized nuclear weapons state and has the fourth highest defense **spending** in the world. It is a Member State of the European Union, a **permanent** member of the United Nations Security Council, and is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, G8,

G20, NATO, OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development), and the World Trade Organization.

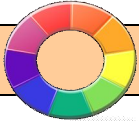
 Choose the best explanation for each of the word or expression		
1. approximately a) exactly b) almost c) specifically	6. suffrage a) prayer b) vote c) legal right	11. majority a) maturity b) crowd c) more than half
2. temperate a) stormy b) disorganized c) moderate	7. eligible a) hard to read b) allowed c) unsuitable	12. binding a) obligatory b) alterable c) breakable
3. respective a) corresponding b) ordinary c) considerable	8. preside over a) follow b) obey c) have power	13. hybrid a) pure b) mixed c) disconnected
4. disparate a) similar b) different c) compatible	9. formally a) unceremoniously b) in official manner c) casually	14. spending a) using b) advantage c) indulgence
5. authority a) power b) prestige c) influence	10. confidence a) impulsiveness b) belief in oneself c) carefulness	15. permanent a) ephemeral b) everlasting c) temporary



Have Fun! Lawyer Jokes!



An English teacher wrote these words on the whiteboard: "woman without her man is nothing". The teacher then asked the students to punctuate the words correctly. The men wrote: "Woman, without her man, is nothing." The women wrote: "Woman! Without her, man is nothing."



It is interesting to know. The national symbols of the UK

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland uses as its national flag the royal banner known as *the Union Flag* or, popularly, *Union Jack*. The colors of the flag are in turn taken from the flags of England (white and red) and of Scotland (blue and white). The current design of the Union Flag dates



from the union of Ireland and Great Britain in 1801. It consists of the red cross of Saint George (patron saint of England), edged in white; superimposed on the Cross of St. Patrick (patron saint of Ireland); which are superimposed on the Saltire (Heraldry: an ordinary consisting of a diagonal cross on a shield) of Saint Andrew (patron saint of Scotland). Wales, however, is not represented in the Union Flag by Wales' patron saint, Saint David. The Union Flag retains an official or semi-official status in some Commonwealth Realms; for example, it is known as the Royal Union Flag in Canada. It is also used as an official flag in some of the smaller British overseas territories.

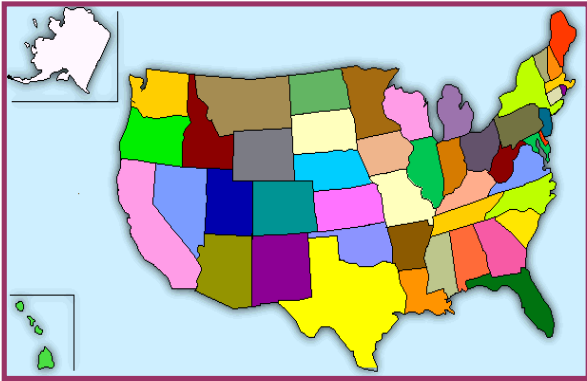
The national anthem of Great Britain – "Rule, Britannia!" is a British patriotic song, originating from the poem "Rule, Britannia" by James Thomson and set to music by Thomas Arne in 1740. It is also used by the British Army.



The Royal Coat of Arms of the United Kingdom is the official coat of arms of the British monarch, currently Queen Elizabeth II. These arms are used by the Queen in her official capacity as monarch of the United Kingdom, and are officially known as her Arms of Dominion. Variants of the Royal Arms are used by other members of the Royal Family; and by the British Government in connection with the administration and government of the country. In Scotland, the Queen has a separate version of the Royal Arms, a variant of which is used by the Scotland Office.



Text 3. Discover the United States of America



The United States of America (**commonly referred to** as the United States) is a federal constitutional republic **comprising** fifty states and a federal district. The country is situated mostly in central North America, where its forty-eight **contiguous** states

and Washington, D.C., the capital district, lie between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, **bordered by** Canada to the north and Mexico to the south. The state of Alaska is in the northwest of the continent, with Canada to the east and Russia to the west across the Bering Strait. The state of Hawaii is an **archipelago** in the mid-Pacific. The country also **possesses** several territories in the Caribbean and Pacific. At 3.79 million square miles (9.83 million km²) and with about 309 million people, the United States is the third or fourth largest country by total area, and the third largest both by land area and population. It is one of the world's most ethnically **diverse** and **multicultural** nations, the product of **large-scale immigration** from many countries. The United States, with its large size and geographic variety, includes most climate types. To the east of the 100th meridian, the climate ranges from **humid** continental in the north to humid subtropical in the south. The southern tip of Florida is tropical, as is Hawaii.

The United States is the world's oldest surviving federation. It is a constitutional republic and representative democracy, "in which majority rule **is tempered** by minority rights protected by law." The government is regulated by a system of **checks and balances** defined by the U.S. Constitution, which serves as the country's supreme legal document. In the American **federalist system**, citizens are usually subject to three levels of government, federal, state, and local; the local government's duties are commonly split between county and municipal governments. In almost all

cases, executive and legislative officials are elected by a **plurality vote** of citizens by district. There is no proportional representation at the federal level, and it is very rare at lower levels.

The federal government is composed of three branches: 1) Legislative: The bicameral Congress, made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives, makes federal law, declares war, approves treaties, has the



power of the purse, and has the power of **impeachment**, by which it can remove sitting members of the government. The House of Representatives has 435 voting members, each representing a congressional district for a two-year term. House seats are apportioned among the states by population every tenth year. The Senate has 100 members with each state having two senators, elected at-large to six-year terms; one third of Senate seats are up for election every other year. 2) Executive: The president is the commander-in-chief of the military, can **veto** legislative bills before they become law, and appoints the members of **the Cabinet** (subject to Senate approval) and other officers, who administer and **enforce** federal laws and policies. The president serves a four-year term and may be elected to the office no more than twice. The president is not elected by direct vote, but by an indirect **Electoral College** system in which the **determining votes**

are **apportioned** by state. 3) Judicial: The Supreme Court and lower federal courts, whose judges are appointed by the president with Senate approval, interpret laws and overturn those they find **unconstitutional**. Supreme Court, led by the Chief Justice of the United States, has nine members, who serve for life.


There are many symbols that represent the United States of America. Some of the most

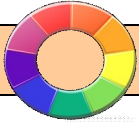


popular ones are the Stars and Stripes (the US flag), the Great Seal of the USA, the bald eagle (the national bird), the Washington Monument, the

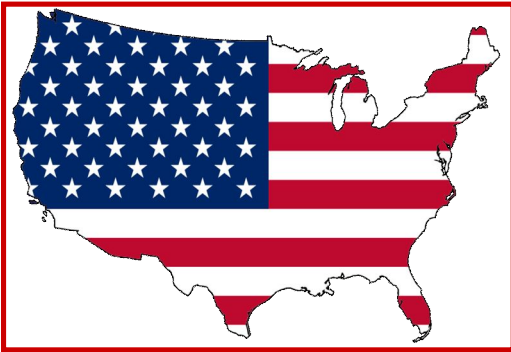
Lincoln Memorial, the US Capitol, the White House, Independence Hall, the Liberty Bell, the Statue of Liberty (a gift from France) and others.

a-u; b-d; c-h; d-p; e-m; f-o; g-n; h-k; i-l; j-; k-; l-q; m-y; n-a; o-t; p-x; q-; r-e; s-j; t-; u-b; v-c; w-r; x-i; y-f; z-g.

 Vocabulary tasks. A) Match these terms with their definitions	
a) unconstitutional	a) be adapted, adjusted to the needs
b) apportion	b) a large group of islands
c) determining vote	c) bounded or limited in or adjacent to the border of
d) enforce	d) to divide or distribute according to a plan
e) Electoral College	e) distinctly dissimilar, unlike or different
f) subject to	f) related to, concerning smth., or applying to
g) Cabinet	g) under normal conditions; usually
h) veto	h) the deciding expression of choice
i) impeachment	i) to consist of; be composed of; include
j) purse	j) to have as one's property; own
k) plurality vote	k) the power to prevent legislation or action
l) federalist system	l) a charge/accusation against a government official
m) checks and balances	m) body of the electors to elect the president
n) be tempered	n) persons appointed to head executive branch
o) humid	o) dependent upon
p) large-scale	p) to ensure observance of a law
q) immigration	q) type of government called a federation
r) diverse	r) very close or connected in space or time
s) possess	s) wealth, funds and financial resources
t) multicultural	t) moist and damp
u) archipelago	u) not in accord with the constitution
v) bordered by	v) relating to or including several cultures
w) contiguous	w) the movement of non-native people into a country in order to settle there
x) comprise	x) wide-ranging or extensive
y) referred to	y) competition and mutual restraint among the various branches of government
z) commonly	z) the common voting system where the single winner is the person with the most votes



It is interesting to know. Amazing Facts About the USA



1. The first confirmed landing in America was by Christopher Columbus in 1493.
2. It costs more to buy a new car today in the United States than it cost Christopher Columbus to equip and undertake three voyages to the New World.

3. The first English settlement was in Jamestown Virginia in 1607. The Pilgrims landed in Plymouth, Massachusetts in 1620 and then came the Puritans.

4. The oldest city in the U.S. is Santa Fe founded in 1610.

5. In 1796, two brothers ran against each other for President of the United States. Charles Pinckney and his younger brother Thomas (both from South Carolina) both received electoral votes, but John Adams won the election.

6. Jimmy Carter was the first president born in a hospital.

7. Andrew Jackson was the only US President to believe that the world is flat.

8. Gerald Ford was the only man who held both the Presidency and the Vice- Presidency but who was not elected to either post.

9. Nowhere in the Constitution does it say that the US Supreme Court justices have to be lawyers or have any legal training. In fact, several justices in the court's history had never attended law school. James Byrnes, for example, who served in the court from 1941 to 1942, had little formal education and never attended college.

10. The State of Florida is bigger than the country of England!

11. Ohio is listed as the 17th state in the U.S., but technically it is number 47. Until August 7, 1953,

Congress forgot to vote on a resolution to admit Ohio to the Union.





Revise Your Grammar. Do we generally use **THE** or zero article while using names of the following geographical features and places?

Q1 Rivers	The	Zero	Q16 Countries (name includes a word <i>republic</i> or <i>united</i>)	The	Zero
Q2 Mountains	The	Zero	Q17 Streets	The	Zero
Q3 Mountain ranges	The	Zero	Q18 Cinemas	The	Zero
Q4 Groups of islands	The	Zero	Q19 Theatres	The	Zero
Q5 Deserts	The	Zero	Q20 Museums	The	Zero
Q6 Continents	The	Zero	Q21 Hotels	The	Zero
Q7 Towns	The	Zero	Q22 Ships	The	Zero
Q8 Cities	The	Zero	Q23 Churches	The	Zero
Q9 Villages	The	Zero	Q24 Cathedrals	The	Zero
Q10 Parks	The	Zero	Q25 Airports	The	Zero
Q11 Zoos	The	Zero	Q26 Train stations	The	Zero
Q12 Seas	The	Zero	Q27 Bus stations	The	Zero
Q13 Oceans	The	Zero	Q28 Squares (in towns and cities)	The	Zero
Q14 Lakes	The	Zero	Q29 Underground (or subway stations)	The	Zero
Q15 Countries (name is a single word)	The	Zero			

Now, when you have brushed up your knowledge of the topic, decide whether to use **THE** or zero article with the geographical features and places given below. Group the names of destinations as it is done above.

Nile; Caspian Sea; United Arab Emirates; Pamirs; Baltimore Museum of Art; Sheraton (Hotel); Tasmania; Melbourne; Luna Park; Indian Ocean Netherlands; North Sea; Paris Orly; Tottenham Court Road; Guinea-Bissau; Asia; Lake Winnipeg; New York State; Andes; United Kingdom; Cheviot Hills; Caribbean



Sea; Holiday Inn; Seychelles; Pacific Ocean; Baikal; Hawaiian Islands; Alps, Red Sea; Cape of Good Hope; Europe; Etna; Bodensee; Mallorca; Grand Canyon; British Museum station; Marriott (Hotel); London Heathrow; Sea of Azov; Titicaca; Sydney Opera House; Canary Islands; El Retiro Park; Miami Art Museum; Hudson Bay; Harbor



Place Amphitheater; Inner Harbor; United States; Pratt Street; Greenland; Himalayas; Palermo; Issyk-Kul; Michigan; London Gatwick; Mumbai; Hurricanes; Czech Republic; Danube; Southern Ural Mountains; Orinoco; northeast Burma; Lesotho; Gulf of Mexico; Sheremetyevo; Ashmore and Cartier Islands; Guadeloupe; New Zealand; Antigua and Barbuda; Yerevan; Dominican Republic; Riyadh; New York City; Islam; Mississippi; Russian Federation; Titanic; Christian Church; Domodedovo; Paris De Gaulle; Hyde Park; Madame Tussauds; National Rail; Mont Blanc; Pyrenees; Croatia; Scottish Highlands; Times Square; Ritz-Carlton New York; Central Park; Los Angeles; Florida; West Palm Beach; St. Paul Cathedral; Sheraton; Kensington; Cambridge; Volgograd; Acapulco.



Have Fun! Lawyer Jokes! American Jokes

http://www.jokesaboutamericans.com/american_joke_one.html

Only In America ...

1) ... can a pizza get to your house faster than an ambulance; 2) ... do people order double cheese burgers, large fries, and a diet coke; 3) ... do banks leave both doors open and then chain the pens to the counters; 4) ... are there handicap parking places in front of a skating rink; 5) ... do drugstores make the sick walk all the way to the back of the store to get their prescriptions while healthy people can buy cigarettes at the front; 6) ... do Americans leave cars worth thousands of dollars in the driveway and put their useless junk in the garage; 7) ... do they have drive-up ATM machines with Braille lettering; 8) ... do they use the word 'politics' to describe the process so well: 'Poli' in Latin meaning 'many' and 'tics' meaning 'bloodsucking creatures'.





Revise Your Grammar. Compound words and expressions -
Match the words related to city life on the left with those
on the right to make compound words or expressions (**ESL Test**)

a) rush	a) town	i) super	i) control
b) traffic	b) congestion	j) down	j) park
c) thunder	c) market	k) night	k) ground
d) cost	d) life	l) earth	l) storm
e) remote	e) way	m) crime	m) of living
f) shopping	f) hour	n) under	n) quake
g) high-rise	g) ground	o) play	o) rate
h) car	h) building	p) drive	p) centre



Revise your grammar. Superlatives are just in one click!
Visit the **Guinness World Records Amazing Feats** to find it out.
http://www.guinnessworldrecords.com/records/amazing_feats/

The Fact	Who?	What?	Where?	When?
<i>The fastest time to eat 12' pizza</i>
<i>The strangest diet</i>
<i>The Heaviest Weight Lifted with Ear</i>
<i>The greatest distance on a static cycle</i>
<i>The Longest Lecture Marathon</i>
<i>The Most people belly dancing simultaneously</i>
<i>The Youngest Professional Artist</i>



Enhance your cross-cultural and legal environment.

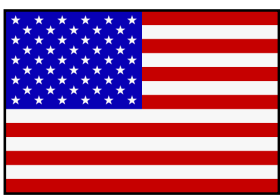
Some facts on Etymology and History:



1. *The Russian Federation:* The country's original name was Rus', a medieval state populated mostly by the Early East Slavs. The country typically was called by its inhabitants “Ruskaya Zemlya” or “Russian Land” or “Land of Rus”. An old Latin version of the name Rus' was Ruthenia, mostly applied to the western and southern regions of the place Rus', inhabited by Rusyns, that were adjacent to Catholic Europe. The current name of the country, Rossiya, comes from the Greek version of Rus', spelled Ρωσία [rosia], which was used in the Byzantine Empire.



2. *The United Kingdom:* Historically, British people were thought to be descended from the varied ethnic stocks that settled there before the 11th century; the Celts, Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Norse and the Normans. However, recent genetic analysis indicates that “about 75 per cent of the traceable ancestors of the modern British population had arrived in the British isles by about 6,200 years ago, at the start of the British Neolithic or Stone Age”, and that the British broadly share a common ancestry with the Basque people.



3. *The United States of America:* In 1507, German cartographer Martin Waldseemüller produced a world map on which he named the lands of the Western Hemisphere “America” after Italian explorer and cartographer Amerigo Vespucci. The former British colonies first used the country's modern name in the Declaration of Independence. The phrase “the United States” was originally treated as plural—e.g., “the United States are”—including in the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, ratified in 1865. It became common to treat it as singular—e.g., “the United States is”—after the end of the Civil War. The singular form is now standard; the plural form is retained in the idiom “these United States”.



*Systematize your knowledge of the topic: Fill in the table
Compare the countries of the World (Russia, the UK, the USA)*

Table 1

Country	Geographical Position	Natural Resources	Form of a State	Form of the Constitution	Attitude to Religion	Economical Background and the Level of Development	Environmental Issues	Domestic Policies	International Recognition
<i>The Russian Federation</i>
<i>The United Kingdom</i>
<i>The United States of America</i>



Speaking. Discussion of the related topics:

1. History of Russia	6. Government and politics
2. History of Great Britain	7. Human rights
3. History of the USA	8. Foreign relations
4. Soviet Russia	9. Armed Forces and Alliances
5. The Cold War period	10. Economy and Culture



Web – resources and support

№	Тема изучения	Web resources / Интернет ресурсы в помощь при изучении тем
1	The countries of the World	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/ http://www.gov.ru/ http://www.wtr.ru/ http://www.alex.com/topsites/countries/RU http://rt.com/ http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3183.htm http://www.museum.ru/ http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/russia http://www.interfax-russia.ru/ http://en.rian.ru/russia/ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom http://www.worldstatesmen.org/United_Kingdom.html http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/gb http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/country_profiles/1038758.stm http://www.una.org.uk/ http://www.geo.ed.ac.uk/home/Scotland/britain.html http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/united_kingdom.htm http://www.uk.filo.pl/ http://www.embassy.org/embassies/gb.html http://www.citypopulation.de/UK.html http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States http://www.usatoday.com/ http://www.usatourist.com/ http://www.csmonitor.com/USA http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/country_profiles http://www.whitehouse.gov/ http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/web_games.htm



Optional themes for individual reports and essays

1. International Ranking of the countries (Russia, the UK, USA)	3. Parties, ideology, and politics in the modern world.
2. Native Americans and European settlers	4. Foreign relations and military in contemporary era.



TIME FOR PUZZLES! DISCOVER RUSSIA, the UK and the USA

Puzzle 1

One of the Houses of Legislature in Russia				A																
Who inherit titles to make laws in the UK			R																	
Noblemen are proudly named _ in the UK		E																		
A concept that underlines the actions that will take place to solve public issues	P																			
One of the Houses of Legislature in USA		E																		
The UK's largest metropolitan area			N																	
A major city and a seat of government				I																
Based on labor, capital and land resources					O															
_Court whose Power extends to all Cases						M														
Concept of moral rightness based on law							E													
Type of government ruled by the people						L														
Type of government ruled by the Crown					R															
The US bicameral legislative authority				G																
An institution to express belief in a divine or supernatural power			L																	
An organization authorized by its nation to use force in defending its country		I																		
The Prime person who holds the position of the head of the government in the UK	M																			
The branch of the state that enforces the laws already written and interpreted		X																		
Who is elected by his equals to __ them			P																	
A union of partially self-governing states or regions united by a central government				E																
The governing authority of a political unit					R															
The UK`s bicameral legislative authority						A														
The area of governmental concern related to the health of the nation							C													
All humans are basically entitled to them*						R	G													
The branch of the state that makes laws					S															
The scope of practical authority granted				I																
A sovereign state governed as a single unit with the supreme central government*			I		A															
The main law of a political entity		O																		
* where there are 2 words	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l								



***Creative Work – Team Project Work – Multimedia Presentation
The Major Countries of the World (Russia, the UK, the USA)***



Strategy Tips: (1) Divide into groups of 2-4 students.
(2) Choose one of the three countries (given above) to make your short digital overview.
(3) The overview should contain the following information: 1) Geographical position of the country; 2) Population and Human Well-Being; 3) Economics and Trade; 4) Institutions and Governance; 5) Its place according to the International ranking data; 6) Its role to promote International Peace and security; 7) The latest hot topics related to the country in question.

Note! You may add any extra rubrics and media tools you regard essential to cover your topic in full. Have fun with your team work!



Have Fun! Lawyer Jokes!

When NASA first started sending up astronauts, they quickly discovered that ballpoint pens would not work in zero gravity. To combat the problem, NASA scientists spent a decade and \$12 billion to develop a pen that writes in zero gravity, upside down, underwater, on almost any surface including glass and at temperatures ranging from below freezing to 300 C. The Russians used a pencil...



A Jew and an American are sitting together in a train compartment. The Jew is eating some apple seeds. After some time, the American becomes curious and asks the Jew, "Why are you eating apple seeds?" The Jew replies, "Apple seeds make you smart!" The American, even more curious, asks, "Are they for sale?" The Jew answers, "Yes, of course, you can have these five apple seeds for five dollars only." The Yankee agrees to the deal and starts eating the seeds. Suddenly he turns to the Jew and says, "Hey, You, listen! For five dollars I could have bought five kilos of apples!" The Jew turns to him with a satisfied smile and answers, "Now you see!... It has started working already!"





UNIT I. What governments do we have?



Before you read. Discuss these questions:

1. What is the general meaning of the term “government”? What types of government do you know?
2. What is the fundamental purpose of government? What instruments do the governments apply to achieve their aims and purposes?



Reading Tasks. A) Understanding main points

Read the text and answer the given questions:

1. When was the new-born State system of the Russian Federation created? What was the cause for it?
2. What are the three branches of the federal government?
3. What is the main legislative body of the land? What are the two chambers of it?
4. Which of the two law-making chambers complies in full with the principle of “the representative democracy”?
5. How long do the members of the legislative bodies exercise their powers?
6. What is the term of office for the President? How many consecutive terms are permitted for the Presidency in Russia?
7. What are the main functions of the President? Which of his powers may put the president in a superior position vis-à-vis the legislature?
8. What is an executive branch in Russia? What functions does it have? What is the role of the prime minister in the executive process?
9. What is a judiciary composed of in Russia?



B) Understanding details

Mark these sentences T(true) or F(false) according to the information in the text. Find the part of the text that gives the correct information.

1. The legislative power, represented by the Federal Assembly, consists of two chambers: the House of the Rich and the House of the Poor.
2. The Upper Chamber is the 450-member State Duma, isn't it?
3. According to the Constitution of Russia, the President of Russia is elected for a term of four years.
4. Upon the advice of the president, the prime minister can appoint or remove Government members, including the deputy prime ministers.
5. Several prescribed powers put the president in a dependent position towards the legislature.
6. Under no conditions, the president may dissolve the State Duma.
7. The president submits candidates to the State Duma for the post of the Chief Manager of the Central Recreation Park in Moscow.
8. The Government formulates the words of the State hymn of Russia.



Text 1. The State system of the Russian Federation. Read the text and pay attention to the words in bold type. Give a summary.



The Russian Federation State System is set up by the Constitution of 1993 after the **collapse** of the Soviet Union. Under the Constitution, Russia is a semi-presidential republic. The federal government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Each of them is checked and balanced by the President. The leading political parties in Russia include: United

Russia, the Communist Party, the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia, and Fair Russia.

The legislative power is represented by the Federal Assembly. It consists of two **chambers**. The Upper Chamber is the 176-member Council of Federation. The Lower Chamber is the 450-member State Duma. Each chamber is headed by the Chairman. The members of the State Duma are elected by the popular vote for a five-year period. The Council of Federation is not elected. It is formed of the heads of the regions. Legislature is initiated in the Lower Chamber, but in order to become a law a **bill** must be **approved** by both chambers and signed by the President. If the President may veto the bill, the State Duma may **override** the veto.



According to the Constitution of Russia, the President of Russia is elected for a term of six years (**eligible** for a second term but constitutionally **barred** for a third **consecutive term**). The President is the head of the State. He is also the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. He determines the basic direction of Russia's **domestic** and foreign policy and represents the Russian state within the country and in foreign affairs. The president appoints and **recalls** Russia's ambassadors upon consultation with the legislature, accepts the **credentials** and letters of recall of foreign representatives, conducts international talks, and signs international **treaties**. The president is **empowered** to appoint the prime minister to **chair** the Government with the consent of the State Duma. The president chairs meetings of the Government, which he also may dismiss in its entirety. Upon the advice of the prime minister, the president can **appoint** or remove Government members, including the **deputy** prime ministers. The president **submits** candidates to the State Duma for the post of **chairman** of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation (RCB) and may

propose that the State Duma **dismiss** the chairman. In addition, the president submits candidates to the Federation Council for appointment as **justices** of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, and the Superior Court of Arbitration, as well as candidates for the office of **procurator** general, Russia's chief law enforcement officer. The president also appoints justices of federal district courts.

Several **prescribed** powers put the president in a superior position **vis-à-vis** the legislature. The president has broad authority to issue **decrees** and **directives** that have the **force of law** without **legislative review**, although the constitution notes that they must not **contravene** that document or other laws. Under certain conditions, the president may **dissolve** the State Duma. The president has the **prerogatives** of scheduling **referendums** (a power previously reserved to the parliament), submitting draft laws to the State Duma, and **promulgating** federal laws.

The Russian Federation is fundamentally structured as a **representative democracy**. Executive power is exercised by the Government.



Constitution prescribes that the Government of Russia consists of a prime minister (head of the Government), deputy prime ministers, and federal ministers and their ministries and departments. Within one week of appointment, the prime minister must submit to the president **nominations** for all **subordinate** Government positions. The ministries of the Government execute credit and monetary policies and defense, foreign policy, and state security functions; ensure the **rule of law** and respect for human and civil rights; protect property; and take measures against crime. The Government formulates the **state budget**, submits it to the State Duma, and issues a report on its **implementation**.

The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, the Arbitrary Court, and lower regional courts.



Vocabulary tasks. A) Match these terms with their definitions


a) implementation	a) an instruction issued by a central authority
b) state budget	b) to invest with legal power or authority
c) rule of law	c) to terminate legally
d) force of law	d) periods of time in succession without gaps
e) nomination	e) an order or law made by the authority
f) democracy	f) qualifications, ability and skill
g) promulgate	g) to assign officially, as for a position
h) contravene	h) the act of accomplishing some aim or executing some order
i) dissolve	i) a form of government in which the people freely elect representatives to govern them
j) decree	j) a legal right or authority
k) directive	k) to disregard with superior authority
l) dismiss	l) the act of officially naming a candidate
m) submit	m) to go against rules and laws, or contradict
n) appoint	n) qualified or entitled to be chosen
o) empower	o) to announce or declare officially
p) credentials	p) to refer for consideration
q) consecutive term	q) rule according or under law
r) override	r) an itemized summary of expected income and expenditure of a country over a specified period, usually a financial year
s) eligible	s) to discharge from an office or position



B) Choose the best explanation for each of the word

1. subordinate a) superior b) supplementary c) subsidiary	6. referendum a) alternative b) appointment c) voting	11. vis-à-vis a) opposite to another b) face to face c) compared with
---	---	---

2. representative a) spokesperson b) commissioner c) agent	7. prerogative a) privilege b) authority c) obligation	12. chairman a) administrator b) introducer c) speaker
3. procurator a) trained to heal b) trained to counsel c) trained to argue	8. justice a) bias b) fairness c) partiality	13. to chair a) sit on a bench b) administer c) serve
4. bill a) bank note b) certificate c) draft	9. barred a) permitted b) prohibited c) allowed	14. approve a) invalidate b) accept c) appreciate
5. chamber a) container b) apartment c) the house	10. collapse a) success b) downfall c) increase	15. domestic a) household b) industrial c) internal



B) Terms of Legal Usage. Use an appropriate word or phrase from the yellow box to complete each sentence

empowered	eligible	prescribed	dismissed
promulgate	recalled	credentials	submitted
contravenes	state budget	consecutive	domestic

1. This is the fifth _____¹ weekend that I have spent working, so I am completely exhausted and need one day off at least.
2. You won't believe it, but Judge Foley has been _____² from his position for incompetence!
3. Government's _____³ policy covers a wide range of areas, including business, education, energy, health care, law enforcement, money and taxes, natural resources, social welfare, and personal rights and freedoms.

4. This amendment _____⁴ the president to declare an emergency for a wide range of reasons.
5. The employer`s discriminative hiring practices _____⁵ the British Race Relations Act of 1976.
6. Only people over 18 are _____⁶ to vote in the Russian Federation.
7. The country upon which all others depend for their supplies will be the land which will _____⁷ free trade, for it will be conscious of its power to produce its manufactures at prices lower than those of any of its competitors. (de Balzac, Honore)
8. The developers _____⁸ building plans to the council for approval.
9. The company _____⁹ thousands of tins of baby food after a salmonella scare.
10. The two basic elements of any _____¹⁰ are the revenues and expenses.
11. The product could not be launched commercially unless and until it meets internationally _____¹¹ standards.
12. The new ambassador presented her _____¹² to the president as a proof of her considerable abilities and experience.



C) Word Families. Complete the chart

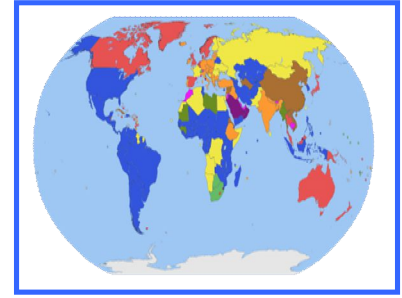
<i>verb</i>	<i>person (doer)</i>	<i>noun</i>
represent	.....	.....
.....	.....	presidency
.....	nominee	.....
vote	.....	.....
.....	developer	.....
.....	.....	electorship
chair	.....	.....
.....	manufacturer	.....
.....	.....	employment
compete	.....	.....



Enhance your cross-cultural and legal environment

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_forms_of_government

Types of governments:



1) ***Anarchism*** - a political theory favoring the abolition of governments; 2) ***Authoritarian regime*** – governments are characterized by an absolute obedience to the authority of an absolute ruler who often behaves in a tyrannical manner; 3) ***Autocracy*** – is a government by a single person having unlimited power; despotism; 4) ***Constitutional monarchy*** – A government that has a monarch, but whose powers are limited by law or by a formal constitution; 5) ***Constitutional republic*** – is a state where the head of state and other officials are elected as representatives of the people, and must govern according to existing constitutional law that limits the government's power over citizens in a sense that no individual or group has absolute power; 6) ***Democracy*** – is a system of government by which political sovereignty is retained by the people and either exercised directly by citizens or through their elected representatives; 7) ***Dictatorship*** – is a despotic system ruled by a dictator possessing absolute power and absolute authority; 8) ***Legalism (legalistic)*** – is a government which enforces the law with rewards to those who obey the laws and harsh punishments to people who go against the law; 9) ***Military dictatorship*** – is a form of government where the military's political power is not enforced or even supported by other laws; 10) ***Monarchy*** – is an autocracy governed by a monarch who usually inherits the authority; 11) ***Oligarchy*** – is a government by a few, especially by a small faction of persons or families; 12) ***Plutocracy*** – is a political system governed by the wealthy people; 13) ***Stratocracy*** – is a form of government headed by military leaders supported by law and the society; 14) ***Theocracy*** – is a government ruled by a religious elite; 15) ***Totalitarian*** – is a form of government in which the political authority exercises absolute and centralized control over all aspects of life of individuals.



It is interesting to know. Some More Facts About Russia



Today the state Russian banner is three colored. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue, and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one stands for the sky, and the red one signifies liberty. It was the first state symbol that replaced the former symbols in 1991.



Now, the national coat of arms is a two-headed eagle. It is the most ancient symbol of Russia. It originates from the heraldic emblem of the Ruricovitch signifying the succession of the Russian state from the Byzantine Empire. Russian National Anthem or the Hymn of the Russian Federation is an adaptation of the national anthem of the Soviet Union. The "unbreakable union" of the Soviet Union was removed from the modern Russian Hymn.

The hymn of Russia (by A. Alexandrov and S. Mikhalkov)

English Translation:



Russia-our sacred state,
Russia-our beloved country.
A mighty will, a great glory
Are yours forever
for all time!

Chorus:
Be glorious, our free Fatherland,
Ancient union of brotherly peoples,
Ancestor given wisdom of the people!
Be glorious, country! We are proud of
you!

From the southern seas to the polar region
Lie our forests and our fields.
You are one in the world!
You are one of a kind,
Native land protected by God!

Chorus

Wide spaces for dreams and for living
Are open to us by the coming years.
Our faith in our Fatherland gives us
strength.
So it was, so it is, and so it will always be!

Chorus

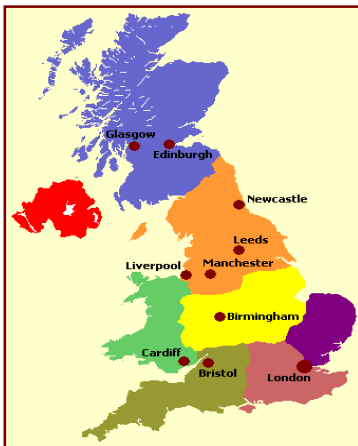


Before you read. Discuss these questions:

1. What is a constitutional monarchy? What type of Constitution does the United Kingdom have? What are its peculiarities?
2. What bodies represent the three branches of power in the UK (namely the legislative, the executive and the judiciary)?
3. Is it effective to have both the Monarchy and the representative government? What is the role of the sovereign in the government as such?



Text 2. The State system of the United Kingdom. Read the text and pay attention to the words in bold type. Give a summary.



The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and unitary state consisting of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. It is governed by a parliamentary system with its seat of government in London, the capital, but with three devolved national administrations of varying powers in Belfast, Cardiff and Edinburgh, the capitals of Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland respectively.

The politics of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland takes place in the **framework** of a constitutional monarchy, in which the Monarch is the head of a state (within the parameters of an unwritten or uncodified constitution), and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom is the head of government. The UK has a parliamentary government based on the Westminster system — a democratic parliamentary system of government modeled after the politics of the United Kingdom — that has been **emulated** around the world as **a legacy** of the British Empire. This term comes from the Palace of Westminster, the seat of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. The system is a series of

procedures for operating a legislature. The Parliament of the United Kingdom that meets in the Palace of Westminster has two houses: an elected House of Commons and an appointed House of Lords, and any Bill



passed requires **Royal Assent** to become a law. It is the **ultimate** legislative authority in the United Kingdom since the devolved parliament in Scotland and devolved assemblies in Northern Ireland and Wales are not sovereign bodies and could be **abolished** by the UK parliament despite being established following public approval as expressed in referenda.



The **pattern** of executive functions within a Westminster System is quite complex. In essence, the head of state, usually a monarch, is a **ceremonial figurehead** who is the theoretical, **nominal** or **de jure** source of executive power within the system. **In practice**, such a figure does not actively exercise executive powers, even though executive authority may **be exercised** in his or her

name. The Executive authority in the United Kingdom **is vested in** the Prime Minister, the UK's head of the government. The position belongs to the Member of Parliament who can obtain the **confidence** of a **majority** in the House of Commons, usually the **current** leader of the largest political party in that chamber. The UK's three **major** political parties are the Labor Party, the Conservative Party, and the Liberal Democrats. The Prime Minister and Cabinet are formally appointed by the Monarch to form Her Majesty's Government, though the Prime Minister chooses the Cabinet, and **by convention**, Her Majesty The Queen respects the Prime Minister's **choices**. The Cabinet is traditionally drawn from members of the Prime Minister's party in both legislative houses, and mostly from the House of Commons, to which they are responsible. The Prime Minister and Cabinet **are sworn** into Her Majesty's Most Honorable **Privy Council**, and become Ministers of the Crown.

The judiciary is independent of the executive and the legislature, the highest national court being the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom established by Part 3 of the Constitutional Reform Act 2005.



Vocabulary tasks. A) Match these terms with their definitions

a) Privy Council	a) in practical applications
b) be sworn	b) a number more than half of the total
c) choice	c) greater than others in importance or rank
d) by convention	d) to be performed
e) majority	e) a set of concepts, values and practices
f) major	f) agreement to sign the act by the sovereign
g) confidence	g) be certified
h) be vested in	h) a person nominally having a position
i) be exercised	i) person or thing carefully chosen, appropriate
g) in practice	g) to try hard to equal or be better than
k) framework	k) an advisory council to a ruler
l) ceremonial figurehead	l) trust or faith in a person or thing
m) abolish	m) to be provided with power and authority
n) Royal Assent	n) to discard or do away with
o) emulate	o) by custom, practice and tradition

a-k; b-; c-; d-o; e-b; f-c; g-; h-; i-; j-; k-; l-; m-; n-; o



B) Find the antonyms to the given words

<i>term</i>	<i>antonym(s)</i>	<i>choose the appropriate from the list</i>
respectively	accordingly, mutually, correspondingly
current	up-to-date, widespread, old-fashioned
nominal	significant, supposed, theoretical, small
pattern	model, example, original, source
ultimate	fundamental, introductory, opening
legacy	heritage, penalty, inheritance, forfeit

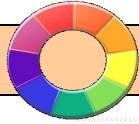


Read the text about the three different elements of the executive around the world. Use an appropriate word or phrase from the yellow box to complete each of the sentences.

the government	branches	official	head of state	function
executive	republics	policies	hereditary	state
debate	political	President	the ministry	system
directs	the cabinet	same	monarchies	elected
parliamentary	departments	senior	policy	agencies

The executive is often what one thinks of when referring to _____¹, but in fact it is just one of the three _____² of government. The three different elements of the _____³ are the symbolic, the political, and the permanent. Every _____⁴ of government has an _____⁵ who fulfills the important symbolic role of embodying the state and who acts as _____⁶. In a monarchy such as Canada, Great Britain, or Spain, the queen or king plays an important symbolic _____⁷ but is limited almost entirely to performing symbolic functions. Many _____⁸ have been replaced by _____⁹, where there is no _____¹⁰ head of state. Australians are currently engaged in a lively _____¹¹ about whether they should end their connection to the British monarchy. Many countries with _____¹² systems of government have a _____¹³ as head of state; examples include Germany and India. In some countries, the head of state and head of government are the _____¹⁴ official. Thus, one individual fills the symbolic functions as well as _____¹⁵ the _____¹⁶ element of the executive branch of government. The U.S. President is both head of _____¹⁷ and head of government in the American political system. The real work of directing the _____¹⁸ of the government is done by the political executive. In many countries this part of the executive is called _____¹⁹ or _____²⁰, and may be either _____²¹ or appointed. The Cabinet is usually divided into a great many specialized _____²² and _____²³ concerned with specific _____²⁴ areas. A number of departments is known mainly as ministries. The Prime Minister, as the label suggests, is the prime or _____²⁵ minister in the Cabinet.

Briefed and adapted from: <http://polisci.nelson.com/introexec.html>



1. The members of the Current British Royal Family

<http://www.royal.gov.uk/ThecurrentRoyalFamily>



1. **HM The Queen** (Elizabeth II) and **HRH The Duke of Edinburgh** (her consort - Prince Philip)
2. **TRH The Prince of Wales** and **The Duchess of Cornwall** (The Queen's eldest son Charles and his second wife Mrs Camilla Parker Bowles)
3. **HRH Prince William of Wales** (The Prince of Wales's elder son William)
4. **HRH Prince Henry of Wales** (The Prince of Wales's younger son Henry)
5. **HRH The Duke of York** (The Queen's second son Andrew)
6. **HRH Princess Beatrice of York** (The Duke of York's elder daughter Beatrice)
7. **HRH Princess Eugenie of York** (The Duke of York's younger daughter Eugenie)
8. **TRH The Earl and Countess of Wessex** (The Queen's third son Edward and his wife Mrs Sophie Rhys-Jones)
9. **Viscount Severn** (The Earl of Wessex's son Severn)
10. **Lady Louise Windsor** (The Earl of Wessex's daughter Louise)
11. **HRH The Princess Royal** (The Queen's daughter Anne)
12. **TRH The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester** (The Queen's cousin and his wife)
13. **TRH The Duke and Duchess of Kent** (The Queen's cousin and his wife)
14. **TRH Prince and Princess Michael of Kent** (The Queen's cousin and his wife)
15. **HRH Princess Alexandra, The Honorable Lady Ogilvy** (The Queen's cousin)



2. *The British National Anthem* dates back to the eighteenth century. 'God Save The King' was a patriotic song first publicly performed in London in 1745, which came to be known as the National Anthem at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The words and tune are anonymous, and may date back to the seventeenth century.

The Full version of the British National Anthem:

<p>1. God save our gracious Queen, Long live our noble Queen, God save the Queen! Send her victorious, Happy and glorious, Long to reign over us; God save the Queen!</p>	<p>2. O Lord our God arise, Scatter her enemies And make them fall; Confound their politics, Frustrate their knavish tricks, On Thee our hopes we fix, God save us all!</p>	<p>3. Thy choicest gifts in store On her be pleased to pour; Long may she reign; May she defend our laws, And ever give us cause To sing with heart and voice, God save the Queen!</p>
<p>4. Not in this land alone, But be God's mercies known, From shore to shore! Lord make the nations see, That men should brothers be, And form one family, The wide world over.</p>	<p>5. From every latent foe, From the assassins blow, God save the Queen! O'er her thine arm extend, For Britain's sake defend, Our mother, prince, and friend, God save the Queen!</p>	



Enhance your cross-cultural and legal environment.

1. **A constitution** — is a set of rules for government — often codified as a written document — that enumerates and limits the powers and functions of a political entity. These rules together make up — constitute — what the entity is. It defines the nature and extent of government, the fundamental political principles, the structure, procedures, powers and duties, of a government. Most constitutions guarantee certain rights to the people.



2. A constitutional government — is one the powers of which are exercised in accordance with rules and principles which are generally accepted as binding upon it and usually followed.

3. A codified constitution — is one that is contained in a single document, which is the single source of constitutional law in a state.

4. An uncodified constitution — is one that is not contained in a single document, consisting of several different sources, which may be written or unwritten.

5. A written constitution — is used to describe a constitution that is entirely written, which by definition includes every codified constitution; but not all constitutions based entirely on written documents are codified.

6. An unwritten constitution — is a constitution, as in Great Britain, not codified as a document but defined by custom and precedent as embodied in statutes and judicial decisions.

7. The written and unwritten parts form the British constitution: Acts of parliament; decrees; conventions; traditions; royal prerogatives. **Among the many key documents or conventions are:** the Magna Carta, 1215; Habeas Corpus Act, 1679; Bill of Rights, 1689; Act of Settlement, 1701; Act of Union, 1707 (joining England & Scotland to form Great Britain); Act of Union 1800, joining Great Britain & Ireland to form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; Statute of Westminster, 1931; Parliament Act, 1911 (revised 1949); Peerage Act, 1963; European Communities Act, 1972; Convention since the reign of Queen Anne that the monarch will not refuse to grant the Royal Assent to Bills passed by parliament; Convention that the monarch will not dissolve Parliament without the advice of the Prime Minister; Convention that the monarch will ask the leader of the dominant party in the House of Commons to form a government; Convention that the monarch will ask a member of the House of Commons (rather than the House of Lords or someone outside parliament) to form a government; Convention that all ministers be drawn from the House of Commons or the Lords; Convention that the House of Lords will accept any legislation that was in the government's manifesto (the 'Salisbury Convention'), etc.



Before you read. Discuss these questions:

1. What is American Federalism? What does the multiplicity of jurisdictions in the USA reflect to?
2. What are the three branches the federal US government is composed of?
3. What are the main bodies relating to those three branches of power?



Text 3. The State System of the United States. Read the given text and pay attention to the words and expressions in bold type. Give a summary.

The United States is a federal constitutional republic, in which the President of the United States (the head of state and head of government), Congress, and judiciary (whose judges interpret laws and **overturn** those they find unconstitutional) share powers **reserved to** the national government, and the federal government shares **sovereignty** with the state governments. Federal and state elections generally take place within a two-party system, the Democratic Party and the Republican Party, although this is not **enshrined** in law. The federal government of the United States was established by the Constitution and is the **dominant feature** of the American governmental system. However, some people are also subject to a state government, and all are subject to various units of local government. The latter include counties, municipalities, and special districts. This **multiplicity** of jurisdictions reflects the country's history: the colonies were established separately and governed themselves independently of the others; units of local government were created by the colonies to **efficiently** carry out various state functions. As the country expanded, it **admitted** new states modeled on the existing ones.



The federal government is composed of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The bicameral Congress, made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives, makes federal law, declares war, **approves** treaties, has the power of the **purse**, and has the power of **impeachment**, by which it can remove sitting members of the government.



The president leads the executive branch of the federal government and is one of only two nationally elected federal officers, the other being the Vice President of the United States. Among other powers and responsibilities, Article II of the U.S. Constitution charges the president to "**faithfully** execute" federal law, makes the president commander-in-chief of the United States armed forces, allows the president to nominate executive and judicial officers with the advice and consent of the Senate, and allows the president to grant **pardons and reprieves**. The president also directs the U.S. foreign policy. Through the Department of State and the Department of Defense, the president is responsible for the protection of Americans abroad and of foreign nationals in the United States. The president decides whether **to recognize** new nations and new governments, and **negotiates treaties** with other nations, which become **binding** on the United States when approved by two-thirds vote of the Senate. The president also has the power to nominate **federal judges**, including members of the United States courts of appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States.



The president is indirectly elected by the people through the Electoral College to a four-year term. Since 1951, presidents have been limited to two terms by the Twenty-second Amendment. Article II, Section 1, Clause 5 of the Constitution sets the principal **qualifications** one must meet to be eligible to the office of president. A president must: be a natural born citizen of the United States; be at least thirty-five years old; have been a permanent **resident** in the United States for at least fourteen years.



Vocabulary tasks. A) Match these terms with their definitions

a) reserved to	a) a prominent or distinctive part or aspect
b) sovereignty	b) imposing an obligation or duty
c) enshrined	c) release or postponement from punishment
d) dominant feature	d) to authorize, sanction or consent officially
e) multiplicity	e) judges appointed by a federal government
f) pardons and reprieves	f) to afford the possibility; to allow
g) negotiate a treaty	g) to set aside for the use of a particular body
h) recognize	h) cherished as sacred or treasure
i) binding	i) the state of being various or manifold
g) federal judges	g) complete independence /self-government
k) qualifications	k) to cancel officially or change radically
l) approve	l) the qualities of being suitable
m) admit	m) to discuss the terms of an agreement
n) overturn	n) to give formal acknowledgment of the status or legality



Vocabulary tasks. B) Choose the best explanation for the words

1. efficiently a) superficially b) successfully c) partially	4. impeachment a) accusation b) acquittal c) exaltation	7. purse a) canister b) award c) use of funds
2. faithfully a) carelessly b) devotedly c) thoughtlessly	5. bicameral a) incarceration b) having two parts c) dualistic	8. limited to a) broaden b) restricted to c) concentrate on
3. multiplicity a) similarity b) uniformity c) variety	6. responsible a) blameless b) accountable c) immoral	9. resident a) foreigner b) inhabitant c) landlord

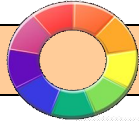


C) Read the text about the Electoral College in the United States.

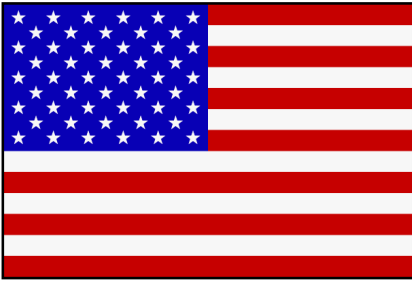
Use an appropriate word or phrase from the yellow box to complete each sentence.

delegation	Amendment	capacity	vote	record
allocated	Justice	powers	slate	vice president
ballots	president	office	Bible	electors
voters	Inauguration	terms	ticket	traditionally
indirectly	Electoral College	oath	state	congress

Presidents are elected _____¹ in the United States. A number of _____², collectively known as the _____³, officially select the president. On Election Day, _____⁴ in each of the states and the District of Columbia cast _____⁵ for these electors. Each state is _____⁶ a number of electors, equal to the size of its _____⁷ in both Houses of Congress combined. Generally, the _____⁸ that wins the most votes in a _____⁹ wins all of that state's electoral votes and thus has its slate of electors chosen to vote in the Electoral College. The winning _____¹⁰ of electors (a list of candidates) meet at its state's capital on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December, about six weeks after the election, to _____¹¹. They then send a _____¹² of that vote to Congress. The vote of the electors is opened by the sitting _____¹³, acting in his _____¹⁴ as President of the Senate and read aloud to a joint session of the incoming _____¹⁵, which was elected at the same time as the president. Pursuant to the Twentieth _____¹⁶, the president's term of _____¹⁷ begins at noon on January 20 of the year following the election. This date, known as _____¹⁸ Day, marks the beginning of the four-year _____¹⁹ of both the president and the vice president. Before executing the _____²⁰ of the office, a _____²¹ is constitutionally required to take the presidential _____²². Although not required, presidents have traditionally used a _____²³ to take oath of office with "So help me God!" to the end of the oath. Further, presidents are _____²⁴ sworn in by the Chief _____²⁵ of the United States.



It is interesting to know. Some More Facts About the USA



1. Before he became president, **Lyndon Johnson** was a teacher at a small school in South Texas.
2. Before he became president, **Woodrow Wilson** was president of Princeton University.
3. Only one president was a preacher - James

Garfield.

4. William Howard Taft is the only President who served as both President and Chief Justice of the United States.

5. President **John F. Kennedy** won a Pulitzer Prize in 1957 for his collection of essays, Profiles in Courage.

6. Both **George Washington** and **Jimmy Carter** were farmers before they became president. President Washington was a planter and a farmer at his home in Mount Vernon. Before he was President, Jimmy Carter ran his family's peanut farm in Plains, Georgia.

7. The "S" in **Harry S. Truman's** name isn't short for anything. The President was named after both of his grandfathers, Anderson Shippe Truman and Solomon Young. The initial honors them both.

8. **George H.W. Bush** played first base on the Yale University team that twice reached the finals of the College World Series.

9. Before he became president, **Barack Obama** was a U.S. Senator. Before that, he was an Illinois State Senator, and before that he was a community organizer in Chicago.

10. **The President's personal office** is called the oval office. *Any plane he flies on* is called Air Force One, and *any helicopter* is called Marine One.

11. **The national anthem** of the United States of America is "The Star-Spangled Banner". The lyrics come from "Defense of Fort McHenry", a poem written in 1814 by the 35-year-old amateur poet Francis Scott Key. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was recognized for official use by the Navy in 1889 and the President in 1916, and was made the national



anthem by a congressional resolution on March 3, 1931, which was signed by President Herbert Hoover.

The Lyrics were written after witnessing the bombardment of Fort McHenry by the British Royal Navy ships in Chesapeake Bay during the Battle of Fort McHenry in the War of 1812.



1. O! say can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O! say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

3. And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more!
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave:
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

2. On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines in the stream:
'Tis the star-spangled banner, O! long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

4. O! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and the war's desolation!
Blest with victory and peace, may the heav'n rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust."
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!



Revise your grammar. Fill in appropriate relative pronouns where necessary. Use 'which', 'what', 'that', 'who', in some cases.

1. that; 2. that; 3. that, that; 4. which; 5. What, what; 6. that; 7. which; 8. which, who; 9. that, which; 10. What; 11. that; 12. that; 13. who; 14. which; 15. which; 16. which.

1. The prisoners destroyed everything _____¹ was in their cells.
2. Bond Street is a collection of everything _____² can be called exclusive and expensive.
3. In this book there's no distinction between the events _____³ take place in the present and those _____⁴ happened in the past.
4. This is an article _____⁵ shows how English lessons can be both pleasant and interesting.
5. _____⁶ the characters say is represented in normal print, _____⁷ they feel or think is printed in italics.
6. There are several factors _____⁸ cause cancer of the lungs. Smoking is only one of them.
7. I started my lesson with a very boring exercise, _____⁹ wasn't so good.
8. There are fewer trains now, _____¹⁰ is a result of the decrease in the number of travelers _____¹¹ use public transport.
9. Teachers often correct every little mistake _____¹² a pupil makes, _____¹³ does not stimulate free self-expression.
10. _____¹⁴ you do isn't very important as long as you do it the way I taught you to.
11. Something _____¹⁵ became very obvious during my reading was Iris Murdoch's interest in philosophy.
12. In our village there is a dairy _____¹⁶ employs about twenty people.
13. Anyone _____¹⁷ enters this wood without permission will be prosecuted.
14. You can read this book in an hour or two, _____¹⁸ I actually did.
15. Authors of detective stories usually end their books with an epilogue _____¹⁹ makes the name of the criminal finally known.
16. Britain has a "mixed" economy _____²⁰ means that part of its industry has been nationalized.



Systematize your knowledge of the topic: Fill in the table
What governments do we have?

Table 2

Country	Form of the State	Form of government	Type of Constitution	Head of the State	Head of the government	The Legislative Federal Bodies	The Executive Federal Bodies	The Judicial Federal Bodies
Russia
The UK
The USA



Creative Work - Team Project Work - Role Play.

Create a Team Role Play. Show, present, prove and clarify:

Fancy you are the crew of professional political advisors of the President or the member of the Privy Council of your Sovereign in one of the countries (choose Russia, the UK, the USA). Prepare an overview for your President or the Monarch to keep him/her informed about the current way of operation of the country in question (choose Russia, the UK, or the USA).



Strategy tips:

1. Examine the current structure, form and main bodies of the government of the country in question. Make a table or list of the main bodies and their functions to clarify and systematize the facts.
2. Make a short political, social and economic overview of the current state of facts in the country you are examining.
3. Evaluate the country from the position of its international ranking.



Web – resources and support

№	Тема изучения	Web resources / Интернет ресурсы в помощь при изучении тем
2	What governments do we have?	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia http://www.russianembassy.org/ http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis/cis_1006.html http://www.traveldocs.com/ru/govern.htm http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics_of_Russia https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/rs.html http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3183.htm http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/Governmentcitizensandrights/UKgovernment/Centralgovernmentandthemonarchy/DG_073438 http://www.daria.no/skole/?tekst=5694 http://www.parliament.uk/about/how/role/parliament_government.cfm http://www2.rgu.ac.uk/publicpolicy/introduction/uk.htm http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_government_of_the_United_States http://usa.usembassy.de/government.htm http://www.vidaamericana.com/english/usgov.html http://www.miketodd.net/encyc/anthtext.htm



Optional themes for individual reports and essays

1. Constitution: Written/Unwritten. Codified/uncodified.	4. Types of government. Unitary government.
2. The Monarchy today	5. The Presidency.
3. What is democracy?	6. Three branches of power.



Speaking. Discussion of the related topics:

1. The current initiatives of the US and Russian presidents to cut arms.	4. The recent amendments to the Russian Constitution.
2. The succession in the UK royal family. The tendency to liberalize.	5. The new system of Judiciary in the traditional UK environment.
3. The American federalism.	6. International cooperation.



TIME FOR PUZZLES! WHAT GOVERNMENTS DO WE HAVE?

Puzzle 2

A government tax on imports or exports	D												
A deputy to president, ranking below him		I											
A systematic collection of laws and rules			D										
The duration of official position is limited				M									
A legal authority to act in a specified area			W										
It expresses in short the ideals of the state		O											
The international agreement has its name	T												
The Queen gives her Royal __ to the laws		C											
A subdivision of government powers			A										
The patriotic song of the nation, its hymn				H									
The government income due to taxation					N								
A clause or section in a written document						L							
Political advisors of the Queen sit in Privy								L					
Where the supreme power lies in a body of citizens who elect others to represent them										C			
The right or ability to make a choice									O				
Branch of power that interprets laws							I						
Rule by one who has inherited the role						R							
Consisting of more than half of the group			O										
The power to control, judge or prohibit			T										
The chief executive of a republic		R											
Branch of power that puts laws into effect	E												
A disposition to allow freedom of choice		O											
Rule by a religious elite			E										
Government by the people or their elected representatives				O									
A concept that favors a stateless society					C								
Lack of physical or natural qualifications						A							
A system by it a political unit is governed							M						
A government made of the wealthy class								A					
Branch of power that makes laws									I				
Rule by an individual who has full power over the country										H			
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	



Unit II. How our laws are made?



Before you read. Discuss these questions:

1. Which body of the government is vested with the function to make laws?
2. What does the system of checks and balances comprise? How does that system operate within the current legal systems of the world?
3. What are the major legal systems of the world?



Reading tasks. A) Understanding main points.

Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. What legal system does Russia historically belong to? What is its main law?
2. What are the fundamental principles laid down in the Constitution?
3. What major categories of legislative instruments does the Constitution introduce?
4. How is the federal constitutional law adopted? What does that law include?
5. What do the federal laws regulate? When does the repeat consideration occur? When does the President may apply his right to veto the law?
6. How do the international and domestic laws correlate? Which has a prevailing power?
7. What is the essence of the Russian legal doctrine in terms of judicial decisions? Could judges apply precedents in their judicial practice?
8. What are the other legislative acts and regulations executed at the federal level in Russia? How are the laws adopted and enter into force?
9. Where are the most recent federal laws officially published?



B) Understanding details

Mark these sentences T(true) or F(false) according to the information in the text. Find the part of the text that gives the correct information.

1. The Constitution enumerates a broad list of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural events to be provided to entertain the public.
2. All laws are passed exclusively by the President thus any decrees of the President can easily prevail over any existing federal law and rules.
3. The federal constitutional law is adopted if it has been approved by at least two-quarters of the total number of the Federation Council (upper chamber of the legislature) members and by at least one-thirds of the total number of the State Duma (lower chamber of the legislature) members.
4. After being adopted by the Federal Assembly, a federal law is forwarded to the Russian Prime Minister for signing and publication.
5. The president of Russia cannot veto a federal law under any circumstances.
6. The rules of the international treaty will never prevail the domestic law.
7. According to Russian legal doctrine, judges are supposed to use the precedent as an admitted legal source.



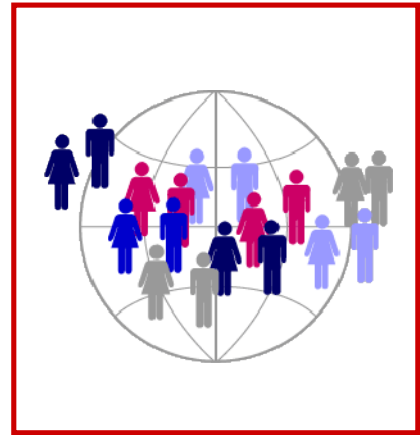
Text 1. How do they make laws in Russia? Read the text and pay attention to the words and expressions in bold type. Give a summary.



Briefed and adapted from
<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/russia.php>

Historically, Russia belongs to the continental legal system, and a written law, which was passed under the established legislative procedure, is the main **legal source**. About 10,000

laws, regulations, and other legal acts are passed in Russia **annually**. The Constitution states that Russia shall be a democratic and federal state with a republican form of government based on the rule of law. The people of Russia shall be the only **source of power** in the Russian Federation. The Constitution proclaims a broad **array** of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights that are guaranteed by the state. Generally, these rights **conform** to the international standards as established by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, and the International Covenant on Human Rights of 1966.



The Constitution is the supreme Russian law and major legislative instrument. It establishes the principle of **superiority of law** in the system of legal sources. All other legal acts, such as decrees of the President, Governmental regulations, acts of Ministries and other federal executive agencies, as well as legislation passed by the **constituent** components of the Russian Federation cannot **contradict** laws. All laws are passed **exclusively** by the Federal Assembly (legislature). Delegation of the legislative power is prohibited. The Constitution introduces several categories of legislative instruments.

Federal Constitutional Laws establish the group of most important legislative acts. The federal constitutional law is adopted if it has been approved by at least three-quarters of the total number of the Federation Council (upper chamber of the legislature) members and by at least two-thirds of the total number of the State Duma (lower chamber of the legislature) members. The president of Russia cannot veto federal constitutional laws which include laws on the **state of emergency**, the change of the status of a constituent component of the federation, on constitutional **amendments**, on government, on referendum, on the judiciary, on the Constitutional Court, and some other.

Federal laws constitute the second category of legal sources. They regulate issues included into executive authority of the Russian Federation

and its components. In case of a conflict between federal law and another act issued in Russia, the law will **prevail**. After being adopted by the Federal Assembly, a federal law **is forwarded** to the Russian Federation



President for signing and publication. The President has the right to **reject** a federal law and send it back to the Federal Assembly for the repeat consideration, but if a federal law is approved in its previous edition by the majority of both chambers members, it should be signed by the President. Often, Russian laws are adopted in the form of a Code of Law. Although

Codes are usually supplemented by numerous pieces of special legislation, Codes retain their **preeminence** as major sources of law in a given area such as: civil law, criminal law, labor law, etc.

Universally acknowledged principles and standards of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation are a part of Russia's legal system. Should an international treaty of the Russian Federation establish rules other than those established by a domestic law, the rules of the international treaty will prevail. Decrees and directives of the Russian President establish a separate category of legal acts and do not belong to subordinate legislation. The President can pass decrees regarding all questions without any limits if a **valid** federal law does not regulate this issue, except of cases when the Constitution directly says that the question requires the adoption of a federal law.

A large group of executive acts comprises documents issued by the federal government, ministries, state committees, committees, and other federal agencies. All these binding documents are subordinated to laws and are graded lower than laws in legal hierarchy. Usually, they are largely devoted to industrial problems related to the economic development of the country. An additional group of **delegated legislation** is comprised by normative acts of federal executive authorities. These acts are related to laws through Directives of the Government. They develop, add, and **concretize** existing legal norms. There are different forms of

such acts: regulations, orders and instructions, varying by its content and the procedure of adoption. Also, both chambers of the Federal Assembly adopt **resolutions** within their jurisdiction, which are usually passed in the non-legislative sphere and regulate such individual matters as appointments, approvals, removals from office, calls for elections, and declarations of amnesty.



According to Russian legal doctrine, judges are supposed to use only written law contained in codes, statutes, or regulations in deciding a case, and the precedent cannot serve as a legal source. However, a decision to **vacate** a particular legal act proves to be a source of law, and the Constitutional Court indicated that its previous decisions shall be followed as **stare decisis**. Soviet laws and regulations are applicable when Russian domestic legislation lacks such laws and the Soviet law does not conflict with any existing Russian law. Presently, Soviet law has the **transitional** function and exists until the Russian legislature adopts laws in those areas.

Russian laws **enter into force** within ten days of their first official publication. The official publication is the printed version of the Russian official gazette *Sobranie Zakonodatelstva Rossiiskoi Federatsii* and daily



newspaper *Rossiiskaia Gazeta* is also considered an official publication. The official *Web site for the federal state authorities of the Russian Federation* contains links to the home pages of all highest Russian authorities, including national and regional. The *Web site of the Russian Federal Assembly (legislature)* is

linked with the information channel, which is a valuable source for those who are searching for information about the most recent federal laws and their **status**.



Vocabulary tasks. A) Match these terms with their definitions

a) legal source	a) a resident of an electoral district
b) source of power	b) state of danger, natural disaster, unrest, etc.
c) array	c) having legal force; effective
d) conform	d) a high status owing to marked superiority
e) superiority of law	e) when legislation comes to have legal effect
f) constituent	f) secondary legislation made by the executive
g) state of emergency	g) cause for effectiveness and authority
h) be forwarded	h) a passage from one form to another
i) preeminence	i) to be in agreement with
g) valid	g) a written rule adopted by deliberative body
k) delegated legislation	k) Latin for precedent
l) resolution	l) to be moving on; advancing
m) transitional	m) legal support or supply with references
n) enter into force	n) a power of law to dominate
o) stare decisis	o) an orderly collection



B) Choose the best explanation for the words.

1. status a) conditions b) rank c) degree	4. annually a) rhythmically b) yearly c) systematically	7. contradict a) confirm b) disagree c) verify
2. exclusively a) particularly b) partially c) generally	5. amendment a) mistake b) damage c) alteration	8. prevail a) capitulate b) follow c) dominate
3. reject a) approve b) discard c) legalize	6. concretize a) exclude b) actualize c) personalize	9. vacate a) abandon b) establish c) support



C) *Examine the text about Elections in Russia. Use an appropriate word or phrase from the yellow box to complete each of the sentences.*

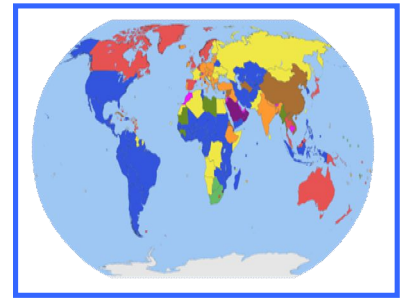
the vote	cast	winner	eligible voters	valid
permitted	jurisdiction	register	ratified	office
date	empowered	presidential	resignation	terms
signatures	resident	a citizen	elected	ethnic
to promote	single	the president	federal	round
runoff	eliminate	candidates	requires	within

On the _____¹ level Russia elects a head of state _____² and a legislature - one of the two chambers of the Federal Assembly. The president is _____³ for at most two six-year _____⁴ by the people. A candidate for president must be _____⁵ of Russia, at least thirty-five years of age, and a _____⁶ of the country for at least ten years. If a president becomes unable to continue in _____⁷ because of health problems, _____⁸, impeachment, or death, a _____⁹ election is to be held not more than three months later. In such a situation, the Federation Council is _____¹⁰ to set the election _____¹¹. The Law on Presidential Elections, _____¹² in May 1995, establishes the legal basis for presidential elections. Under the law, parties, blocs, and voters' groups _____¹³ with the Central Electoral Commission (CEC) and designate their _____¹⁴. These organizations then are _____¹⁵ to begin seeking the 1 million _____¹⁶ needed to register their candidates; no more than 7 percent of the signatures may come from a _____¹⁷ federal _____¹⁸ so as _____¹⁹ candidacies with broad territorial bases and _____²⁰ those supported by only one city or _____²¹ enclave. The law _____²² that at least 50 percent of _____²³ participate in order for a presidential election to be _____²⁴. The Law on Presidential Elections requires that the _____²⁵ receive more than 50 percent of the votes _____²⁶. If no candidate receives more than 50 percent of _____²⁷, the top two vote-getters must face each other in a _____²⁸ election. Once the results of the first _____²⁹ are known, the runoff election must be held _____³⁰ fifteen days.



Some Facts about Russian Women and Women Rights in Russia

<http://www.ihfhr.org/reports/women/russia>



1. Women make 46.9% of the employed population in Russia. The greatest proportion of working women are in public health service (85%), education (81%), credit and finance (78%), information and accounting services (75%), whilst the lowest share is in the construction industry (22%).
2. The principle of equal pay for equal work is in the constitution but men prevail in leading positions and dominate among well paid experts, so men's average wage is higher than women's.
3. There are protective laws prohibiting too hard jobs for women, such as carrying too heavy weights, or working at night, though the law allows 'temporary' contracts for such jobs.
4. When a pregnant woman leaves her job to give birth and look after her child, there is a 'requirement for a 3 year-paid maternity leave for child care'. Therefore young women are discriminated when applying for a job.
5. Women make 45% of the unemployed population.
6. The age for pension is 55 years old for women, and 60 - for men.
7. The legal marrying age is 18 years old for both men and women, but it is possible under some special circumstances for a girl to marry at 16 of age.
8. Property acquired by spouses during marriage is their joint property, unless stipulated differently in a contract between spouses.
9. The spouses can share their surnames after the wedding. The husband can take the surname of his wife or vice-versa. Children are usually given a name, and a patronymic (derived from the name of their father).
10. In Russia, abortion still remains the main method of birth control. Russia's abortion rate is one of the highest in the world. For every 100 births there are approximately 200 abortions.



Before you read. Discuss these questions:

1. What are the sources for a new law to come?
2. What stages should the bill pass in order to become an Act of Parliament in Britain? How long does it usually take to enact a law?
3. Which of the Houses of the British parliament has more power?



Text 2. How does the Bill become a Statute in Great Britain?

Read the given text and pay attention to the words and expressions in bold type. Give a summary.



The principal **sources** of legal authority in Great Britain are Acts of Parliament, administrative law, court opinions, and Books of Authority. The idea for a new law can come from a variety of sources: 1) An election manifesto promise; 2) A government department after an election has been

won; 3) The influence of pressure groups; 4) The influence of experts within their field; 5) In response to an EU directive.

In Britain there are two legislative assemblies under the Westminster System, an Upper and a Lower House. These are known as the House of Lords and the House of Commons respectively. Together they constitute the bicameral British Parliament. Legislation is introduced in the form of a 'bill'. Bills are the proposed laws, and can be **launched** in either house. There are generally two kinds of bills - public and private. Bills initiated by the government or an individual MP are public bills and have general **applicability**. Private bills originate from **promoters** outside Parliament, such as, local authorities, commercial organizations, charitable bodies and

even individuals who are seeking legal privileges applicable only to them. Hybrid Bills are very rare. The government or backbenchers introduce them. They are a mixture of private and public bills and come about if someone or some people are going to be treated differently to others.

A public bill passes through three readings in each House. The bill is first read in the house it was introduced into. In Britain the government introduces only the most **uncontroversial** bills into the Upper House, wanting their **proposals** to gain the support of the elected representatives in the Lower House.



The first reading of the bill is a **mere formality**. The bill is announced, printed and assigned a number. There is no debate at this stage. It is the job of the Members of Parliament to consider what problem the bill is designed to solve and how effective it could be.

The first opportunity to speak their mind comes at the second reading of the bill, where a vote on its general principles is taken after a **debate**. If the government is beaten on this vote then it is considered a major **setback**. In the Lower House, such a defeat would represent a failure to carry its own party with it. To avoid such an embarrassment **whips** may be used. A "whip" is an order from the government that members of the party are expected to act in a certain way when voting on a particular bill. "One line" whips indicate they may vote as they wish, whereas "two line" whips allow them to absent themselves if they cannot bring themselves to vote positively. The **dreaded** "three line" whip **compels** them to vote positively, although a large scale revolt would make the government rethink.

If the bill passes this stage, it's ready for committee. These are a Joint, a Select, or in most cases, a Standing Committee. Committees are comprised of a small number of members of the house. In the Commons, the number varies between ten to fifteen people. These people should have

specialized knowledge of the **technical details** of legislation in the area under consideration. Clause by clause they examine the bill and can strengthen it and make **concessions** based on the outcome of earlier debate. On important matters such as the annual budget, the whole house will sit 'in committee'.

It is reprinted then as amended in a Standing Committee after which



a further debate, known as the Report Stage, may take place on the floor of the House. The government's **priority** is to make sure the bill emerges from committee in a form that will be **ultimately** passed by the house, whereas the opposition may seek to **emasculate** the bill or amend it

radically.

Then the third reading occurs, at which point a final debate and vote take place on the bill. It may be amended further at this stage in the Lords, whereas no further amendment is permitted in the Commons.


The bill is now sent to the other house depending on the originating House where it goes through the same procedure. The Commons has the power to tell the Lords to **stuff** it, but things aren't so simple for the latter. They can reject most bills from the Commons initially, but their powers to **stall for ever** are limited in Great Britain by the Parliament Acts of 1911 and 1949. The bill may now pass between the two houses several times as amendments are proposed and rejected. With each amended version, the bill receives a new number. If agreement is not reached within the parliamentary session, the bill is lost. Once both houses are agreed on a final version of the bill, it becomes law.

The final step for the bill is to gain the **Royal Assent**. The monarch almost always acts only in accordance with constitutional **convention** and the advice of the Prime Minister. The last time the monarch refused to give Royal Assent was in 1707 with Queen Anne. Nowadays this step is almost **entirely** ceremonial and is often **elaborated** in Westminster.

An act usually has a date or dates in its text as to when it will be implemented. Some acts have a Commencement Order in them to activate it, or parts of it. The **implementation** of that act means that it is part of the law of the land from that date. Since that time what has once been a bill is referred to as an Act of Parliament or a statute expressed in writing.

The law-making process continues after an act receives Royal Assent. Parliament confers on government departments the power to amend or **repeal** sections of an act. A document by which that power is exercised is known as a 'statutory instrument'. The practical implementation of an Act is also the responsibility of the appropriate government department, not Parliament. The Parliamentary Archives has copies of original Acts from 1497. Texts of Acts of Parliament since 1988 are available on the Office of Public Sector Information (OPSI) website. The Statute Law Database (www.statutelaw.gov.uk) is also a very useful and fully searchable tool as it allows not only to view how statutes have changed over time, but also to see amendments that are not yet in force.



 Vocabulary tasks. A) Find the synonyms to the given words		
term	synonym(s)	choose the appropriate from the list
launch	hold, keep, begin, initiate, advance
source	effect, result, beginning, origin, end
debate	argue, discuss, disregard, neglect
dreaded	brave, bad, horrible, pleasing, scared of
concession	denial, difference, acceptance, belief
emasculate	weaken, vitalize, exhausted, enlarge
implementation	accomplishment, use, failure, misuse
repeal	abolish, validate, enact, terminate, fix



B) Choose the best explanation for the words.

1. applicability a) advantage b) relevance c) damage	6. setback a) disappointment b) achievement c) intention	11. whips a) destroyer b) pretender c) sprinter
2. uncontroversial a) causing no dispute b) difficult c) disputable	7. compel a) contradict b) force to act c) release	12. entirely a) indefinitely b) partially c) completely
3. proposal a) suggestion b) ignorance c) protest	8. technical details a) high-tech b) specialized c) industrial	13. ultimately a) eventually b) beforehand c) entirely
4. mere formality a) military parade b) just a ceremony c) simple style	9. stuff a) unload b) push c) incapacitate	14. stall for ever a) always allow b) further advance c) delay for long
5. Royal Assent a) Queen's agreement b) Queen's protest c) Queen's refusal	10. convention a) meeting b) practice c) treaty	16. elaborate a) expand b) simplify c) reduce



C) Word Families. Complete the chart.

<i>verb</i>	<i>doer</i>	<i>adjective</i>
elaborate	.....	.....
.....	promoter	.....
.....	.....	proposable
.....	implementer	.....
originate	.....	.....



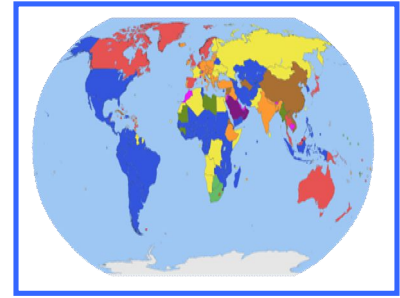
D) Match the stage of the law-making process in the British Parliament (on the left) with its procedural practice (from the right)

1) Legislation is introduced	1) Debate on the Bill is usually short. The Commons are not allowed to make Amendments to the Bill at that stage.
2) The First Reading	2) Takes place to show the united attempts of the party to achieve goals.
3) The Second Reading	3) A Bill may go back and forth between each House until both reach agreement.
4) The Whips (occasional procedure)	4) Made in both Houses by the Lord Speaker and the Speaker respectively.
5) The Committee Stage	5) For the first time the minister, spokesperson or MP responsible for the Bill opens the debate on its principles.
6) The Report Stage	6) Each clause and any amendments to the Bill may be debated. Then a detailed examination of the Bill takes place.
7) The Third Reading	7) The idea for a new law comes from a variety of sources. White and Green Papers, for example.
8) The Bill goes to the other House.	8) It is the responsibility of the appropriate government department, not Parliament.
9) 'Ping Pong'	9) It is a mere formality for the Monarch and can even be a matter of minutes.
10) Consideration of amendments of the Bill is over in both Houses.	10) The new act is published in a Statute form and gains public access.
11) The Royal Assent	11) All three stages of a law-making are over, the Bill is approved and voted for.
12) The announcement	12) Delegated or secondary legislation may occur if needed.
13) The Implementation of an Act	13) The Bill is reprinted and as such can be debated and further amended. For lengthy or complex Bills the debates may be spread over several days.
14) Government Departments` Statutory Instruments employment	14) The short title of the Bill is read out and is followed by an order for the Bill to be printed.
15) The Statute Law Database is refilled and updated with a new statute.	15) The Commons and Lords agree on the final version of the Bill.



Enhance your cross-cultural and legal environment

1. *The Westminster system* is the name of the way legislatures operate in a number of countries, all of which at one time or another were part of the British Empire. Its birthplace is Great Britain, but it is now used in India, Australia, Canada, as well as Jamaica, Singapore, South Africa and Malaysia. These countries have bicameral legislatures; make laws in a similar way; the Commons generally holds much more power than the upper house; the leader of the majority party usually becomes the Prime Minister; the head of state is a ceremonial figurehead, etc.



2. *The official publication of all statutes* currently in force is called Statutes in Force (Storage Microforms). Another annual publication of statutes, Current Law Statutes Annotated is published by Sweet & Maxwell, etc.

3. *There are five types of elections in the United Kingdom:* 1) United Kingdom general elections; 2) elections to devolved parliaments and assemblies; 3) elections to the European Parliament; 4) local elections and 5) mayoral elections.

4. *Elections are held on Election Day*, which is conventionally a Thursday. General elections do not have fixed dates, but must be called within five years of the opening of parliament following the last election. Other elections are held on fixed dates though in the case of the devolved assemblies and parliaments, early elections can occur in certain situations.

5. *Presently, six electoral systems are used:* 1) single member plurality system (First Past the Post); 2) multi member plurality system; 3) Party list; 4) Single Transferable Vote; 5) Additional Member System and 6) Supplementary Vote.

6. *Eligibility.* Anyone who is a citizen of the UK, the Republic of Ireland, or of a Commonwealth country, who is legally resident in the UK, and who is 18 or over on the date of the election is *eligible to vote*, provided

they are on the electoral register, unless they are currently a member of the House of Lords, imprisoned for a criminal offence, mentally incapable of making a reasoned judgment, or have been convicted of corrupt or illegal practices in connection with an election within the previous five years

7. *United Kingdom general elections* are the elections held when the Members of Parliament (MPs) forming the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom are elected. Candidates aim to win particular geographic constituencies in the UK. Each constituency elects one MP by the first past the post system of election.

8. *Britain has had a mainly two-party system* (for the past 150) years in which two parties (Labor Party and Conservative Party) dominate. The party with the most seats, the most MPs, usually forms the government, and the second largest party forms Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition.

9. *The UK has a wide range of political parties*, including national parties in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, which have members in the House of Commons or the House of Lords: Labor Party; Conservative Party; Liberal Democrat; Scottish National Party (SNP); Plaid Cymru - the Party of Wales; Democratic Unionist Party (DUP); Sinn Féin; Social Democratic and Labor Party (SDLP); Ulster Unionist Party (UUP); Respect; UK Independence Party (UKIP); Independent Labor; Independent Conservative.

10. *The Chief Whips and their assistants*, so called party 'enforcers', are usually chosen by the party leaders to manage their parliamentary parties. Their duties include keeping members informed of forthcoming parliamentary business, maintaining the party's voting strength by ensuring that members attend important debates, and passing on to the party leadership the opinions of backbench members.

11. *White and Green Papers*. White Paper is a document produced by the Government setting out details of future policy on a particular subject, often the basis for a Bill to be put before Parliament. Green Papers set out government proposals that are still taking shape and seek comments from the public.



Before you read. Discuss these questions:

1. What are the sources of the United States law?
2. How do the three branches of government correlate in terms of a law-making process?
3. How many stages should the bill pass in order to become law?
4. Who is responsible for any administrative law rules and regulations?
5. Where does case law currently originate in?



Text 3. How do Americans make their laws? Read the text and pay attention to the words and expressions in bold type. Give a summary.



In the United States, the law is derived from four sources. These sources are: 1) constitutional law, 2) statutory law, 3) administrative regulations, and 4) the common law (which includes case law).

The most important source of law is the United States Constitution.

All other law falls under and is **subordinate** to that document. No law may **contradict** the Constitution. Federal law originates with the Constitution, which gives Congress the power to **enact** statutes for certain limited purposes like regulating **interstate commerce**. Nearly all statutes have been codified in the United States Code. The United States has three branches of government: legislative, executive, and judicial. Laws may evolve from the action of each branch.

The United States Congress is the bicameral legislature of the federal government of the United States of America, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Congress meets in the United States

Capitol in Washington, D.C. Legislative law originates as a bill or **resolution** introduced either independently, jointly, or **concurrently** in the House of Representatives and/or the Senate. A bill or resolution may be introduced only by a member of Congress. It is introduced and read into the Congressional Record, the daily **transcript of action** on the floor of Congress. Once read, it is placed on the Calendar and referred to Committee.



The Committee then will mark-up the bill (edit the language) and may hold **hearings** to gather information from **experts**. Once the hearings are concluded, the Committee votes whether to **revise** the proposed language, **refer** to another Committee, or report back to the **full chamber**.

This report is **scheduled** for **floor debate** and then a vote. Amendments and **riders** to the bill may be offered according to the rules of the chamber. Once the legislation passes in one chamber, it is sent to the other chamber (**engrossed**) and the entire process starts again. Both Chambers must approve the same language of a bill before it can be sent (**enrolled**). At any point in the process, the bill can "die".

The President then is required to sign or **veto** the legislation. After a bill or resolution is passed by both chambers of Congress and approved by the President, or by a **veto override**, it becomes either a Public Law (one



that applies to the general public) or a Private Law (one that applies to one person or to a specific group of people). After legislation is passed by Congress, it is the responsibility of the appropriate federal **agencies** within the executive branch to **administer** and **implement** the law.

Many statutes give executive branch agencies the power to create regulations, which are published in the Federal Register and codified into the Code of Federal Regulations. Regulations generally also carry the force of law under the Chevron **doctrine**. Administrative

law thus originates in the executive branch of government. It may be a decision, rule, or regulation **issued** by a department or an agency of the federal government, or it may be an Executive **Order** or a **Proclamation**



issued by the President. Executive agencies which publish decisions include the Department of the Interior, Federal Maritime Protection Board, Federal Labor Board, Federal Communications Commission, etc.

Many lawsuits turn on the meaning of a federal **statute** or **regulation**, and judicial **interpretations** of such meaning carry legal force under the principle of stare decisis. Case law thus originates in the judicial branch of government and examines the **validity** of laws and regulations as they **relate to** the Constitution and to existing law (legal precedent). They do provide a **summary** of the legal issues and the opinions (including **dissenting opinions**) of the Court.



Vocabulary tasks. A) Match these terms with their definitions

a) interstate commerce	a) to be planed for performing work
b) resolution	b) discussion /dispute in a legislative chamber
c) transcript of action	c) disagreement with the majority opinion
d) full chamber	d) a formal announcement or declaration
e) be scheduled	e) transportation of goods across state lines
f) floor debate	f) determining the intended meaning of a law
g) riders	g) number of members essential to assemble
h) veto override	h) reproduction of an act of government
i) dissenting opinion	i) a formal expression by a meeting
g) proclamation	g) legality, legitimacy or credibility
k) interpretation	k) additional clauses or stipulations
l) validity	l) enacting the bill into law despite veto



B) Choose the best explanation for the words.

1. subordinate a) major b) supplementary c) necessary	5. contradict a) confirm b) verify c) disagree	9. concurrently a) singly b) all together c) against one another
2. enact a) repeal b) accomplish c) prevent	6. expert a) amateur b) professional c) novice	10. engrossed a) ignored b) rejected c) monopolized
3. hearings a) listening b) findings c) meeting	7. enrolled a) registered b) unauthorized c) forgotten	11. issue a) suppress b) distribute c) frustrate
4. order a) confusion b) lawfulness c) mess	8. statute a) disallowance b) act c) request	12. regulation a) lawlessness b) adjustment c) contradiction



C) Find the antonyms to the given words

<i>term</i>	<i>antonym(s)</i>	<i>choose the appropriate from the list</i>
revise	correct, edit, disarrange, worsen, adjust
refer	mention, hold back, specify, retract
veto	deny, admit, affirm, reject, prohibit
doctrine	opinion, principle, skepticism, disbelief
relate to	connect, empathize, disapprove, disregard
summary	abstract, analysis, document, manuscript
codify	disorganize, arrange, exclude, systematize
administer	neglect, follow, manipulate, allocate, fix
implement	carry out, complete, cancel, cease, delay
agency	company, department, product, result



D) Read the text about the Separation and Fusion of powers.

Use an appropriate word or phrase from the yellow box to complete each of the sentences. Some terms could be used twice

Government	a legislature	responsibility	powers	abuse
democratic	positions	doctrine	uncodified	ancient
minister	democracies	powers	cabinet	branch
balances	separation	influence	responsible	systems
legislature	parliamentary	executive	independent	feature

The separation of powers is the political _____¹ for the governance of _____² states. The model was first developed in _____³ Greece and came into widespread use by the Roman Republic as part of the _____⁴ Constitution of the Roman Republic. Under this model, the state is divided into _____⁵, each with separate and independent _____⁶ and areas of _____⁷. The normal division of branches is into an executive, _____⁸, and a judiciary. The U.S. form of _____⁹ of powers is associated with a system of checks and _____¹⁰, where the executive, legislative and judicial branches of _____¹¹ are kept distinct, to prevent _____¹² of power. The opposite of separation of powers is the fusion of _____¹³, often a _____¹⁴ of parliamentary _____¹⁵. In this form, the executive, which often consists of a prime _____¹⁶ and cabinet ("government"), is drawn from the _____¹⁷ (parliament). This is the principle of _____¹⁸ government. Although the legislative and executive branches are connected in _____¹⁹ systems, there is often an _____²⁰ judiciary. Also, the government's role in the parliament does not give them unlimited legislative _____²¹. However, while parliamentary _____²² fuse the _____²³ with the legislature (or at least its lower house), they usually separate the _____²⁴ power by dividing the _____²⁵ of Head of State (monarch, governor, governor-general, ceremonial president) and Head of Government (prime minister, premier, chancellor). A very small number of _____²⁶ have a parliamentary executive with a president not a prime minister chosen by the _____²⁷.



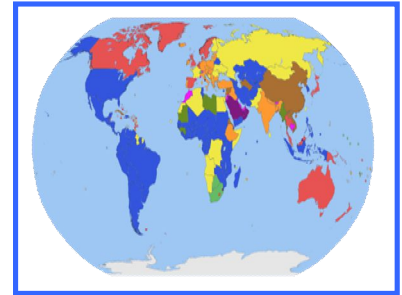
Enhance your cross-cultural and legal environment

The System of Checks and Balances in the USA:

In the system set up by the U.S. Constitution the national government is divided into three branches:

1) legislative, 2) executive, and 3) judicial. These three branches are not independent of one another

and the Constitution set up a system of checks and balances to help ensure that no one branch became too powerful. Each branch has powers that it can use to check and balance the operations and power of the other two branches.



1. The Legislative Branch is given the powers to make the laws. It has the following checks **over the Executive Branch**: it may override presidential vetoes with a two-thirds vote; has the power over the purse strings to actually fund any executive actions; may remove the president through impeachment; its Senate approves treaties; its Senate approves presidential appointments. The Legislative Branch has the following checks **over the Judicial Branch**: it creates lower courts; may remove judges through impeachment; its Senate approves appointments of judges.

2. The Executive Branch is given the power to carry out the laws. It has the following checks **over the Legislative Branch**: it can veto power; has ability to call special sessions of Congress; can recommend legislation; can appeal to the people concerning legislation and more. The Executive Branch has the following checks **over the Judicial Branch**: President appoints the Supreme Court and other federal judges.

3. The Judicial Branch is given the power to interpret the laws. It has the following checks **over the Executive Branch**: its Judges, once appointed for life, are free from controls from the executive branch; courts can judge executive actions to be unconstitutional through the power of judicial review. The Judicial Branch has the following checks **over the Legislative Branch**: courts can judge legislative acts to be unconstitutional.



Revise your grammar. The Phrasal Verbs. Choose and Use the correct prepositions given in brackets to form meaningful sentences.

1. Why don't you **look** _____¹ (**into, on, up, out**) this situation to **figure** _____² (**into, on, up, out**) some way to fix it without spending so much money?
2. Before you **move** _____³ (**in, out, on, away**), you should **notify** the post office _____⁴ (**of, on, at, with**) the new address you are moving to.
3. Sara got a divorce from Bob because he expected her **to wait** _____⁵ (**at, on, onto, for**) him hand and foot but she told the judge that she was an independent woman, not a slave.
4. If you go hiking, you should **watch** _____⁶ (**over, up, out, on**) for poisonous oak and snakes. Both could cause you problems.
5. When the student **got** _____⁷ (**over with, through with, through at, over**) the test, he gave it to his professor.
6. After you write your complaint, give it to your barrister. He will **go** _____⁸ (**upon, through with, over, with**) it and make any necessary changes.
7. She **kept** _____⁹ (**on, onto, in, at**) taking the real estate exam until she finally passed it and got her license.
8. You'd better **cut** _____¹⁰ (**down with, off with, out in, down on**) animal products if you want to lower your cholesterol level.
9. I almost **dropped** _____¹¹ (**away, in, off, out**) to sleep several times while the professor lectured about the painting.
10. At a crime scene, the police will tell you to **get** _____¹² (**off, away, back, in**). They don't want civilians **to interfere** _____¹³ (**at, on, with, into**) the investigation.
11. Before you finish this project, **check** _____¹⁴ (**on, on with, back with, up**) your supervisor for further instructions.
12. The fire in Church Street **grew** _____¹⁵ (**on, out, up, for**) in intensity and **spread** _____¹⁶ (**on, out, in, away**) so rapidly that the firemen were

not able to **put** _____¹⁷ (**with, up, out, on**) the fire for 3 hours at least!

13. Stop cheating me, lady! – Sheriff Trump suddenly **cried** _____¹⁸ (**on, out, away, with**) at the suspect after having listened to her confusing story for an hour or so. – Do you really think I still **believe** _____¹⁹ (**on, with, about, out**) such a fairy-tale?

14. She **turned** the first offer _____²⁰ (**off, away, out, down**) because she wanted more money for her house.

15. The criminal **ripped** 20 people _____²¹ (**off, of, out, over**) before the police caught him.

16. The offender told the victim to **hand** _____²² (**out, over, in, off**) all his money.

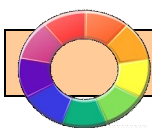
17. Security is very important in this building. Don't **let** anyone _____²³ (**in, out, off, on**) unless they show you proper identification cards.

18. If you don't know what that word means, **look** it _____²⁴ (**over, up, on, at**) in the dictionary.

19. After you **fill** the application form _____²⁵ (**on, off, out, with**) sign it and date it.

20. She **checked** each item _____²⁶ (**up, off, away, with**) as she did her inventory.

21. The new mayor will **bring** _____²⁷ (**with, out, up, about**) a change in the local government policies.



It is interesting to know. 25 Most Ridiculous Laws Worldwide

1. It is illegal to die in the House of Parliament (UK).

2. It is an act of treason to place a postage stamp bearing the British monarch upside-down (UK).

3. In Ohio (USA), it is illegal to get a fish drunk.

4. In Florida (USA), unmarried women who parachute on a Sunday could be jailed.

5. It is illegal (UK) not to tell the tax man anything you do not want him to know, but legal not to tell him information you do not mind him knowing.

6. In France, it is illegal to name a pig Napoleon



7. In Alabama (USA), it is illegal to be blindfolded while driving a vehicle.



8. In Japan, there is no age of consent.

9. In Milan (Spain), it is a legal requirement to smile at all times, except funerals or hospital visits.

10. In Vermont (USA), women must obtain written permission from their husbands to wear false teeth.

11. In Miami, Florida (USA), it is illegal to skateboard in a police station.

12. Chewing gum is illegal in Singapore.

13. The Egyptian government banned male belly-dancing in 1837 because of the enthusiastic riots that it caused.

14. In England, in 1837, a law was passed that entitled a woman to bite off a man's nose if he kissed her against her will!

15. In Lebanon men are allowed to have sex with any other animal just as long as it is a female. If a man is caught having sex with a male animal then the penalty is death.

16. In Thailand all cinema goers must stand up during the National Anthem before a film starts.

17. In Thailand it is illegal to step on a banknote, leave your house without wearing underwear and if you drop a piece of bubblegum on the pavement you can be fined \$600.

18. In Denmark it is not illegal for a convicted prisoner to escape from prison. If the escapee is caught he only serves the rest of his sentence.

19. In Bermuda, up until 1948, all private cars were banned.

20. In Venice (Italy) all gondolas have to be painted black unless they belong to a high ranking official.

21. Belgium is the only country that has never imposed censorship on adult films.

22. In Iowa (USA) it is against the law to kiss for more than five minutes.

23. In Arizona (USA) it is illegal to hunt camels.

24. In Iowa (USA) it is illegal for horses to eat fire hydrants.



25. In Burma it is illegal to get internet access. If a person is found in possession of a modem he can be imprisoned.



Creative Work - Team Project Work - Multi Media Presentation
How our laws are made? Employ MS Office Power Point 2003/2007

Now you know how federal laws are created in some countries. Compare the law-making process in Russia, the UK and the USA. Make it convincing & conclusive!



Strategy Tips:

- 1) Divide into 3 groups to thoroughly examine and present in the enhanced way how the federal laws are created in Russia, the UK and the USA.
- 2) Make charts, graphics and schemes, employ other visual instruments to clarify and enhance your knowledge of the topic.



Systematize you knowledge of the topic: Fill in the tables
How our Laws are Made?

Table 3

Country	The form of a draft law. Types and forms.	Who initiates the draft law.	What stages should the draft law pass in order to become a Law	The reasons to veto or suspend the act	The formal or public enactment form	Who, when and how implements the law
Russia
The UK
The USA



Web – resources and support

№	Тема изучения	Web resources / Интернет ресурсы в помощь при изучении тем
3	<i>How our laws are made?</i>	http://www.answers.com/topic/law-of-the-russian-federation http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3183.htm http://www.iflr.com/Article/2027674/Russia.html http://www.oecdobserver.org/news/fullstory.php/aid/1527/ http://eng.kremlin.ru/sdocs/news.shtml http://library.by/portalus/modules/english_russia http://reporter-archive.mcgill.ca/Rep/r3003/russia.html http://romanovfundforrussia.org/family/succession.html http://www.globalpropertyguide.com/Europe/Russia/Inheritance http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/how_laws_are_made_in_great_brita.htm http://www.articlesbase.com/law-articles/the-english-legal-system-why-how-laws-are-made-155918.html http://www.historyworld.net/wrldhis/PlainTextHistories.asp?gtrack=pthc&ParagraphID=myh http://thomas.loc.gov/home/lawsmade.toc.html http://www.usa.gov/ http://www.naftaregister.com/htm/labalaw.htm http://www.multcolib.org/homework/govhc.html



Speaking. Discussion of the related topics:

1. Separation and fusion of powers.	4. The Monarchy today.
2. Federalism.	5. The Westminster system.
3. The modern Democracies.	6. The delegated legislature.



Optional themes for individual reports and essays.

1. Russia on the edge of the legal reforms.	4. Bills, Acts and Statutes. The federal, subject and local levels.
2. The British parliament today.	5. Elections in Russia, the UK, USA
3. How do Americans cope with their traditions in law-making?	6. The three branches of power.



TIME FOR PUZZLES! HOW OUR LAWS ARE MADE?

Puzzle 3

A legislative proposal of a law				L																	
Direction or mandate of a judge/ a court			D																		
A legislative or deliberative assembly		O																			
Any representative of an elected body	M																				
An account of the deliberations		E																			
The legal standing of a person or law			A																		
A discussion involving opposing points				A																	
A section of a legal document							S														
An empowered division of government								H													
A clause or section in a written document												E									
The ministers of the government								E													
A preliminary examination of a case									I												
An offer for consideration or acceptance								P													
A preliminary introduction to a statute			E																		
The national legislative body of the US		O																			
The right or ability to make a choice	E																				
One of distinct subdivisions of a text		A																			
To carry out; put into action; perform			P																		
The passing of law by a legislative body				C																	
The chief executive of a republic								I													
Legislative assembly in certain countries									A												
A formal expression by a meeting										T											
A body of persons vested with power to make, amend, and repeal laws											T										
A law determining the fundamental political principles of a government												T									
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l									



Unit III. What judiciary do we have?



Before you read. Discuss these questions:

1. What is the role of a court system for the smooth operation of any government?
2. What is the role of a court system for any member of society?
3. What do you know about foreign and domestic court systems?



Reading Tasks. A) Understanding main points.

Read the text and answer the given questions:

1. What is the judicial system in Russia administered by?
2. What is justice and how is it administered in Russia?
3. What types of courts does the judicial system consist of?
4. What matters and issues does the jurisdiction of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation embrace?
5. How do constitutional courts of the Subjects of the Russian Federation correlate with their superior court?
6. What are the courts of general jurisdiction? What are they headed by?
7. What does the hierarchical system of courts of general jurisdiction include?
8. How broad is the “general jurisdiction”?
9. What issues are within the scope of powers the arbitration courts have?
10. What does the hierarchical system of arbitration look like in Russia?
11. What alternatives to state “arbitrazh” do the parties have while looking for their commercial disputes resolution?
12. Who nominates the judges in Russia? Are there any special requirements and guarantees for such nominations?



B) Understanding details.

Mark these sentences T(true) or F(false) according to the information in the text. Find the part of the text that gives the correct information.

1. The judicial system in Russia is administered by the Constitution.
2. The judicial system consists of four types of courts, the Supreme court of the Russian Federation included.
3. The Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation is a court of general jurisdiction.
4. The main function of the Constitutional Court of the Russia is to resolve civil cases with participation of individuals.
5. The system of courts of general jurisdiction acts through the combined territory of Russia and Ukraine.
6. International commercial arbitration is mainly regulated by the WTO rules and regulations.
7. There is no alternative to the state courts while resolving any commercial dispute in Russia.
8. In Russia any eligible citizen may stand for a position of a judge.



Text 1. The Court System in Russia. Read the given text and pay attention to the words and expressions in bold type. Give a summary.



The **judicial system** in Russia is administered by The Ministry of Justice. **Justice** in the Russian Federation is administered by courts alone and exercised **by means** of constitutional, civil, administrative and criminal

proceedings. The judicial system consists of three types of courts: 1)

constitutional courts; 2) courts of general **jurisdiction** (including military courts); and 3) specialized state commercial courts or arbitration courts (named "arbitrazh").

The constitutional courts include the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation and constitutional courts of the Subjects of the Russian Federation. The Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation is a court of limited **subject matter** jurisdiction. The 1993 constitution **empowers** the Constitutional Court to **arbitrate disputes** between the executive and legislative branches and between Moscow and the regional and local governments. The court also **is authorized** to rule on **violations** of constitutional rights, to examine **appeals** from various bodies, and to participate in impeachment proceedings against the president. The July 1994 Law on the Constitutional Court prohibits the court from examining cases on its own initiative and limits the **scope of issues** the court can hear. The main function of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation thus is to **resolve issues** with regard to the **compliance** of laws and regulations with the Constitution of the Russian Federation. Constitutional courts of the Subjects of the Russian Federation have similar functions with regard to compliance of regional acts with **respective** regional constitutions and **charters**.



There is a four-tiered **hierarchical system** of courts of **general jurisdiction** acting through the whole territory of Russia with the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation as the supreme judicial body of this branch. It includes the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, regional level courts, district level courts and **justices of the peace**. Courts of general jurisdiction hear: 1) civil cases with participation of individuals, 2) criminal cases, and 3) disputes between individuals and **state authorities**. In addition to settling particular disputes, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation issues regularly general **court rulings** serving as explanations on the matters of judicial practice which are **binding** on the

courts of general jurisdiction of the lower instances. There are about fourteen thousand judges in some two thousand five hundred courts of general jurisdiction on **various** levels throughout Russia.

Commercial disputes in Russia are heard by arbitration courts, which have a four-tier, hierarchical system: 1) the first level is the federal arbitration courts located in each Subject of the Russian Federation; 2) the second level is composed of 20 arbitration **appellate courts**; 3) the third level is composed of 10 federal district courts; 4) the top level is occupied by the superior judicial body for deciding commercial disputes which is the Supreme Arbitration ("Arbitrazh") Court of the Russian Federation. **Similar to** the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, in addition to **settling** particular disputes, the Supreme Arbitration ("Arbitrazh") Court of the Russian Federation issues **regularly** general court rulings serving as **explanations** on the matters of judicial practice, which are binding on the arbitration ("arbitrazh") courts of the lower instances. Parties may also refer their commercial disputes to the **tribunals** of private arbitration (both **ad hoc** and **institutional**) serving as an **alternative** to the state courts. International commercial arbitration is mainly regulated by the Law of the Russian Federation similar to the Model UNCITRAL Law. The most **effective** and popular international commercial arbitration courts in Russia are the International Commercial Arbitration Court at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation, the Maritime Arbitration Committee, and the International Commercial Arbitration Court at the St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Under the constitution, judges of the three highest courts **serve for life** and are appointed by the Federation Council after **nomination** by the president. The president appoints judges at the next level, the federal district courts. The minister of justice **is responsible for** appointing judges to regional and city courts. However, in practice many **appointments** below the national level still are made by the chief executives of **sub**



national jurisdictions, a practice that has **perpetuated** local political influence on judges' decisions.



Vocabulary tasks. A) Match these terms with their definitions

a) perpetuate	a) relating to principles or institutes of law
b) judicial system	b) structure classified into successive levels
c) subject matter	c) to come to a solution to a problem
d) empower	d) a decision by a court
e) to arbitrate disputes	e) the area or extent of questions to settle
f) be authorized	f) the system of courts that administer justice
g) resolve issues	g) the authority to hear certain types of cases
h) court ruling	h) to act as an arbitrator in a conflict
i) ad hoc (arbitration)	i) matter under consideration; the substance
g) institutional	g) the authority to hear cases of all kinds
k) scope of issues	k) to cause to continue or prevail
l) hierarchical system	l) government officials
m) general jurisdiction	m) Latin phrase – means "for this purpose"
n) limited jurisdiction	n) to give or delegate power or authority
o) state authorities	o) to be granted authority or power



B) Find the synonyms to the given words

<i>term</i>	<i>synonym(s)</i>	<i>choose the appropriate from the list</i>
jurisdiction	renouncement, weakness, authority, rule
violation	obedience, observance, abuse, break
settle	achieve, confuse, mix up, accord, adapt
compliance	agreement, taking, dissent, refusal, okay
appointment	assignment, authorization, evasion, retreat
charter	treaty, agreement, ban, dismissal, grant
appeal	denial, disclaimer, petition, request, call
alternative	different, compulsory, forced, available



C) Choose the best explanation for the words.

1. nomination a) disregard b) appointment c) dismissal	5. justice a) partiality b) bias c) fairness	9. by means a) unwillingly b) without a doubt c) doubted
2. similar a) opposite b) very much alike c) different	6. respective a) corresponding b) indefinite c) unimportant	10. effective a) fruitless b) useless c) productive
3. explanation a) clarification b) complication c) criticism	7. criticism a) compliment b) approval c) assessment	11. binding a) permitted b) separate c) mutual
4. regularly a) continually b) at no time c) occasionally	8. serve for life a) until retirement b) at own discretion c) be immune	12. responsible a) excused b) immature c) accountable



C) Word Families. Complete the chart.

<i>noun</i>	<i>adjective</i>	<i>adverb</i>
regularity	.....	.....
.....	reasonable	.....
.....	.....	accusingly
similarity	.....	.....
.....	responsible	.....
.....	.....	powerfully
accountability	.....	.....
.....	judgelike	.....
.....	.....	criticizingly
effect	.....	.....



E) Examine the text about Law Enforcement in Russia. Use an appropriate word or phrase from the yellow box to complete the sentences.

assistance	requirements	training	execution	inquiry
delinquencies	security	investigation	offenses	property
convictions	probation	militia	force	physical
infringements	executive	police	public	criminal

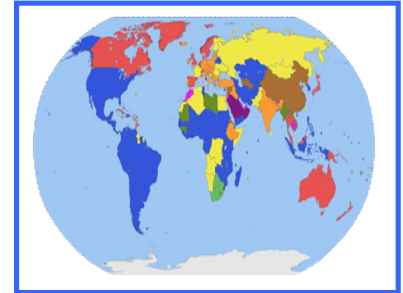
Russia has a decentralized _____¹ structure. Russia has a militia, which is a public agency, which is part of the _____² branch of government. “Its tasks are protecting life, _____³ health, rights and freedoms of citizens; protecting _____⁴, and the interests of the state and society from criminal and other unlawful _____⁵. The Militia is authorized to use _____⁶ to perform its functions.” The militia is divided into the criminal _____⁷ and the public security militia. The criminal militia “has the task of prevention, suppression, and exposure of criminal _____⁸ that require a preliminary _____⁹; the organization of searches for persons who have escaped from bodies of _____¹⁰; investigations under judicial bodies involving persons who avoid the _____¹¹ of criminal punishment; investigation of missing persons and of other persons as the law prescribes.” On the other hand the public _____¹² militia “has the task of ensuring the personal security of citizens; ensuring the _____¹³ security; protection of public order; prevention and suppression of criminal offenses and minor _____¹⁴; the disclosure of _____¹⁵ offenses that do not require a preliminary investigation; investigation of criminal offenses in the form of inquiry; the rendering of _____¹⁶ to citizens, officials, businesses, establishments, organizations and public associations.” There are _____¹⁷ that must be met in order to join the militia, “a person is required to pass professional _____¹⁸ in specialized higher or secondary educational establishments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs or other state departments. To enter these establishments, a person must be 18-35 years old, have a secondary education and no previous _____¹⁹. An officer serves a _____²⁰ period lasting from 3 months to 1 year.”



Enhance your cross-cultural and legal environment

The Constitution of Russia. Section 1. Chapter 7.

Article 119. Judges shall be citizens of the Russian Federation over 25 years of age with a higher education in law who have served in the legal profession for not less than five years. Federal law may establish additional requirements for judges of the courts of the Russian Federation. (...)



Article 128. 1. Judges of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Supreme Arbitration Court of the Russian Federation shall be appointed by the Council of Federation upon nomination by the President of the Russian Federation.

2. Judges of other federal courts shall be appointed by the President of the Russian Federation in accordance with the procedure established by federal law.

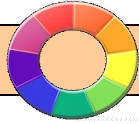
3. The powers and the procedure for the formation and activities of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, the Supreme Arbitration Court of the Russian Federation and other federal courts shall be established by federal constitutional law. (...)



Have Fun! Lawyer Jokes!

Taking his seat in his chambers, the judge faced the opposing lawyers. “So,” he said, “I have been presented, by both of you, with a bribe.” Both lawyers squirmed uncomfortably. “You, attorney Leon, gave me \$15,000. And you, attorney Campos, gave me \$10,000.” The judge reached into his pocket and pulled out a check. He handed it to Leon ... “Now then, I m returning \$5,000, and we re going to decide this case solely on its merits.





1. What type of legal system has Russia got? It has a continental system of law characterized by division into substantive and procedural law. Rules of civil procedure for the courts of general jurisdiction are incorporated in the Code of Civil Procedure (CCP) [2002], and for the state arbitration courts in Arbitration Procedure Code (APC) [2002].



2. What are the main stages in civil proceedings in Russia? They are: 1) preparation for a trial (up to two months); 2) trial proceedings (within two months in the court of general jurisdiction; three months - in the state arbitration court); 3) appeal proceedings (one month); 4) cassation proceedings (one month); 5) proceedings for review in the supervisory procedure (from one to, roughly, six months).

3. How are civil proceedings commenced (issued and served) in Russia? – 1) The initiation of a civil case starts in the court with filing of a claim; 2) then the court initiates the case and appoints a preliminary hearings' session; 3) participants of proceedings have to be notified by the court about the time and place of a court session in advance.

4. What are the main elements of a statement of defense? – It must contain the respondents' objections on the merits the claim filed in advance before the hearings. A counterclaim against the claimant may also be filed to be considered jointly with the initial claim.

5. What types of judgments and orders are the civil courts empowered to issue? – 1) *resheniye* – decision of the court of the first instance on the merits of a case; 2) *opredeleniye* – decision of the court of any level on various procedural matters or on the claim without evaluating its merits; 3) *postanovleniye* – decision of the appellate arbitration court, the arbitration court of cassation or Presidium of Supreme Arbitration Court on the merits of complaint; 4) courts of general jurisdiction may issue court's order (*prikaz*) within the simplified procedure on certain categories of cases.



Before you read. Discuss these questions:

1. What are the causes for diverse court systems existing within the UK?
2. What are the results of the extensive reform of civil and criminal procedure in England and Wales today?
3. What is the structure of the court system in England and Wales?



*Text 2. **The Court System in the UK.** Read the given text and pay attention to the words and expressions in bold type. Give a summary.*



The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consists of four countries forming three **distinct** jurisdictions each having its own court system: England & Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. English law and Northern Ireland law are based on common-law principles. Scots law is a **pluralistic** system based on civil-law principles, with common law elements dating back to the High Middle Ages. The Treaty of Union, put into effect by the Acts of Union in 1707, guaranteed the continued existence of a separate law system for Scotland. The Acts of Union between Great Britain and Ireland in 1800 contained no **equivalent** provision but preserved the principle of separate courts to be held in Ireland, now Northern Ireland.

In England and Wales, the court system is headed by the Supreme Court of England and Wales, consisting of the Court of Appeal, the High Court of Justice (for civil cases) and the Crown Court (for criminal cases). The Courts of Northern Ireland follow the same **pattern**. In Scotland the chief courts are the Court of Session, for civil cases, and the High Court of Justiciary, for criminal cases. Sheriff courts have no equivalent outside

Scotland as these Courts deal both with criminal and civil **caseloads**.

There has been **extensive** reform of civil and criminal procedure in recent years. A **completely** new set of Civil Procedure Rules were put into operation in 1999, as well as new legislation for modernizing the courts and legal services. The Legal Services Commission was created under the Access to Justice Act 1999 to provide a Community Legal Service and Criminal Defense Service and administer legal aid. Criminal procedure has recently been reformed: following the 2001 Review of the Criminal Courts by Sir Robin Auld, consolidated Criminal Procedure Rules were introduced in 2005.



In 2005 under the Courts Act 2003, Her Majesty's Courts Service (HMCS), an executive agency of the Ministry of Justice, responsible for administration of the court system, was established bringing together the separate agencies **previously** responsible for court administration.

The Constitutional Reform Act 2005 provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court to **replace** the **judicial function** and **final appeal** of the House of Lords. For a long time the Appellate Committee of the House of Lords was the highest court in the land for all **criminal** and **civil cases** in England and Wales and Northern Ireland, and for all civil cases in Scots law (with up to 13 senior judges known as the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, or Law Lords). But in October 2009 it was replaced by the new Supreme Court of the United Kingdom with an independent **appointments** system, thereby making a constitutional separation between the legislature and the judiciary.

In 2007 the Ministry of Justice was established to replace the Department for Constitutional Affairs (DCA), which in its turn replaced the Lord Chancellor's Department. The Ministry of Justice is **responsible** now for administration of the court system, prisons, **probation**, criminal law and **sentencing**.

In England and Wales, most civil cases **at first instance** are heard in

either the County Court (**minor claims**) or the High Court (certain types of civil case – such as family proceedings - are heard in the magistrates' courts). The High Court has three divisions: Queen's Bench, Family and Chancery. **Appeals** from the County Court go to the High Court or Court of Appeal, Civil Division; appeals from the magistrates' courts go to the



High Court; appeals from the High Court go to the Court of Appeal, Civil Division.

All criminal cases are heard **initially** in the magistrates' courts; the more serious ones are then transferred to the Crown Court. Appeals from the magistrates' courts go to either to the

Crown Court or the High Court; appeals from the Crown Court go to the Court of Appeal, Criminal Division. The final court of appeal for criminal cases in England, Wales and Northern Ireland is the new Supreme Court.

The Judicial Committee of the **Privy Council** is the highest court of appeal for several independent **Commonwealth countries**, the British overseas territories, and the British Crown **dependencies**. There are also **immigration courts** with the UK-wide **jurisdiction** — the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal and Special Immigration Appeals Commission. The Employment **tribunals** and the Employment Appeal Tribunal have jurisdiction throughout Great Britain, but not Northern Ireland. They are administered by the Tribunals Service, which was set up in 2006 as an **executive agency** of the Ministry of Justice. In November 2008 the first phase of a program of reforms to the tribunal system began, under the Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007.



Vocabulary tasks. A) Choose the best explanation for the words.

<p>1. distinct a) recognizable b) obscure c) similar</p>	<p>5. pluralistic a) absolute b) multiple c) limited</p>	<p>9. equivalent a) dissimilar b) analogous c) disparate</p>
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2. pattern a) model b) disorder c) source	6. extensive a) restricted b) widespread c) limited	10. previously a) behind b) earlier c) afterward
3. responsible a) untrustworthy b) answerable c) obliged	7. initially a) finally b) originally c) at last	11. jurisdiction a) arbitration b) authority c) submission
4. appointment a) connection b) empowering c) instruction	8. replace a) neglect b) reorganize c) destroy	12. completely a) figuratively b) entirely c) partially



B) Match these terms with their definitions

a) judicial function	a) the first stage or step in proceedings
b) final appeal	b) a demand for support of lesser interests
c) probation	c) movement of non-natives into a country in order to settle there
d) sentencing	d) any place where justice is administered
e) at first instance	e) undergoing a test period
f) minor claims	f) disputes regulated by Criminal Law
g) caseload	g) relating to the administration of justice
h) civil cases	h) an advisory council to a ruler
i) criminal cases	i) review by a highest tribunal
g) appeals	g) pronouncing judgment on a defendant
k) tribunal	k) association of former British colonies
l) dependencies	l) disputes regulated by Civil Law
m) Privy Council	m) an agency of the executive branch
n) Commonwealth countries	n) requesting a change to a decision
o) immigration	o) the number of cases handled together
p) executive agency	p) a territory subject to another state



C) Examine the text *The Law Enforcement Agencies in the UK.*

Use an appropriate word from the yellow box to complete the sentences.

responsibility	officers	jurisdiction	independent	forces
crime	powers	environment	provide	public
penalty	police	custody	constables	enforcement

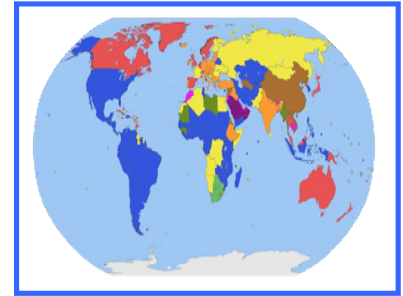
1. There are a number of agencies which participate in law _____¹ in the United Kingdom. There are four general types mostly concerned with policing the general _____² and their activities and a number of others concerned with policing of other, usually localized, matters.

2. Territorial police _____³ carry out the majority of policing and cover a 'police area' (a particular region). They have an _____⁴ Police Authority. Special police forces are national police forces that have a specific, non-regional _____⁵, such as the British Transport Police. There are non-police law enforcement agencies, whose officers are not police _____⁶, but still enforce laws. Miscellaneous forces have a _____⁷ to police specific local areas or activities, such as ports and parks and mostly referred to older legislation or Common Law. All police forces should _____⁸ excellent service to the public, while ensuring that all people have a safe _____⁹ in which to live and work.

3. There are 43 police forces in England and Wales formed of more than 140,500 police officers, 14,000 volunteer special _____¹⁰ and 13,400 community support officers. The police have a wide range of _____¹¹ that they use as part of their work to stop _____¹² and protect law-abiding people. The powers police use are set out under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE) including _____¹³ and stop and search. Specials are volunteer police officers, and they, too, have full _____¹⁴ powers. Community support officers (CSOs) work alongside police officers. They have fewer powers and may issue fixed _____¹⁵ notices for anti-social behavior, for example, but could not conduct a stop and search.



Enhance your cross-cultural and legal environment

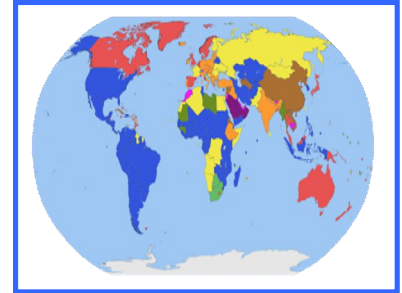


Facts About Civil Litigation in the UK:

1) A civil litigation lawsuit is started as soon as the plaintiff files a written complaint. The plaintiff must try to prove the liability of the defendant on the balance of probabilities. The defendant then responds and delivers a written “answer” to the complaint in order to make any kind of plea. After the answer is filed the parties engage in the “discovery” process. At this point the parties will learn about all the facts involved in the case in order to prepare the trial. Depending on the circumstances, the lawyer may work out a settlement with the opposite party before any litigation starts. **2) Possible civil litigation lawsuits include**, but are not limited to: Tort claim; Worker’s compensation; Employee grievance appeals; Employee discrimination claims; General civil claims; Miscellaneous. **3) The choice of court depends in most cases on the value of the claim.** Claims of lesser value will start in a County Court (deal with divorce and bankruptcy matters). Relatively small claims (less than about £3,000) can be handled by a Small Claims Procedure. This involves a quick hearing, often without lawyers being present, before a District Judge. The parties can however appeal to a Circuit Judge who also deals with full County Court trials. More substantial civil claims (over around £25,000) are heard in the High Court. **4) The High Court is organized** according to case type into Divisions: a) A Family Division deals with divorce and child welfare matters and also the administration of wills; b) A Chancery Division considers complex matters such as disputes about wills, settlements and trusts, bankruptcy, land law, intellectual property (copyright and patents) and corporate laws; c) The Queen’s Bench Division deals with the business disputes about contracts or torts or land. Its some specialist sub-divisions, include: a Commercial Court (dealing with large and complex business disputes); a Crown Office List

(dealing with actions against public authorities) and *an Admiralty Court* (shipping matters). 5) *The system of appeal in civil cases* is as follows: a) from a County Court or the High Court – to the Civil Division of the Court of Appeal on law only; b) from the High Court – to the Supreme court on a matter of legal importance; c) from the Court of Appeal – to the Supreme court on fact or law, but usually only on matters of legal importance.

Facts About Criminal Procedure in the UK:



1) *The process of a criminal trial starts* when an individual is arrested, or charges are filed for a warrant; 2) *The more serious criminal cases* are tried on the basis of *indictment* by the prosecutor (after the police have already investigated most of the evidence); 3) *Then comes committal* – a prima facie case – a magistrate on the basis of evidence provided by the prosecutor decides whether there is a case to answer; 4) *If the case proceeds*, it is heard in the Crown Court before a judge and jury. The judge considers and decides on legal issues while the jury decides the facts and reaches a verdict on the guilt or innocence of the defendant; 5) *In criminal cases, the prosecution has the burden of proof* – it must prove guilt, rather than the defendant having to prove innocence. The standard (level) of proof is heavy - guilt must be proven beyond reasonable doubt. 6) *In less serious criminal cases* the case is sent for *summary trial* in one of over 400 magistrates' courts, where there are three magistrates who are "lay" persons (not professional judges or lawyers). However, there is now an increasing number of "stipendiary" magistrates - paid magistrates who are qualified lawyers; 7) *Those defendants who are dissatisfied by the verdict may be able to appeal:* a) from the Magistrates' Courts – to the Crown Court on matters of fact or law; b) from the Crown Court – to the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal on matters of fact or law; c) certain legal disputes arising in the magistrates' courts or the Crown Court can be taken before the Divisional Court of the High Court; d) finally, matters of important legal dispute arising in the Crown Court or Divisional Court may be appealed to the Supreme Court.



Before you read. Discuss these questions:

1. What are the three main levels of the federal judiciary in the USA?
2. What are the courts within the federal judiciary which hear and decide only certain limited types of disputes? Give examples.
3. How do the federal and state court systems correlate?



Text 3. The Court System in the USA. Read the given text and pay attention to the words and expressions in bold type. Give a summary.



According to Article III of the U.S. Constitution, “The judicial Power of the United States, shall **be vested in** one supreme Court, and in such **inferior** Courts as the Congress may from time to time **ordain** and establish.” In accordance with this directive, the federal judiciary is divided into three main levels.

At the bottom are the federal **district courts**, which have original jurisdiction in most cases of federal law. Made up of 92



districts, the federal district court system has at least one **bench** in each of the 50 states, as well as one each in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. There are from 1 to more than 20 judges in each district, and, as with most federal jurists, district court judges are appointed by the President and serve for life. Cases **handled** by the federal district courts

include those relating to **alleged violations** of the Constitution or other federal laws, maritime disputes, cases directly involving a state or the federal government, and cases in which foreign governments, citizens of foreign countries, or citizens of two or more different states are involved.

Directly above the district courts are the United States courts of appeals, each **superior** to one or more district courts. Established by Congress in 1891, the court of appeals system is composed of 11 **judicial circuits** throughout the 50 states plus one in the District of Columbia. There are from 6 to 27 judges in each circuit. In addition to hearing appeals from their respective district courts, the courts of appeals have original jurisdiction in cases involving a **challenge to an order** of a federal **regulatory agency**, such as the Securities and Exchange Commission.



The highest court in the federal system is the Supreme Court of the United States, the only federal court **explicitly** mandated by the Constitution. Since 1869 it has been composed of one Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices. The Supreme Court sits in Washington, D.C., and has final jurisdiction on all cases that it hears. The high court may **review** decisions made by the U.S. courts of appeals, and it may also choose to hear appeals from state appellate courts if a constitutional or other federal issue is involved. Most of appeals come up for review on the **writ of certiorari**, a **discretionary** writ; that the court grants or refuses **at its own discretion**. The writ is granted if four of the justices want it to be heard. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in a limited number of cases, including those that involve **high-ranking**

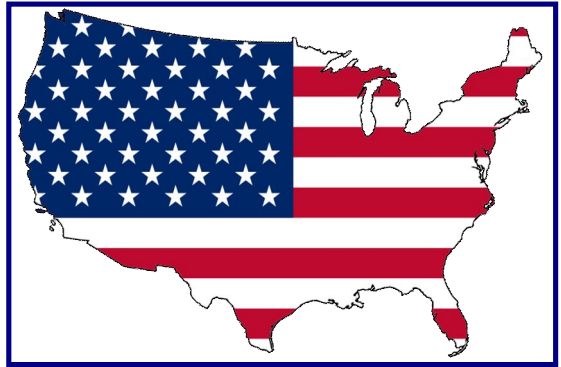


diplomats of other nations or those between two U.S. states. Each year, about 4,500 cases are requested for review by the Supreme Court. Less than 200 cases are **actually** decided by the Court each year.


In addition, the federal judiciary maintains a group of courts that handle certain **limited types** of **disputes**. The Court of Military Appeals hears appeals of military court-martial (when a person who is in the military commits a crime they can be tried and punished by the military courts.)

The Court of International Trade hears cases involving appeals of **rulings** of U.S. **Customs offices**. The Court of Claims hears cases in which the U.S. Government is sued on **monetary claims**. The Tax Court hears various **tax** disputes **on petition**, etc. Special court judges, unlike those in the three main levels of the federal judiciary, do not serve for life.

Each state has a court system that exists independently from the federal courts. State court systems have **trial courts** at the bottom level and **appellate courts** at the top. Over 95% of the nation's legal cases are decided in state courts (or local courts, which are agents



of the states). Some states have two appellate levels, and others have only a single appellate court. States vary in the way they organize and name their courts, but they usually give some lower courts specialized titles and jurisdictions. Family courts settle such issues as **divorce** and **child-custody** disputes, and **probate courts** handle the settlement of the estates of deceased persons. Below these specialized trial courts there are less formal trial courts, such as **magistrate** courts and **justice of the peace courts**. These handle a variety of **minor cases**, such as traffic offenses, and usually do not use a jury.

 Vocabulary tasks. A) Match these terms with their definitions	
a) minor cases	a) dissolution or ending of a marriage
b) trial courts	b) a local magistrate with limited powers
c) appellate courts	c) cases of little importance or effect
d) divorce	d) court empowered to try wills and estates
e) child custody	e) court in which civil or criminal cases begin
f) probate courts	f) courts empowered to review decisions
g) magistrates court	g) relationship between a parent and a child
h) justice of the peace	h) inferior courts with limited jurisdiction

i) district court	i) lower in order, degree, or rank
g) writ of certiorari	g) order by virtue of superior authority; decree
k) monetary claim	k) a demand for explanation of a ruling
l) Customs office	l) to have power or control over
m) limited types	m) a state court of general jurisdiction
n) regulatory (agency)	n) a writ demanding the record of a case
o) challenge to an order	o) be provided with power and authority
p) judicial circuit	p) a lawsuit involving money damages
q) alleged violations	q) multiple courts within its judicial district
r) handle	r) a body collecting a range of taxes and duties
s) ordain	s) having a specific function or scope
t) be vested in	t) breaches as described but not so proved
u) inferior	u) a unit with administrative responsibilities



B) Choose the best explanation for the words.

1. bench a) seat without a back b) judiciary c) table for a carpenter	5. superior a) freshwater lake b) higher in rank c) greater in quality	9. explicitly a) readily observable b) clearly defined c) ambiguously
2. review a) reexamine b) refresh one's memory c) inspect the military	6. discretionary a) restricted b) open to choice c) available	10. discretion a) freedom to judge b) carefulness c) rapid success
3. high-ranking a) undignified b) VIP c) denounced	7. actually a) as if b) questionably c) truly real	11. ruling a) pleading b) judgment c) yielding
4. dispute a) harmonize b) discuss c) agree	8. on petition a) disclaimer b) denial of c) appeal for	12. tax a) relief b) concern c) charge



C) *Examine the text about the State Court Systems. Use an appropriate word or phrase from the yellow box to complete the sentences.*

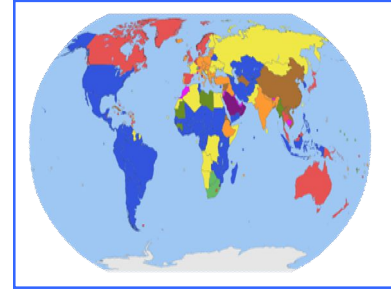
superior	serious	peace	inferior	special	appellate
crimes	jurisdiction	appeals	minor	instances	appointed
general	juvenile	intermediate	judges	types	courts
circuit	trials	variety	supreme	traffic	federal

The system of state _____¹ is quite diverse; virtually no two states have identical judiciaries. In general, however, the states, like the _____² government, have a hierarchically organized system of _____³ courts along with a group of _____⁴ courts. The lowest level of state courts, often known generically as the _____⁵ courts, may include any of the following: magistrate court, municipal court, justice of the _____⁶ court, police court, _____⁷ court, and county court. Such tribunals, often quite informal, handle only _____⁸ civil and criminal cases. More _____⁹ offenses are heard in _____¹⁰ court, also known as state district court, _____¹¹ court, and by a variety of other names. The superior courts, usually organized by counties, hear _____¹² from the inferior courts and have original _____¹³ over major civil suits and serious _____¹⁴ such as grand larceny. It is here that most of the nation's jury trials occur. The highest state court, usually called the _____¹⁵ court, state court of appeals, or state _____¹⁶ court, generally hears appeals from the state superior courts and, in some _____¹⁷, has original jurisdiction over particularly important cases. A number of the larger states, such as New York, also have _____¹⁸ appellate courts between the superior courts and the state's highest court. Additionally, a state may have any of a wide _____¹⁹ of special tribunals, usually on the inferior court level, including _____²⁰ court, divorce court, probate court, family court, housing court, and small-claims court. In all, there are more than 1,000 state courts of various _____²¹, and their _____²², who may be either _____²³ or elected, handle the overwhelming majority of _____²⁴ held in the United States each year.



Enhance your cross-cultural and legal environment

1. Judicial review consists of: 1) The power of the courts to declare laws invalid if they violate the Constitution; 2) The supremacy of federal laws or treaties when they differ from state and local laws; 3) The role of the Court as the final authority on the meaning of the Constitution.



2. Influences on the Supreme Court. *Among the legal influences* on the Supreme Court justices and their decisions *are*: 1) The Constraints of the Facts: Courts cannot make a ruling unless they have an actual case brought before it. The Supreme Court must respond to the facts of a dispute; 2) The Constraints of the Law: Among the legal constraints in deciding cases, the Supreme Court must determine which laws are relevant. These include; interpretation of the Constitution, interpretation of statutes, and interpretation of precedent. *Among the political influences are*: 1) "Outside Influences" - such as the force of public opinion, pressure from interest groups, and the leverage of public officials. 2) "Inside Influences" - such as justices' personal beliefs, political attitudes, and the relationship between justices.

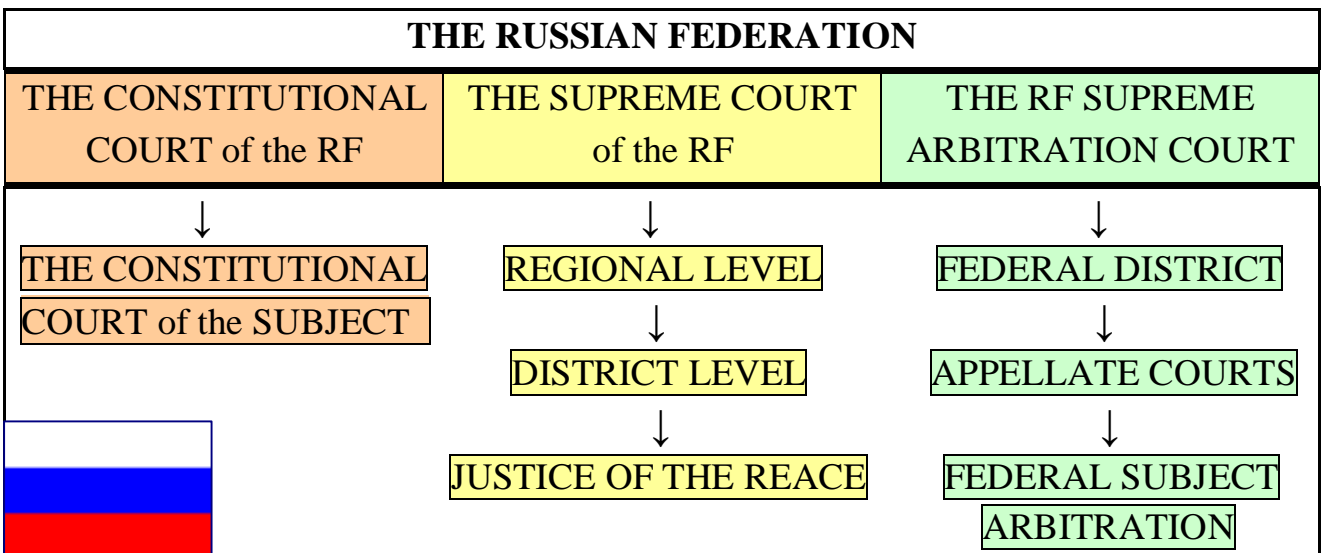
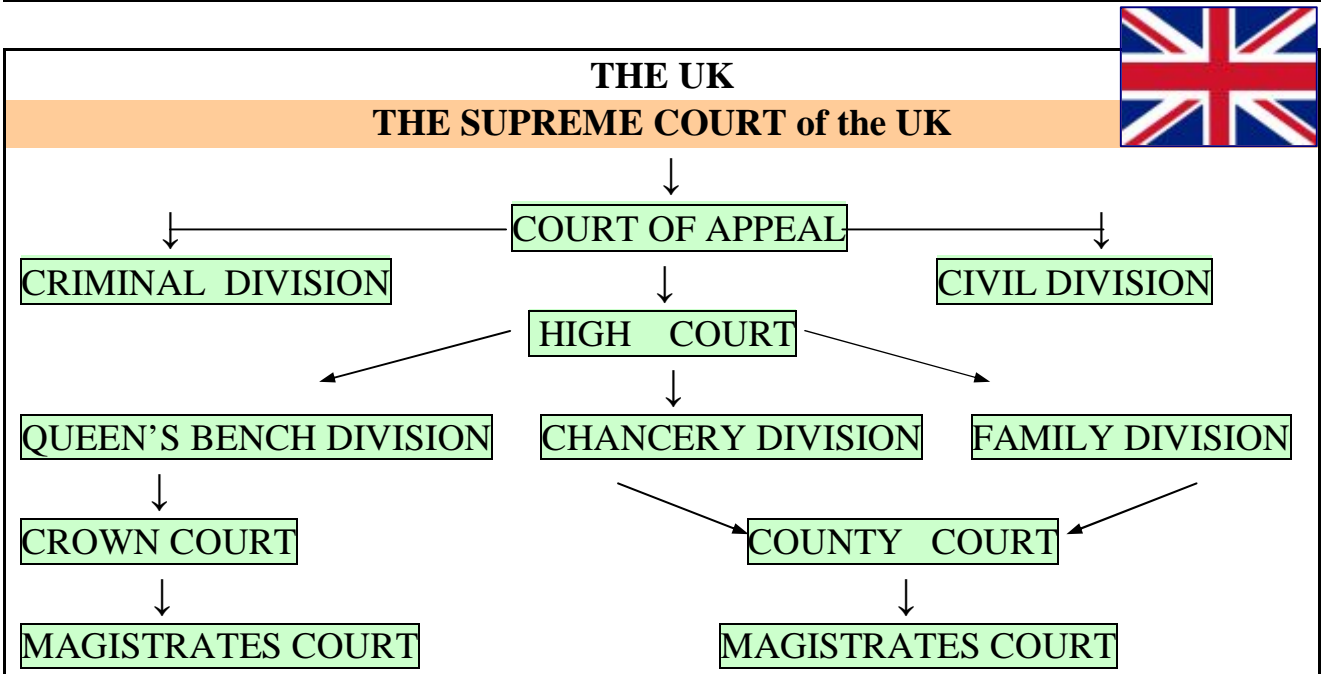
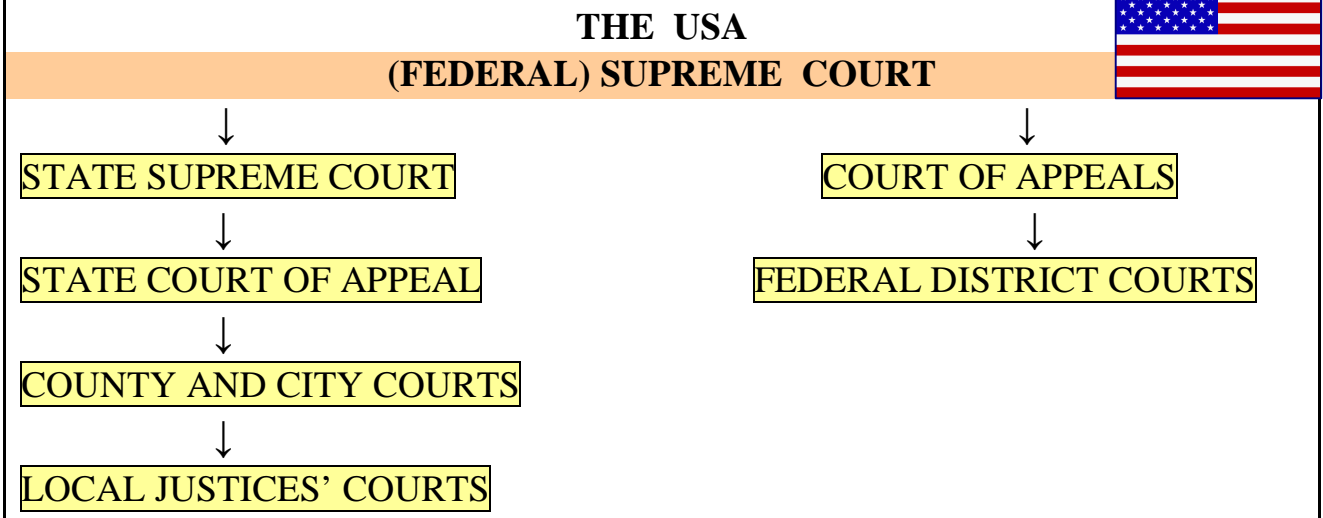
3. There are three ways for a case to make its way to the US Supreme Court – 1) Cases of original jurisdiction in which a state is a party and cases dealing with diplomatic personnel, like ambassadors, etc. 2) Cases appealed from lower federal courts: a) some laws obligate (or force) the Supreme Court to hear them; b) most come up for review on the writ of certiorari, or a discretionary writ; 3) Appeals from state supreme courts are reviewed that present substantial "federal questions," usually where a constitutional right has been denied in the state courts. In both civil and criminal law, the Supreme Court is the final court of appeal.

4. Discretionary review is the authority of some appellate courts to decide which cases they will consider.

5. A Writ of Certiorari is an order by a higher court directing a lower court to send up the record in a given case for review; from the Latin meaning "to be more certain".



Describe the federal judiciary using the diagrams given below.





Creative Work - Team Project Work – Role Play

What judiciary do we have? Create your own court trial!

Strategy Tips: 1) First choose your own scenario of the trial; 2) Choose one of the cases (check your Reader) – criminal or civil; 3) Choose the country where it could have happened (you may easily change the names of geographical locations as well as the characters); 4) The coordinator of your project (chosen from your equals) will decide what particular roles each of you could play in Your Team Role Play; 5) For that reason you have to refresh your knowledge concerning: a) the participants to either criminal or civil procedure; b) the stages of either of the trials; c) the usual procedure the decision is brought. Do not forget to invite the witnesses!



Have Fun! Lawyer Jokes!



Before a burglary trial, the judge explained to the defendant, “You can let me try your case, or you can choose to have a jury of your peers.” The man thought for a moment. “What are peers?” he asked. “They are people just like you, your equals.” “Forget it,” retorted the defendant. “I don’t want to be tried by a bunch of thieves.”



When asked for her occupation, a woman charged with a traffic violation said she was a schoolteacher. The judge rose from the bench. “Madam, I have waited years for a schoolteacher to appear before this court,” he smiled with delight. “Now sit down at that table and write I will not pass through a red light five hundred times.”



Prosecutor: Did you kill the victim? Defendant: No, I did not.
Prosecutor: Do you know what the penalties are for perjury?
Defendant: Yes, I do. And they are a hell of a lot better than the penalty for murder.



Revise your grammar. Mixed Tenses. Choose and use. Put the missed verbs into a correct tense form (ESL test)

1. Do you know this person who is suspected in robbery? - No, this is the first time I _____¹ him. (see; saw; am seeing; have seen)
2. I _____² the brief of the case since this morning, but I haven't finished it yet. (have written; have been written; write; have been writing)
3. After the interview, she realized that she had no any skills that _____³ the employer. (was interesting; would be interested; interested; interested in)
4. What _____ you _____⁴ from 6:00 to 8:00 last night? (were ... doing; are ... doing; did ... do; have ... done)
5. More middle-aged people suffer from heart trouble than _____⁵. (general belief; believing generally; generally believed; to believe generally)
6. I'm sorry to keep you waiting. - Oh, not at all. I _____⁶ here only a few minutes. (was; had been; have been; will be)
7. Could you tell me something about the accident _____⁷ this morning? (that happened; that was happened; which was happened; which had happened)
8. What _____ you _____⁸ when the fire broke out? (have – done; are – doing; were – doing; did – do)
9. I don't really work here; I _____⁹ until the new secretary arrives. (just help out; am just helping out; have just helped out; will just help out)
10. He asked the jury if they _____¹⁰ that the witness _____¹¹ a lie. (have thought – told; were thinking – told; thought – was telling; were thinking – was telling)
11. He gave us a warning to stay away from the machine while it _____¹². (had worked; was working; would work; would be working)
12. Because of the shortage of the computer-based data, the attempts _____¹³ to apply the traditional forensic techniques for investigating purposes. (have made; are being made; having made; will be making)



Systematize your knowledge of the topic: Fill in the tables

Answer the questions given in the left row. What judiciary do we have?

Table 4

<i>Questions</i>		<i>Country</i>		
		Russia	The UK	The USA
1.	Structure of the court system?	.....	.....	.....
2.	Which courts have a power to interpret laws?	.....	.....	.....
3.	Which courts have a power to decide criminal cases?	.....	.....	.....
4.	Which courts have a power to decide civil cases?	.....	.....	.....
5.	Which courts have a power to resolve business disputes?	.....	.....	.....
6.	The Courts of Appeal. Which cases could be appealed?	.....	.....	.....
7.	The special Tribunals.	.....	.....	.....
8.	Types and forms of decisions the courts are empowered to?	.....	.....	.....
9.	Who appoints our judges?	.....	.....	.....
10.	What are the qualifications for becoming a judge?	.....	.....	.....



Speaking. Discussion of the related topics:

1. How efficient is the current court system your home-country has?	3. The peculiarities of judiciary in civil law countries.
2. The peculiarities of judiciary in common law countries.	4. The peculiarities of judiciary in religious law countries.



Web – resources and support

№	Тема изучения	Web resources / Интернет ресурсы в помощь при изучении тем
4	<i>What judiciary do we have?</i>	http://www.ruscham.com/en/rossinfo/db/21.html http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judiciary_of_Russia http://countrystudies.us/russia/71.htm http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_of_the_Russian_Federation http://faculty.cua.edu/fischer/ComparativeLaw2002/Russian%20Federation%20Website.html http://jurist.law.pitt.edu/worldlaw/russia.php http://darkwing.uoregon.edu/~jbonine/review.html http://www.lawresearch.com/v10/global/zruj.htm http://www.russianlawonline.com/court-reform-russia http://rt.com/Russia_Now/Basic_facts/Political_System.html http://www.judiciary.gov.uk/about_judiciary/index.htm http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/the_judiciary.htm http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/Europe/United-Kingdom-JUDICIAL-SYSTEM.html http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/judicial-diversity-report.htm http://www.uscourts.gov/ http://www.whitehouse.gov/our-government/judicial-branch http://www.lawresearch.com/v2/federal/cusjudcourt.htm http://www.fjc.gov/history/judges.html http://www.fjc.gov/ http://www.mcwn.org/GOVERNMENT/Judicial.html http://www.jesus-is-lord.com/kjcosto2.htm http://www.lexadin.nl/wlg/courts/nofr/usstates/lxctusa.htm#Judiciary%20(general)



Optional themes for individual reports and essays.

1. Recent reforms in civil and criminal procedures in the UK	4. Limited jurisdiction
2. The legal grounds for correlation of the federal and subsequent courts in the USA	5. General jurisdiction
3. Judicial review in USA	6. Legal governance of a system of courts in Russia



Unit IV. The Jury.



Before you read. Discuss these questions:

1. What kinds of court trials do you know? How do they differ?
2. What is a judge? What is a juror? How different are they?
3. What is a bench trial? How different is it from a jury trial?



Reading tasks. A) Understanding main points.

Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. What is the origin of the word “jury”?
2. What is the jury panel empowered to do during the jury trial?
3. What is the role of a judge in a jury trial?
4. What are the historical roots of a jury system in England and Wales?
5. Which of the rights of citizens does English common law recognize as a fundamental civil liberty or civil right?
6. How different are the jury systems throughout the UK? What are these distinctions based on?
7. What criminal cases fall under jurisdiction of trials by jury?
8. Could civil cases be tried by jury in England and Wales?
9. What makes a quorum essential for jurors to finally bring a verdict? In the trials of criminal cases? In the trials of civil cases?
10. When there is a requirement for verdicts to be unanimous?
11. What proposals were made recently by the Chief Justices about the jury system in Britain? What are they based on?
12. What was the Lord Chief Justice`s ruling about?
13. What are the peculiarities of the Scottish and Irish jury systems?
14. What is the general attitude to jury trials throughout the UK?



B) Understanding details

Mark these sentences T(true) or F(false) according to the information in the text. Find the part of the text that gives the correct information.

1. In the modern systems, well educated juries act so as to try both facts and law.
2. The modern jury evolved out of the ancient custom to speak the truth.
3. English common law does not allow the accused to choose whether to be judged by judges or a jury.
4. The right to a jury trial has long been disregarded in English law.
5. The defendant is prohibited to insist on a jury trial for most matters.
6. On 18 June 2009 the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Judge, sitting in the Court of Appeal, made English legal history by ruling that a criminal trial in the Crown Court could take place only with a jury.
7. Jury trials are available for any area of civil law.



Text 1. **The Jury in the United Kingdom.** Read the given text and pay attention to the words and expressions in bold type. Give a summary.



The word **jury** originates from the Latin jus (gen. juris), meaning "law". By jury we understand a body or a group of, usually twelve, people **sworn** to deliver a true **verdict** according to the **evidence** upon a case presented in a court of law. In the modern systems, juries act so as to try facts comparing to judges who act so as to try law. A jury trial (or trial by jury) thus is a legal proceeding in which a jury either makes a decision or makes **findings of fact** which are then applied by a judge. It is **distinguished** from a **bench trial**, in which a

judge or panel of judges make all decisions. Jury trials are more common in common law systems, though recently there was an evident trend to **expand** the employment of a jury system within the civil law countries as well.

The modern jury **evolved out** of the ancient custom of many ancient Germanic tribes whereby a group of men of good character was used to investigate crimes and judge the accused. Long before becoming an impartial body juries interrogated prisoners. In the twelfth century, the Normans brought the jury to England, where its accusatory function remained. Not until the fourteenth century did jurors cease to be witnesses and begin to assume their modern role as triers of fact.



English common law recognizes the right to a jury trial to be a fundamental civil liberty or civil right that allows the **accused** to choose whether to be judged by judges or a jury. In England and Wales jury trials are used for criminal cases, requiring 12 (between the ages of 18 and 70) jurors, selected **at random** from the register of voters. The right to a jury trial has long been **enshrined** in English law, and is most common in the serious cases in the Crown Court, although the **defendant** can insist on a jury trial for most criminal matters. Jury trials are also available for some few areas of civil law (for example cases involving police conduct or

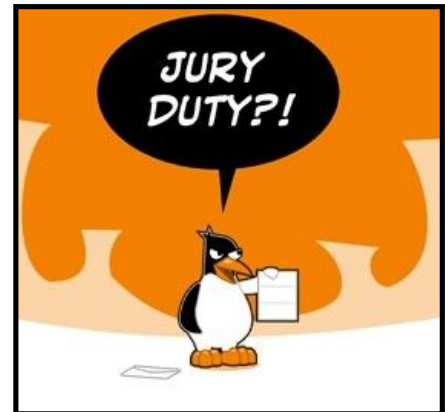


defamation), which require 10 jurors not 12, but less than one percent of civil trials involve juries. Jury trials have been increasingly regarded as expensive, time-consuming, and **anachronistic**. On 18 June 2009 the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Judge, sitting in the Court of Appeal, made


English legal history by **ruling** that a criminal trial in the Crown Court could take place without a jury. The first serious offence to be tried

without a jury for 350 years was allowed to go ahead in 2009. The case concerned four men accused of an **armed robbery** at Heathrow Airport in 2004.

In Scotland juries consist of 15 people for criminal trials and 12 people for civil trials. In criminal trials there has never been a **requirement** for verdicts to be **unanimous**; they are reached by **simple majority**. Juries may also return the verdict of not proven. The **backing** of at least eight jurors is needed to return a guilty verdict, even if the number of jurors **drops below** 15, e.g., because of illness. It is not possible for Scots juries to be "hung"; if there is not **sufficient** support for any verdict then this is treated as a verdict of not guilty.



In Northern Ireland, the role of the jury trial is **roughly** similar to England and Wales, except that jury trials have been replaced in cases of **alleged** terrorist offences by courts where the judge sits alone, known as "Diplock courts". This was because of widespread **jury intimidation** during **the Troubles**. With the improving security situation in the province, Diplock courts were due to be phased out in 2007.

 Vocabulary tasks. A) Match these terms with their definitions	
a) alleged	a) making someone feel afraid or timid
b) intimidation	b) gained through experience
c) the Troubles	c) injuring of a person's good name or reputation
d) armed robbery	d) a trial before a judge alone
e) anachronistic	e) requirement of more than 50% of all ballots cast
f) defamation	f) violence between Northern Ireland's nationalists
g) enshrined	g) being as described but not so proved
h) at random	h) something that is true and actually exists
i) evolved out	i) seizing property through violence and weapons

g) jury	g) the findings of a jury on issues of fact
k) verdict	k) chronologically misplaced
l) bench trial	l) cherished as sacred
m) fact	m) unsystematically
n) simple majority	n) support, approval or endorsement
o) backing	o) people sworn to deliver a true verdict



B) Find the synonyms to the given words

<i>term</i>	<i>synonym(s)</i>	<i>choose the appropriate from the list</i>
roughly	approximately, around, exactly, precisely
unanimous	partial, separate, common, agreed, allied
ruling	judgment, decree, breach, violation, act
evidence	grounds, obscurity, unintelligibility, proof
expand	broaden, lessen, abbreviate, increase, wax
requirement	desire, option, necessity, imperative
drop below	decline, descent, mount, rise, take up
sufficient	enough, adequate, lacking, poor, decent



C) Word Families. Complete the chart.

<i>verb</i>	<i>doer</i>	<i>noun</i>
rule	.....	.....
.....	accused	.....
.....	.....	defamation
try	.....	.....
.....	defendant	.....
.....	.....	robbery
offend	.....	.....
.....	judge	.....
.....	.....	employment
prosecute	.....	.....



D) Examine the text about *The Jury Duty in the UK*. Use an appropriate word from the yellow box to complete the sentences.

issue	imprisonment	liable	earnings	public
employer	financial	entitled	compensation	Crown
service	duration	reimbursement	notification	meal
childcare	excused	expenses	standard	jurors
lawyer	prison	jury	obligation	random

Jury service is a _____¹ duty that members of the public are expected to perform and around 250,000 _____² are selected at _____³ by computer every year. Jurors are: 1) chosen from the electoral role for the surrounding area near the _____⁴ Court; 2) over 18 years of age and under 70 years; 3) expected to attend the court for around two weeks or for the _____⁵ of any trial they are selected for; 4) _____⁶ to expenses and _____⁷ vouchers for attending court. If you are summoned to carry out jury service you will receive _____⁸ from your local court of the dates you are required to attend. Included will be a Form 5223 which is a jurors` loss of _____⁹ certificate. Your employer is bound to release you from work for jury _____¹⁰. If they refuse to do so, they`ll potentially be in contempt of court and _____¹¹ to a fine or maybe even _____¹². You will be entitled to some _____¹³ from the court but this is set according to a _____¹⁴ formula and doesn`t take account of your actual _____¹⁵ loss. If your _____¹⁶ sacks you, or threatens to sack you as a result of going on _____¹⁷ service, your employer could get into a lot of trouble. At the end of your jury service, administrators at the court will ask you for your _____¹⁸ and subsistence claim. They will then _____¹⁹ you with a statement showing the court's _____²⁰ for loss of earnings, expenses and subsistence. Generally speaking, unless you are a _____²¹, work in the _____²² service (or you`ve been in prison yourself) or you are a journalist, there`s not much you can do to get out of jury service. You can certainly try to get yourself _____²³, say on the basis that you can`t leave your job, or have _____²⁴ needs, but there`s no _____²⁵ on the courts to allow this.



D) Read and analyze the text about *The Steps of a Jury Trial in the UK* from your Reader. Match an appropriate typical phase of a jury trial (from the left column) with what it may include (from the right)

<i>Stage of a Jury Trial</i>	<i>What it may include</i>
1) Choosing a Jury	1) The plaintiff and defendant present their case and challenge the evidence presented by the other. The party also questions the witness to strengthen the party's position in the dispute.
2) Opening Statements	2) It offers the plaintiff and the defendant in a dispute the last chance to "sum up" the case.
3) Witness Testimony and Cross-Examination	3) The judge and the respective attorneys will question a pool of potential jurors generally and as to matters pertaining to the particular case including personal ideological predispositions or life experiences that may pertain to the case.
4) Closing Arguments	4) The first opportunity for the jury to discuss the case that can last from a few hours to several weeks. Once the jury reaches a decision, the jury foreperson informs the judge, and the judge announces it in open court.
5) Jury Instruction	5) The plaintiff presents the facts of the accident or injury and the defendant's attorney gives the jury the defense's own interpretation of the facts.
6) Jury Deliberation and Verdict	6) The judge gives the jury the set of legal standards it will need to decide whether the defendant should be held accountable for the plaintiff's alleged harm.



Important Issues. How to Behave During Your Jury Duty?

http://www.ehow.co.uk/how_2050017_behave-during-jury-duty.html



Step 1. Arrive on time. Being tardy will disturb the judge, the attorneys, the parties, witnesses and other jurors.

Step 2. Dress appropriately. Most jurors have a professional appearance. Dress slacks or skirts and neatly pressed shirts would be acceptable.

Step 3. Rise when the court session begins or ends and the judge enters or leaves the courtroom.

Step 4. Give your undivided attention to all questions and answers throughout the trial. During the voir dire pro, a juror is asked several questions to ensure that the person is not biased in any way concerning the trial, knows personally any key players in the courtroom, or has too much personal interest in the case.

Step 5. Raise your right hand or place it on the provided bible if you are chosen after the Voir dire pro. You will be sworn in using the "Jurors' Solemn Oath" if you accept a juror's position and try the case fairly.

Step 6. Answer all questions given to you with total honesty. Giving false information to questions asked is going against the Juror's Solemn Oath.

Step 7. Remain as quiet as possible in court, and also when you are in the hallways near the courtrooms.

Step 8. Render a verdict according to your best judgment. All jurors must agree on the verdict. Flipping a coin is not acceptable and considered dishonest behavior.

Step 9. Jurors must report to the judge any unsuitable behavior by any juror.

Step 10. If an outsider attempts to talk with you as a juror about the case you are sitting in on, you should do the following: (1) Tell the person it isn't right for a juror to speak of the case or get any information except in the courtroom; (2) Don't listen if the outsider continues; and (3) Let the judge know immediately what happened.



Before you read. Discuss these questions:

1. What is prejudice? Is it illegal to have prejudice towards or about somebody or something? What are the roots of prejudice?
2. Why should jurors be beyond prejudice while serving their duty?
3. Is it difficult to stay impartial while deciding disputes or criminal cases?



Text 2. The Jury in the USA. Read the given text and pay attention to the words and expressions in bold type. Give a summary.



The use of juries to decide cases is a distinguishing feature of the American legal system. Both Article III of the U.S. Constitution and the Sixth Amendment require that criminal cases be tried by a jury, and the Fourteenth Amendment applies this **mandate** to the states. Although the initial draft did not require a

jury for civil cases, this led to an **uproar** which was followed by the Seventh Amendment, which requires a civil jury in cases where the value in dispute is greater than twenty dollars. The civil jury in the United States is a defining element of the process by which personal injury trials are **handled** in the United States. In practice most criminal actions in the U.S. are resolved by **plea bargain**, and only about 2% of civil cases go to trial, with only about half of those trials being conducted before juries. The jury trial finds expression in the American legal system in three places: the grand jury, the criminal petit jury, and civil petit jury.

All US citizens are liable to be selected for jury duty. The Jury Selection and Service Act established the process for selecting jurors. Serving on a jury is normally **compulsory** for those individuals who **are**

qualified for jury service. Potential jurors are chosen from a **jury pool** generated by random selection of citizens' names from lists of registered voters, or combined lists of voters and people with drivers' licenses, in the judicial district. The potential jurors complete questionnaires to help determine whether they are qualified to serve on a jury. After reviewing the questionnaires, the court **randomly** selects individuals to be **summoned** to appear for jury duty. These selection methods help ensure that jurors represent a cross section of the community, without regard to race, gender, national origin, age or political **affiliation**.



Being summoned for jury service does not guarantee that an individual actually will serve on a jury. When a jury is needed for a trial, the group of qualified jurors is taken to the courtroom where the trial will take place. The judge and the attorneys then ask the potential jurors questions to determine their suitability to serve on the jury, a process called **voir dire**. The purpose of voir dire is to exclude from the jury people who may not be able to decide the case fairly. Members of the panel who know any person involved in the case, who have information about the case, or who may have strong **prejudices** about the people or issues involved in the case, typically will be excused by the judge. The attorneys also may exclude a certain number of jurors without giving a reason.


Failure to exercise the jury service is a criminal **infraction**. Such person may be fined \$136.00 or held in contempt of court. Payment of a fine does not prevent him or her from being summoned again in the future. If a person is employed full time, his employer must pay regular wages for the first five days of jury service. Full time employment is anything more than 30 hours per week. If a person does not work full time, the state may pay up to \$50 per day for out-of-pocket expenses (with proper documentation), for the first five days of jury service. Out of pocket

expenses include child care, parking, and mileage or other transportation costs. A person must complete a **Reimbursement** Form, JD-JA-16 and return it to the court.



Federal jurors are paid \$40 a day. While the majority of jury trials last less than a week, petit jurors can receive up to \$50 a day after serving 10 days on a trial and after serving 45 days on a grand jury. Employees of the federal government are paid their regular salary in lieu of this fee.

Jurors also are reimbursed for reasonable transportation expenses and parking fees. Jurors also receive a subsistence allowance covering their meals and **lodging** if they are required to stay overnight. The employer may continue payment of regular salary during all or part of the employee jury service, but is not required to do so. Nonetheless, the Jury Act forbids any employer from firing, **intimidating**, or **coercing** any permanent employee because of their federal jury service.

 Vocabulary tasks. A) Choose the best explanation for the words.		
1. mandate a) denial b) official instruction c) rejection	5. uproar a) silence b) disorder c) agreement	9. plea bargain a) enforcing order b) negotiation of terms c) body of law
2. be qualified for a) be imposed b) be eligible c) be dependent	6. prejudice a) examination b) intolerance c) knowledge	10. compulsory a) voluntary b) obligatory c) discretionary
3. (jury) pool a) still water b) reservoir of persons c) a stock or supply	7. voir dire a) administration b) examination c) How are you?	11. reimbursement a) compensation paid b) winning party c) collection of taxes

4. lodging a) displaced persons b) military personnel c) temporary residence	8. coerce a) compliance b) force c) passion	12. intimidate a) discourage b) bring order c) interfere
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C) Examine the short text about *Voir Dire: Creating the Jury*.

Use an appropriate word from the yellow box to complete the sentences.

challenge	fairly	experiences	attorneys	jurors	bias
impaneled	voir dire	judge	pool	summons	criminal

When people respond to a jury _____¹, they gather at the court house to form a _____² of potential _____³ from which they are called in groups for specific criminal or civil trials. There they are questioned by _____⁴ for each side or the trial _____⁵ about their background, life _____⁶, and opinions to determine whether they can weigh the evidence _____⁷ and objectively. This process is called _____⁸, an Anglo-French term meaning "to speak the truth." Through voir dire, an attorney can _____⁹ a prospective juror "for cause" if that person says or otherwise expresses a _____¹⁰ against the attorney's case. Each attorney can also exercise a limited number of "peremptory" challenges for which no _____¹¹ is required. Those individuals who are accepted by both attorneys are _____¹² and sworn in as the jury.



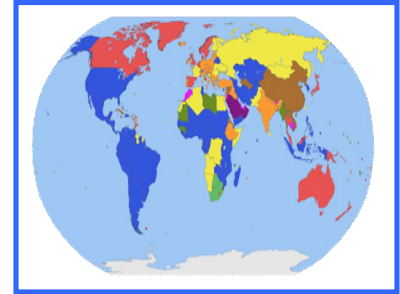
B) Find the antonyms to the given words

<i>term</i>	<i>antonym(s)</i>	<i>choose the appropriate from the list</i>
infraction	morality, kindness, obedience, violation
handle	disregard, mismanage, cope with, deal
summon	order, instruct, assemble, call, request
randomly	at chance, straight, systematic, anyhow
affiliation	disagreement, merging, alliance, rivalry



Enhance your cross-cultural and legal environment

1. To be legally qualified for jury service in the USA, an individual must: 1) be a United States citizen; 2) be at least 18 years of age; 3) reside primarily in the judicial district for one year; 4) be adequately proficient in English; 5) have no disqualifying mental or physical condition; 6) not currently be subject to felony charges; and 7) never have been convicted of a felony (unless civil rights have been legally restored).



2. There are three groups that are exempt from federal jury service, even if they so desire: 1) members of the armed forces on active duty; 2) members of professional fire and police departments; and 3) "public officers" of federal, state or local governments, who are actively engaged full – time in the performance of public duties.

3. The reasons for disqualification from the jury duty include: 1) You cannot speak or understand English; 2) You cannot serve because of a physical or medical disability (a letter from the doctor must be provided); 3) You are 70 years old or older and do not want to serve; 4) You already spent a day serving jury duty in state court during the three previous years or are scheduled to serve in the near future; 5) You are not a citizen of the United States; 6) You have been convicted of a felony during the past seven years or you are a defendant in a felony case now; 7) You are in jail or prison; 8) You are a State Senator or Representative and the legislature is in session; 9) You are a judge of the Superior Court, Appellate Court or Supreme Court, you are a judge of probate or you are a federal court judge.

4. Many courts offer excuses from service, on individual request, to designated groups of persons or occupational classes. Such groups may include: 1) persons over age 70; 2) persons who have, within the past two years, served on a federal jury; and 3) persons who serve as volunteer fire

fighters or members of a rescue squad or ambulance crew.

5. *The Jury Act also allows courts to permanently excuse a juror from service* at the time he or she is summoned on the grounds of "undue hardship or extreme inconvenience" if the distance to the courthouse makes it difficult for the juror to travel. The juror should write a letter to the clerk of court requesting an excuse with an explanation of hardship. Excuses for jurors are granted at the discretion of the court and cannot be reviewed or appealed to Congress or any other entity.

6. *The Jury Act allows courts to grant temporary deferrals of service* on the grounds of "undue hardship or extreme inconvenience." The juror summons provides specific information on how to request a deferral from the court summoning the juror. Temporary deferrals for jurors are granted at the discretion of the court and cannot be reviewed or appealed to Congress or any other entity.

7. A *Petit Jury* hears the evidence in a trial as presented by both the plaintiff (petitioner) and the defendant (respondent). After hearing the evidence and often jury instructions from the judge, the group retires for deliberation, to consider a verdict. The foreman – a head juror or presiding juror – then reads the verdict of the jury in an open court.

8. A *Grand Jury* – a type of jury that determines whether there is enough evidence for a criminal trial to go forward. It examines evidence presented by a prosecutor and issues indictments, or investigates alleged crimes and issues presentments. A grand jury does not require a suspect be notified of the proceedings. Grand juries can be used for filing charges, as a sealed indictment, against unaware suspects to be arrested later. The Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure prescribe that a grand jury must have from 16 to 23 members and that an indictment may issue only if at least 12 jurors concur.

9. A *hung jury* is one that is unable to come to a verdict.

10. *Voir dire* is a phrase in law which is derived from the Anglo-Normans. In origin it refers to an oath to tell the truth (Latin: "verum dicere"), in other words to give a true verdict. The word voir (or voire), in this context, is an old French word meaning "truth" (Latin: "verum").



Important Issues. Juror Scams in the USA!

In various parts of the United States, citizens are being targeted by phone calls and threatened with prosecution for failing to comply with jury service in federal or state courts. In the calls, the threat of a fine for shirking jury service is used to coerce those called into providing confidential data, potentially leading to identity theft and fraud. These calls are not from real court officials. Federal courts do not require anyone to provide any sensitive information in a telephone call. Most contact between a federal court and a prospective juror will be through the U.S. Mail, and any phone contact by real court officials will not include requests for social security numbers, credit card numbers, or any other sensitive information. Jury duty is a vital civic responsibility and should be taken seriously by all citizens. However, it is a crime for anyone to falsely represent himself or herself as a federal court official. The federal judiciary takes seriously such an offense. Persons receiving such a telephone call should not provide the requested information, and should notify the Clerk of Court's office of the U.S. District Court in their area.



Have Fun! Lawyer Jokes!

Mrs. Hunter was called to serve for jury duty, but asked to be excused because she didn't believe in capital punishment and didn't want her personal feelings prevent justice from running its proper course. But the public defender liked her thoughtfulness, and tried to convince her to serve on the jury. "Madam," he explained, "This is not a murder trial! It's a simple civil lawsuit. A wife is bringing this case against her husband because he gambled away the \$21,000 he had promised to use to remodel the kitchen for her birthday." "Well, I'll surely serve," agreed Mrs. Hunter. "I suppose, I was wrong about capital punishment after all!"





Before you read. Discuss these questions:

1. Why do some civil law countries currently started to apply jury trials?
2. Could jurors be independent? What are the roots for independence?
3. Why do jurors decide the facts only while lawyers decide the law?



*Text 3. **The Jury in Russia.** Read the given text and pay attention to the words and expressions in bold type. Give a summary.*



On January 1, 2010, jury trials were introduced in Chechnya, the only federal Russian region that did not have this institution. This was the final step in the jury reform process that began in 1993-94, when **pilot juries** were **implemented** in nine federal regions before the system expanded to other regions.

Jury trials were first introduced in the Russian Empire as a result of the Judicial reform of Alexander II in 1864. After the October Revolution they were abolished and introduced again in the Russian Federation for certain crimes in 1993. The Federal Constitution of that year also **stipulates** that, until the abolition of the death penalty, all defendants in a case that may result in a death sentence are entitled to a jury trial.

The current Russian jury model is a peculiar hybrid of pre-revolutionary Russian, Soviet, and Western criminal procedures. Its distinctive elements are: 1) the lack of jurisdiction over crimes against the state; 2) the absence of the **unanimity requirement**; 3) a three-hour maximum deliberation period; 4) the option to **remand** a case back to the prosecution for additional investigation; and 5) the Supreme Court's right

to overturn a verdict – Russian criminal law does not prohibit **double jeopardy**. Juries also have no jurisdiction over civil cases or minor crimes.

Russian trials significantly differ from trials according to the Anglo-Saxon model. First, a mixed form of legal proceedings is preserved. Investigation is carried out on an **inquisitorial basis** with the intermediate results being kept secret and the accused not being informed about the gathered evidence until the



investigation is completed. All evidence is **forwarded** by the prosecutorial authorities to the court. The procedure of excluding unlawfully obtained evidence (unacceptable evidence) is an important feature of the jury trial. Witnesses and experts are treated as objective sources of **evidence** – not being on the side of either prosecution or defense. Second, Russian legal proceedings do not consist of two separate stages, that of verdict and sentence, with a several months interruption between each other. In accordance with the Russian system the decision on punishment is made by a judge at the same proceedings, but without participation of the jurors. Third, the accused, **regardless** of whether he or she admits guilt has an option to choose between traditional legal proceedings with participation of a judge and two **lay assessors** and a trial with a judge and 12 jurors. Fourth, the parting words by a judge represent summary of evidence. And fifth, the Russian jury fills in a long and complicated questionnaire. There are questions on whether the charged act and the guilt of the accused were proven and whether the accused is recommended for mercy. In case of a positive answer to the question regarding **mercy**, a punishment will be definitely **mitigated**.

The procedure in Russian jury trials is **adversarial**. Jurors are only invited to regional courts which deal with the most serious crimes. Jurors, unlike lay assessors who constitute a single bar with the judge, are chosen by heads of local administrations by lot among active people over 25 years of age and who have never been in prison.

After considering the evidence, listening to the speeches from both the prosecution and the defense, the defendant's last words and the judge's



summing up, jurors fill in a questionnaire, where they answer whether it has been proved that the crime, of which the defendant is accused, actually took place and whether the defendant is the one who committed it. Jurors are asked if the defendant is guilty or not guilty and if he deserves **leniency**

or special leniency. If the answer to the last question is positive the judge should give a milder sentence. Answers to the above mentioned questions are called the verdict of the jurors bar. The sentence is pronounced by the presiding judge on the basis of the jurors' verdict; the Appeals Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation checks the verdict only in regard to its compliance with the law and the fairness of the penalty.

Currently, only 30% of Russian citizens trust juries over judges. Both supporters and opponents of the jury system are dissatisfied with its current performance. Russian juries try **approximately** only 0.05% of all criminal cases. Supporters are disappointed that jury trials are becoming increasingly **susceptible** to **manipulation** and **takeover** by the traditional judicial apparatus and practices. Opponents are **frustrated** with the high **acquittal** rates (twenty times higher than that of traditional courts) and excessive **unpredictability** of the verdicts. In April, 2010 Constitutional Court upheld a government ban on jury trials for terrorism suspects. The Constitutional Court emphasized that the constitution only guarantees jury trials in cases where the defendants could be sentenced to death. Since Russia currently has a **moratorium** on the death penalty, lawmakers have the right to decide which crimes should not be considered by juries. Nevertheless, the current legal framework for jury trials provides for a fairer trial that is in greater compliance with the law and that helps bridge the gap between the judicial system and citizens, who gradually are getting used to the idea of acquittal as a **legitimate** outcome of a criminal trial.



Vocabulary tasks. A) Match these terms with their definitions

a) legitimate	a) characterized by antagonism and conflict
b) unpredictability	b) prosecuting the second time for the same
c) acquittal	c) be directed or moved
d) susceptible	d) in accordance with law
e) leniency	e) nonprofessional assistant to a judge
f) adversarial	f) where a party is both prosecutor and judge
g) mitigate	g) lightening a penalty
h) stipulate	h) a judgment of not guilty
i) lay assessor	i) easily influenced or affected
g) be forwarded	g) necessity for everyone to be of one mind
k) inquisitorial basis	k) difficult to foretell or foresee
l) double jeopardy	l) to make or become less severe or harsh
m) unanimity requirement	m) those participating in a Jury reform pilot project: take notes, ask questions, etc.
n) pilot juries	n) to specify a condition of an agreement



B) Choose the best explanation for the words.

1. moratorium a) performance b) postponement c) obligation	4. approximately a) exactly b) close to correct c) precisely	7. takeover a) management b) responsibility c) decisive change
2. frustrate a) encourage b) stimulate c) disappoint	5. mercy a) amnesty b) blessing c) sympathy	8. regardless a) with due thought b) in spite of c) respectively
3. manipulation a) touching b) devious management c) deliberate action	6. remand a) send back b) issue a challenge c) deprive of freedom	9. evidence a) falsity of something b) proof c) any sensation



D) Examine the Results from the monitoring of jury trials. Use an appropriate word from the yellow box to complete the sentences.

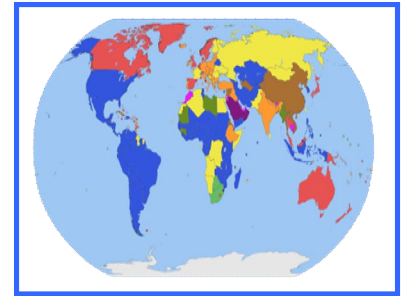
proceedings	innocent	verdict	accused	committed	trials
lawyers	respondents	jurors	property	defendants	jury
offenses	guilty	speed	criminal	crimes	lay
cases	acquitted	murder	majority	bench	age

Amongst the _____¹ recently considered by Russian regional courts, the majority were for premeditated _____² with aggravating circumstances and rapes with serious after effects or committed against children. Thus the _____³ of cases considered by jury _____⁴ were murders (67%) and rape (13%). Murders were mainly _____⁵ for domestic reasons and, more rarely, out of self-interest. Only 20% of cases that came to _____⁶ trials concerned bribery, economic crimes, road accidents with serious after effects and other _____⁷. 84 per cent of people who came before a jury trial belonged to the most active _____⁸ group (18—45) and 6 were under age. In the eyes of practicing _____⁹, jury trial is rather an instrument for defending an _____¹⁰ person than punishing a _____¹¹. 69% of respondents expressed their fear that jury trials would allow the _____¹² to go free. Only 7% of _____¹³ think that the _____¹⁴ would do their best in resolving the cases with _____¹⁵ only for the purpose of their own benefit: the sooner they finish the court _____¹⁶ the sooner they announce their _____¹⁷ and release themselves. 83% believe in the independence of jurors. To lawyers, jury trials seem to be more favorable towards people _____¹⁸ of committing crimes against persons rather than property crimes: 57% believe that those accused of _____¹⁹ against persons would prefer jury trial to a _____²⁰ trial and only 27% are sure that those accused of crimes against _____²¹ would prefer jury trials. The most astonishing thing is the following: 44 out of 240 _____²², that is 20% from the total number, were _____²³, whilst the number of defendants found not guilty by courts with _____²⁴ assessors usually does not exceed 1%.



Enhance your cross-cultural and legal environment

1. To be legally qualified for jury service in Russia, an individual must: 1) be a citizen of the Russian Federation; 2) be at least 25 years old; 3) have no criminal record; 4) be fully competent; 5) be included in the electoral lists.



2. A list of jurors – is developed out of electoral lists, by local administration, based on random selection. Then administrative representatives of each particular court, using computers, randomly select a number of jurors required for participation in the trials. On the results of questioning, a jury of 12 with two alternate jurors is formed.

3. Alternate jurors – are extra jurors known to be selected to guard against the possibility that some of the jurors will become ill or otherwise be unable to complete jury duty. An alternate would attend the trial along with the regular jurors, listen attentively to all facts and testimonies, but would not be called to participate in reaching a verdict unless one of the regular jurors is unable to continue.



Have Fun! Lawyer Jokes!

A man who was chosen for a jury duty wanted to be dismissed from serving very much. He tried just about every excuse he could come up with, but nothing worked. On the day of the trial, he decided to give it one more try. Just as the trial was about to begin, he approached the bench. "Your Honor," he said, "I feel I must be excused from this trial since I am prejudiced against the defendant. I took one look at his blue suit, at that dishonest face with those sneaky, beady eyes and I said, 'He's a crook! Guilty! Guilty!' Therefore, your Honor, I could not possibly remain on this jury." Glaring at him, the Judge replied, "Get you back in the jury box. That man is the prosecutor!"





Revise your grammar. Mixed Modals. Choose and use.
Choose the correct option to fill in the gap (ESL test)

1. All visitors are required to go through the immigration clearance on arrival at and departure from Singapore, so first of all everyone who crosses the border _____ show his or her passport (it _____ be valid for at least 6 months). **a) must; b) should; c) can; d) may**
2. Even the laboratory test of such a poisonous substance _____ be dangerous if you do not have enough experience and proper equipment.
a) should; b) can; c) might; d) may
3. Tom has been negotiating the new contract in Vienna the whole week through. He _____ be just exhausted.
a) should; b) could; c) might; d) must
4. I _____ believe that you failed to win your case!
a) can't; b) shouldn't ; c) wouldn't; d) couldn't
5. Which language _____ I learn to better communicate with our partners in Switzerland – French or German? – I think you _____ learn French.
a) should; b) must; c) could; d) may
6. Look! That BMW car looks very expensive. It _____ have cost a fortune! How _____ a low – paid police officer afford it?
a) might; b) may; c) should; d) must ; c) could; d) can; e) may
7. I'm sorry, I _____ afford an experienced lawyer to defend me. All recognized lawyers _____ be charging too much!
a) can't; b) shouldn't; c) must; d) might
8. You _____ talk so much during your testimony. You _____ confuse the jurors with your personal stories that _____ hardly relate to the case in question.
a) can't; b) shouldn't c) mustn't; d) couldn't; e) might; f) could
9. 3. I _____ have seen that Photo Fit picture of the wanted fugitive for dozens of time but never had a chance to meet him face – face.
a) must; b) can; c) might; d) may; e) could; f) should



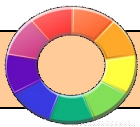
***Creative Work - Team Project Work – Multimedia Presentation.
Create your own social advertisement clip! Jury Duty***

Create your own social advertisement clip persuading your “compatriots” that Jury Duty Is Their Pride and Responsibility!

Strategy Tips: 1) Divide into 3 groups; 2) Choose what country (Russia, the UK, the USA) you would



represent; 3) Choose someone to act as coordinator; 4) Examine the jury system of the country in question in a more detailed way; 5) Find all positive and negative sides of the relevant jury systems (what you might need for your clip later on); 6) Set a plan for your presentation; 7) Create a short but convincing clip! Do not forget about audio and visual effects!



It is interesting to know. Stupid Jury Verdicts and Awards

<http://haveagoodlaugh.com.tripod.com/haveagoodlaugh/id43.html>

A jury of peers? Yeah right!



1. January 2000: Kathleen Robertson of Austin Texas was awarded \$780,000.00 by a jury of her peers after breaking her ankle tripping over a toddler who was running amok inside a furniture store. The owners of the store were understandably surprised at the verdict, considering the misbehaving tyke was Ms. Robertson's son.



2. June 1998: A 19 year old Carl Truman of Los Angeles won \$74,000.00 and medical expenses when his neighbor ran his hand over with a Honda Accord. Mr. Truman apparently didn't notice someone was at the wheel of the car whose hubcap he was trying to steal.



3. October 1998: A Terrence Dickson of Bristol, PA, was exiting a house he finished robbing by way of the garage. He was not able to get the garage door to go up, the automatic door opener was malfunctioning. He couldn't reenter the house because the door connecting the house and garage locked when he pulled it shut. The family

was on vacation, so Mr. Dickson found himself locked in the garage for eight days. He subsisted on a case of Pepsi he found, and a large bag of dry dog food. This upset Mr. Dickson, so he sued the homeowner's insurance claiming the situation caused him undue mental anguish. The jury agreed to the tune of half a million dollars and change.



4. May 2000: A Philadelphia restaurant was ordered to pay Amber Carson of Lancaster, PA, \$113,500.00 after she slipped on a spilled soft drink and broke her coccyx. The beverage was on the floor because Ms. Carson threw it at her boyfriend 30 seconds earlier during an argument.



5. October 1999: Jerry Williams of Little Rock, AK was awarded \$14,500.00 and medical expenses after being bitten on the buttocks by his next door neighbor's beagle. The beagle was on a chain in its owner's fenced-in yard, as was Mr. Williams. The award was less than sought after because the jury felt the dog may have been provoked by Mr. Williams who, at the time, was shooting it repeatedly with a pellet gun.



6. December 1997: Kara Walton of Claymont, Delaware, successfully sued the owner of a night club in a neighboring city when she fell from the bathroom window to the floor and knocked out her two front teeth. This occurred while Ms. Walton was trying to sneak through the window in the lady's room to avoid paying the \$3.50 cover charge. She was awarded \$12,000.00 and dental expenses.



7. Mrs. Mary Grazinski of Oklahoma City purchased a new 32-foot Winnebago motor home. On her first trip home, from an OU football game, having driven on to the freeway, she set the cruise control at 70 mph and calmly left the driver's seat to go to the back of the Winnebago to make herself a sandwich. Not surprisingly, the motor home left the freeway, crashed and overturned. Also not surprisingly, Mrs. Grazinski sued Winnebago for not putting in the owner's manual that she couldn't actually leave the driver's seat while the cruise control was set. The Oklahoma jury awarded her \$1,750,000 plus a new motor home. Winnebago actually changed their manuals as a result of this suit.



*Systematize your knowledge of the topic: Fill in the tables
Answer the questions given in the left row. What Jury do we have?*

Table 5

<i>Questions</i>		<i>Country</i>		
		<i>Russia</i>	<i>The UK</i>	<i>The USA</i>
1.	Who is qualified to become a juror? Name the requirements.	.....	.....	.....
2.	What criminal cases regarded as such to be tried by a jury?	.....	.....	.....
3.	What civil cases regarded as such to be tried by a jury?	.....	.....	.....
4.	What cases could never be tried in a jury trial?	.....	.....	.....
5.	Is there a petit jury? How many jurors does it have?	.....	.....	.....
6.	Is there a Grand jury? How many jurors does it have?	.....	.....	.....
7.	Is there any unanimity requirement in a jury trial?	.....	.....	.....
8.	Is there a fixed duration of the deliberation period?	.....	.....	.....
9.	What does the verdict look like? What answers does it contain?	.....	.....	.....
10.	Is the jury verdict final?	.....	.....	.....
11.	Is jury duty enforceable?	.....	.....	.....
12.	What is the general attitude of the public to the jury?	.....	.....	.....



Speaking. Discussion of the related topics:

1. The Russian Constitutional Court bans jury trials over terrorists in RF	3. How efficient is judgment by the lay equals?
2. The Civil Law countries copy the common law model of jury system	4. The UK and the US jury systems today.



Web – resources and support

№	Тема изучения	Web resources / Интернет ресурсы в помощь при изучении тем
5	The Jury	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jury_trial http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/8106590.stm http://www.piercelaw.edu/risk/vol1/winter/bownes.htm http://www.juryteam.org/ http://www.guardian.co.uk/law/trial-by-jury http://www.debatingmatters.com/topicguides/topicguide/trial_by_jury/ http://www.oup.com/uk/orc/bin/9780199216864/01student/practical/trialbyjury/ http://www.ehow.com/how_2040767_request-trial-jury-small-claims.html http://members.iimetro.com.au/~hubbca/trial_by_jury.htm http://www.wendymcelroy.com/trial.htm http://www.democracydefined.org/2trialbyjury.htm http://blog.heritage.org/2010/03/05/the-right-to-trial-by-jury---a-principle-worth-keeping/ http://apublicdefender.com/2010/05/04/the-defendants-right-to-trial-by-jury/ http://oll.libertyfund.org/?option=com_staticxt&staticfile=show.php%3Ftitle=2181&chapter=202885&layout=html&Itemid=27 http://cisac.stanford.edu/publications/terrorism_and_trial_by_jury_the_vices_and_virtues_of_british_and_american_criminal_law/ http://english.ruvr.ru/2010/04/26/6924449.html http://www.buildfreedom.com/tl/wuapref.shtml http://www.prison.org/english/rpsjur.htm http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2005/10/30/AR2005103001026.html



Optional themes for individual reports and essays.

1. Trial by jury. The history.	4. The bench trial or jury trial?
2. Trial by jury and common law countries.	5. The Jurisdiction of the jurors. The past, present and the future.
3. Trial by jury and civil law countries.	6. How efficient and democratic jury trial is for modern World?



Solutions: Grammar exercises and Puzzles (only those causing doubts)

Answer Sheet (p. 18)

Q1 Rivers	The		Q16 Countries (name includes a word <i>republic</i> or <i>united</i>)	The	
Q2 Mountains		Zero	Q17 Streets		Zero
Q3 Mountain ranges	The		Q18 Cinemas	The	
Q4 Groups of islands	The		Q19 Theatres	The	
Q5 Deserts	The		Q20 Museums	The	
Q6 Continents		Zero	Q21 Hotels	The	
Q7 Towns		Zero	Q22 Ships	The	
Q8 Cities		Zero	Q23 Churches	The	
Q9 Villages		Zero	Q24 Cathedrals		Zero
Q10 Parks		Zero	Q25 Airports		Zero
Q11 Zoos		Zero	Q26 Train stations		Zero
Q12 Seas	The		Q27 Bus stations		Zero
Q13 Oceans	The		Q28 Squares (in towns and cities)		Zero
Q14 Lakes		Zero	Q29 Underground (tube or subway stations)		Zero
Q15 Countries (name is a single word)		Zero			

Answer Sheet (p. 48) 1. that; 2. that; 3. that, that; 4. which; 5. What, what; 6. that; 7. which; 8. which, who; 9. that, which; 10. What; 11. that; 12. that; 13. who; 14. which; 15. which; 16. which.

Answer Sheet (p. p. 74-75)

- Why don't you **look into (into, on, up, out)** this situation to **figure out (into, on, up, out)** some way to fix it without spending so much money?
- Before you **move out (in, out, on, away)**, you should **notify** the post office **of (of, on, at, with)** the new address you are moving to.
- Sara got a divorce from Bob because he expected her **to wait on (at, on, onto, for)** him hand and foot but she told the judge that she was an independent woman, not a slave.
- If you go hiking, you should **watch out (over, up, out, on)** for poisonous oak and snakes. Both could cause you problems.
- When the student got **through with (over with, through with, through at, over)** the test, he gave it to his professor.
- After you write your complaint, give it to your barrister. He will **go over (upon, through with, over, with)** it and make any necessary changes.
- She **kept on (on, onto, in, at)** taking the real estate exam until she finally passed it and got her license.
- You'd better **cut down on (down with, off with, out in, down on)** animal products if you want to lower your cholesterol level.

9. I almost **dropped off (away, in, off, out)** to sleep several times while the professor lectured about the painting.
10. At a crime scene, the police will tell you to **get back (off, away, back, in)**. They don't want civilians **to interfere with (at, on, with, into)** the investigation.
11. Before you finish this project, **check back with (on, on with, back with, up)** your supervisor for further instructions.
12. The fire in Church Street **grew up (on, out, up, for)** in intensity and **spread out (on, out, in, away)** so rapidly that the firemen were not able to **put out (with, up, out, on)** the fire for 3 hours at least!
13. Stop cheating me, lady! – Sheriff Trump suddenly **cried out (on, out, away, with)** at the suspect after having listened to her confusing story for an hour or so. – Do you really think I still **believe in (on, with, about, out)** such a fairy-tale?
14. She **turned** the first offer **off (off, away, out, down)** because she wanted more money for her house.
15. The criminal **ripped** 20 people **off (off, of, out, over)** before the police caught him.
16. The offender told the victim to **hand over (out, over, in, off)** all his money.
17. Security is very important in this building. Don't let anyone **in (in, out, off, on)** unless they show you proper identification cards.
18. If you don't know what that word means, **look it up (over, up, on, at)** in the dictionary.
19. After you **fill** the application form **out (on, off, out, with)** sign it and date it.
20. She **checked** each item **off (up, off, away, with)** as she did her inventory.
21. The new mayor will **bring about (with, out, up, about)** a change in local government policies.

Answer Sheet (p. 104) 1) have seen; 2) have been writing; 3) interested; 4) were ... doing; 5) generally believed; 6) have been; 7) that happened; 8) were – doing; 9) am just helping out; 10) thought – was telling; 11) was working; 12) are being made

Answer Sheet (p. 129)

1) a – a; 2) b; 3) d; 4) a; 5) a – a; 6) d – c; 7) a – c; 8) b – b – f; 9) a.

Puzzle 1 p. 24

One of the Houses of Legislature in Russia DUMA

Who inherit titles to make laws in the UK LORDS

Noblemen are proudly named __ in the UK PEERS

One of the Houses of Legislature in USA SENATE

The UK's largest metropolitan area LONDON

A major city and a seat of government CAPITAL

Based on labor, capital and land resources ECONOMY

_Court whose Power extends to all Cases SUPREME

Concept of moral rightness based on law JUSTICE

Type of government ruled by the people REPUBLIC

Type of government ruled by the Crown MONARCHY

The US bicameral legislative authority CONGRESS

An institution to express belief in a divine or supernatural power RELIGION

An organization authorized by its nation to use force in defending its country

MILITARY

The Prime person who holds the position of head of the government in the UK

MINISTER

The branch of the state that enforces the laws already written and interpreted

EXECUTIVE

The governing authority of a political unit GOVERNMENT

Who is elected by his equals to ___ them REPRESENT

A union of partially self-governing states or regions united by a central government

FEDERATION

The UK bicameral legislative authority PARLIAMENT

The area of governmental concern related to the health of the nation HEALTHCARE

All humans are basically entitled to them HUMAN RIGHTS

The branch of the state that makes laws LEGISLATIVE

The scope of practical authority granted JURISDICTION

A sovereign state governed as a single unit with the supreme central government

UNITARY STATE

The main law of a political entity CONSTITUTION

Puzzle 2 p. 51

A government tax on imports or exports DUTY

A deputy to president, ranking below him VICE

A systematic collection of laws and rules CODE

The duration of official position is limited TERM

A legal authority to act in a specified area POWER

It expresses in short the ideals of the state MOTTO

The international agreement has its name TREATY

The Queen gives her Royal ___ to the laws ACCENT

A subdivision of government powers BRANCH

The patriotic song of the nation, its hymn ANTHEM

The government income due to taxation REVENUE

A clause or section in a written document ARTICLE

Political advisors of the Queen sit in Privy COUNCIL

Where the supreme power lies in a body of citizens who elect others to represent them REPUBLIC

The right or ability to make a choice ELECTION

Branch of power that interprets laws JUDICIAL

Rule by one who has inherited the role MONARCHY

Consisting of more than half of the group MAJORITY

The power to control, judge or prohibit AUTHORITY

The chief executive of a republic PRESIDENT

Branch of power that puts laws into effect EXECUTIVE

A disposition to allow freedom of choice TOLERANCE

Rule by a religious elite THEOCRACY

Government by the people or their elected representatives DEMOCRACY

A concept that favors a stateless society ANARCHISM

Lack of physical or natural qualifications INCAPACITY

A system by it a political unit is governed GOVERNMENT
A government made of the wealthy class PLUTOCRACY
Branch of power that makes laws LEGISLATIVE
Rule by an individual who has full power over the country DICTATORSHIP

Puzzle 3 p. 79

A legislative proposal of a law BILL
Direction or mandate of a judge/ a court ORDER
A legislative or deliberative assembly HOUSE
Any representative of an elected body MEMBER
An account of the deliberations REPORT
The legal standing of a person or law STATUS
A discussion involving opposing points DEBATE
A section of a legal document CLAUSE
An empowered division of government BRANCH
A clause or section in a written document ARTICLE
The ministers of the government CABINET
A preliminary examination of a case HEARING
An offer for consideration or acceptance PROPOSAL
A preliminary introduction to a statute PREAMBLE
The national legislative body of the US CONGRESS
One of distinct subdivisions of a text PARAGRAPH
To carry out; put into action; perform IMPLEMENT
The passing of law by a legislative body ENACTMENT
The chief executive of a republic PRESIDENT
Legislative assembly in certain countries PARLIAMENT
A formal expression by a meeting RESOLUTION
A body of persons vested with power to make, amend, and repeal laws
LEGISLATURE
A law determining the fundamental political principles of a government
CONSTITUTION

Puzzle 4 p.107

A group of people legally selected to hear a case and to decide what the facts are
JURY
In the UK judges or magistrates collectively BENCH
A public official authorized to try and decide JUDGE
The regular session of a judicial assembly COURT
A grant made by a civil court of law AWARD
A legal process by which a person is judged in a court of law TRIAL
A legal proceeding; lawsuit ACTION
An authoritative or official decision RULING
The finding of a jury in a trial VERDICT
The highest court of law in many countries SUPREME
The administration of law with fairness JUSTICE
Powers of the court restricted in scope LIMITED
Powers covering a large number of cases GENERAL

Relating to the administration of justice JUDICIAL
The act of deciding; a judgment DECISION
A division of an area for different purposes DISTRICT
A person authorized to act for another person ATTORNEY
A special court convened by the government TRIBUNAL
Having power to review cases on appeal APPELLATE
A person who starts a legal case in a court PLAINTIFF
The party against which an action is brought DEFENDANT
Who institutes or conducts legal proceedings PROSECUTOR
The process of judgment by impartial person ARBITRATION
The extent of authority or control JURISDICTION
Given or received as payment or reparation COMPENSATION

Puzzle 5 p. 134

The collection of rules imposed by authority LAW
A formal organization of people or groups POOL
Any information based on real occurrences FACT
Moral or legal obligation that binds you DUTY
A database of an ordered array of names LIST
A body of laymen sworn to give a verdict JURY
It forms grounds for bringing an action CASE
A public official with authority to hear cases JUDGE
One who serves as a member of a jury JUROR
The complete list summoned for jury duty PANEL
A grant made by a law court AWARD
A formal accusation of a crime in law CHARGE
Lacking any definite plan or order RANDOM
A recompense for worthy acts REWARD
A reason or grounds to exempt from a task EXCUSE
The findings of a jury on the issues of fact VERDICT
An official order requiring to attend court SUMMONS
A man who chairs and speaks for a jury FOREMAN
All the means of proof used before a court EVIDENCE
A dispute where there is strong disagreement ARGUMENT
A pleading; a declaration of matters of fact STATEMENT
Evidence given by a witness under the oath TESTIMONY
A judicial decision or court determination JUDGEMENT
A formal objection to the inclusion in a jury CHALLENGE
Abrogation/ annulment by a higher authority CASSATION
A judgment of not guilty ACQUITTAL
Type of objection not allowing contradiction PEREMPTORY
Pronouncing of a judicial sentence SENTENCING
Ensuring observance of or obedience to ENFORCEMENT
Examine thoroughly to discover the truth INVESTIGATE
Careful consideration of all sides of an issue DELIBERATION
Detailed directions on procedure INSTRUCTION



The Glossary.

Your quick access to the World of International Legal Terminology

IRCPOLITICS.ORG Glossary of Terms <http://www.ircpolitics.org/glossary.html>

Glossary of Terms <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>

The Informed ReSource glossary of commonly encountered political terms

<http://www.bungi.com/cfip/glossary.htm>

The American Psychological Association of Graduate Students (APAGS) Glossary of Legislative and Political Terms

<http://www.apa.org/apags/resources/advocacy/glossary.aspx>

Glossary of Political Terms and Phrases <http://www.intersites.co.uk/10649/>

Political Glossary <http://www.maitreg.com/politics/glossary.asp>

	<i>N^o</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>English definition of a term or an expression</i>
A	1	Absolutism	A form of government in which all power is vested in a single ruler or other authority.
	2	Acquittal	A jury verdict of not guilty, or the finding of a judge that the evidence is insufficient for conviction.
	3	Act	The written law of a country, also called a statute. An Act sets out legal rules, and has normally been passed by both Houses of Parliament in the form of a Bill and agreed to by the Crown.
	4	Active judge	A judge in the full-time service of the court.
	5	Ad hominem	Appealing to a prejudice or emotion, to discredit what someone believes. Instead of addressing the opposing side's argument or position, you make a personal attack on their character.
	6	Adjournment	A temporary postponement of legal proceedings.
	7	Administration	The organized apparatus of the state for the preparation and implementation of legislation and policies, also called bureaucracy.
	8	Administrative law	The rules and regulations made and applied by federal regulatory agencies and commissions.
	9	Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AO)	The federal agency responsible for collecting court statistics, administering the federal courts' budget, and performing many other functions, under the direction and supervision of the Judicial Conference of the United States.
	10	Admissible	Used to describe evidence that may be considered by a jury or judge in civil and criminal cases.

11	ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution. Methods of resolving disputes which do not involve the normal trial process.
12	Adversary proceeding	A lawsuit arising in or related to a bankruptcy case that begins by filing a complaint with the court.
13	Adversary system of justice	A judicial system in which the power of the state is balanced by the defendant's constitutional rights and by the presumption that a person is innocent until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.
14	Advocates	A lawyer, appearing in a court of law.
15	Affidavit	A written or printed statement made under oath and signed in the presence of a person who is authorized.
16	Affirmed	It means that the court of appeals has concluded that the lower court decision is correct and will stand as rendered by the lower court.
17	Agenda setting	The power to determine which public policy questions will be debated or considered.
18	Aggravating	Factors making a situation worse.
19	Alibi	A defense that someone accused of a crime was not there at the time and could not have committed the offence.
20	Alternate juror	A juror selected in the same manner as a regular juror who hears all the evidence but does not help decide the case unless called on to replace a regular juror.
21	Alternative dispute resolution (ADR)	A procedure for settling a dispute outside the courtroom. Most forms of ADR are not binding, and involve referral of the case to a neutral party such as an arbitrator or mediator.
22	Altruism	The principal or practice of unselfish concern for the welfare of others.
23	Amendments	Alterations sought to specifications or other documents because the drafter has become aware of new facts, circumstances have changed or because he has changed his mind.
24	Amendment to the US Constitution	An addition to the Constitution that requires a two thirds vote by each house of Congress and ratification by two thirds of the states to ratify.
25	Amicus curiae	Latin for "friend of the court." It is advice formally offered to the court in a brief filed by an entity interested in, but not a party to, the case.
26	Answer	The formal written statement by a defendant in a civil case that responds to a complaint, articulating

			the grounds for defense.
	27	Anti-federalists	Group opposed to the ratification of the Constitution on the grounds that it gave too much power to the national government at the expense of the states.
	28	Anti-Semite	A Liberal when he is talking about Jews or Israel.
	29	Appeal	A formal request to a higher court that the verdict or ruling of a court be changed.
	30	A priori	From cause to effect; from a general law to a particular instance; valid independently of observation.
	31	Appellant	The party who appeals a district court's decision, usually seeking reversal of that decision.
	32	Appellate	About appeals; an appellate court has the power to review the judgment of a lower court (trial court) or tribunal.
	33	Appellee	The party who opposes an appellant's appeal, and who seeks to persuade the appeals court to affirm the district court's decision.
	34	Appropriations bills	Bills passed by Congress to pay for the spending it has authorized.
	35	Arbitration	An alternative method of resolving disputes between parties.
	36	Arraignment	A proceeding in which a criminal defendant is brought into court, told of the charges in an indictment or information, and asked to plead guilty or not guilty.
	37	Article III judge	In US – A federal judge who is appointed for life, during "good behavior," under Article III of the Constitution. Article III judges are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.
	38	Articles of Confederation (1781-1789)	The written framework for the government of the original thirteen states before the Constitution was adopted. Under the Articles of Confederation, the national government was weak and dominated by the states. There was a unicameral legislature, but no national executive or judiciary.
	39	ASBO (Anti-social Behavior Orders)	These are court orders which prohibit specific anti-social behaviors. An ASBO is issued for a minimum of two years, and can ban an offender from visiting certain areas, mixing with certain people or carrying on the offending behavior.
	40	Assets	Property of all kinds, including real and personal, tangible and intangible.

	41	Assume	An agreement to continue performing duties under a contract or lease.
	42	Asymmetrical federalism	A federal system of government in which powers are unevenly divided between provinces, i.e. some provinces have greater responsibilities or more autonomy than others.
	43	Autarky	National economic self-sufficiency.
	44	Autocracy	A government where uncontrolled or unlimited authority is in the hands of one person.
	45	Automatic stay	An injunction that automatically stops lawsuits, foreclosures, and most collection activities against the debtor the moment a bankruptcy petition is filed.
	46	Axis-of Evil	The list of countries defined by President George W. Bush as the countries that support or promote terrorist activities.
B	47	Bail	The release, prior to trial, of a person accused of a crime, under specified conditions designed to assure that person's appearance in court when required.
	48	Bandwagon effect	The possible tendency of some voters or convention delegates to support the candidate who is leading in the polls and seems likely to win.
	49	Backbencher	Members of Parliament on the government side who sit on the backbenches and are not in cabinet, or those similarly distant from shadow cabinet posts in opposition parties.
	50	Balance of power policy	The active prevention of any one state becoming too strong by the major powers in the system.
	51	Ballot	A slip or sheet of paper, cardboard, or the like, on which a voter marks his or her vote.
	52	Bankruptcy	The state, condition, or quality of being or becoming bankrupt (declared financially insolvent).
	53	Bar, The	Barristers are "called to the Bar" when they have finished their training, and as a result are then allowed to represent clients. The Bar is also a collective term for all barristers, represented by the General Council of the Bar.
	54	Barrister	A legal practitioner in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. The name comes from the process of being called to the Bar during their training. Barristers represent individuals in court, and provide them with specialist legal advice.

			Barristers must usually be instructed (hired) through a solicitor, but a change to the rules in 2004 allows the public may now to approach a barrister direct in certain circumstances.
	55	Bear market	A declining or tending toward a declining in prices.
	56	Bench (The)	Judges or magistrates sitting in court are collectively known as "the Bench".
	57	Bench trial	A trial without a jury, in which the judge serves as the fact-finder.
	58	Bicameral legislature	A two-house legislature.
	59	Bigotry	Intolerance of anyone else's creed, belief, or opinion.
	60	Brief	A written statement submitted in a trial or appellate proceeding that explains one side's legal and factual arguments.
	61	Bill	A draft of a proposed law presented to Parliament. Once agreed by Parliament and given Royal Assent by the ruling monarch, Bills become law and are known as Acts.
	62	Bill of attainder	A law aimed at a particular individual.
	63	Bill of Rights	The first ten amendments to the Constitution (sometimes defined as only the first eight or nine amendments), which set forth basic protections for individuals.
	64	Binational state	Two nations co-existing within one state.
	65	Binding/bound over	Being placed under a legal obligation, for example being "bound over" to keep the peace. Failure to observe a binding order may result in a penalty.
	66	Binding rule	Requires all delegates of national conventions to vote, on the first ballot, for the presidential candidate under whose banner they were elected.
	67	Bipartisanship	A view that both major political parties should broadly support the President on foreign policy issues.
	68	Blue Dog Democrats	Democrats that frequently take Republicans or Independents political positions.
	69	Budget	An annual proposal that outlines anticipated Federal revenue and designates program expenditures for the upcoming fiscal year.
	70	Budget resolutions	Overall spending targets set by the Federal Legislature.
	71	Burden of proof	The duty to prove disputed facts. In civil cases, a

			plaintiff generally has the burden of proving his or her case. In criminal cases, the government has the burden of proving the defendant's guilt.
	72	Bureaucracy	An administrative system that divides governing tasks into specific categories carried out by different individuals and/or departments. Members of a bureaucracy are referred to as bureaucrats.
	73	Bureaucrats	Public administrators.
C	74	Cabinet	US – The President, the Vice President, and the officials who run the executive departments of the government. (At times, other officials are included in the cabinet.)
	75	Capital offense	A crime punishable by death.
	76	Capitalism	An economic system based on private ownership of capital for profit.
	77	Case file	A complete collection of every document filed in court in a case.
	78	Case law	The body of law created by judges' decisions on individual cases. A synonym for legal precedent.
	79	Caseload	The number of cases handled by a judge or a court.
	80	Casuistry	Application of general ethical principles to particular cases of conscience or conduct.
	81	Caucus	A closed meeting of a group of persons belonging to the same political party usually to select candidates or to decide on policy.
	82	Cause of action	A legal claim.
	83	Census	A periodic governmental count of a population that usually includes social and economic information(as occupations, ages, and incomes).
	84	Certiorari	In connection with judicial review, one of the remedies available - to bring before the court some allegedly unlawful/arbitrary action or decision so that the court might enquire into its legal propriety and decide whether or not it should be quashed.
	85	Chairperson	Member of the majority party who presides over the work of a committee or subcommittee.
	86	Chambers	1. A private room or courtroom from which the public are excluded, in which a judge may conduct certain sorts of hearings, for example family cases; 2. or offices used by a barrister.
	87	Chancellor	The chief minister of state as in Germany.
	88	Chaos	A state of utter confusion and disorder.

89	Checks and Balances	A system set by the Constitution in which the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government have the power to check each other to maintain a “balance” of power.
90	Chief judge	The judge who has primary responsibility for the administration of a court; chief judges are determined by seniority.
91	CIA	Central Intelligence Agency. The U.S. federal agency that coordinates governmental intelligence activities.
92	Circuit court	The court of general jurisdiction in some states.
93	Circuit judge	A judge who normally sits in the county court and/or Crown Court UK
94	Citizen	A native or naturalized member of a state or nation who owes allegiance to its government and is entitled to its protection.
95	Citizenship	Legal membership in a community known as a nation-state.
96	Civil court	A court that deals with matters concerning private rights and not offences against the state.
97	Civil Liberties	Fundamental individual rights, such as freedom of speech and religion, protected by law against unwarranted governmental or other interference.
98	Civil Rights	Civil and political rights are a class of rights and freedoms that protect individuals from unwarranted government action and ensure one's ability to participate in the civil and political life of the state without discrimination or repression.
99	Civil war	A war between political factions or regions within the same country.
100	Claim form	Under the Civil Procedure Rules, a Writ/Summons. A claim form is used to commence proceedings in the High Court or the County Court. irrespective of the nature of the claim.
101	Claim	A document forming part of the statement of case.
102	Claimant	Under the Civil Procedure Rules, the party making a claim in the Courts.
103	Clerk of court	The court officer who oversees administrative functions, especially managing the flow of cases through the court.
104	Collateral	Property that is promised as security for the satisfaction of a debt.
105	Collectivism	Centralized control of the social and economic

			elements of a society, especially the means of production.
	106	Community service	A special condition the court imposes that requires an individual to work – without pay – for a civic or nonprofit organization.
	107	Communism	A theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state, instead of having private ownership.
	108	Compensation	A sum of money paid to make amends for loss, breakage, hardship, inconvenience or personal injury caused by another.
	109	Competition	Two or more entities, such as corporations, struggling for the greatest amount of profits, prizes, acknowledgments, etc.
	110	Complaint	A written statement that begins a civil lawsuit, where the plaintiff details the claims against the defendant.
	111	Concurrent powers	Powers that are shared by the federal government and the state governments.
	112	Concurrent sentence	Prison terms for two or more offenses to be served at the same time, rather than one after the other.
	113	Congress	The national legislative body of the U.S. consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives.
	114	Consecutive sentence	Prison terms for two or more offenses to be served one after the other.
	115	Conservative	One who generally favors economic liberty, free markets, private property, privatization of business and lower taxes; the dignity of the individual, personal freedoms over equality.
	116	Constitution	Superior law determining the fundamental political principles of a government that prescribes the nature, functions, and limits of a government or another institution esp. when considered as embodying the rights of the subjects of that state
	117	Constitutional Convention	1. An informal and uncodified procedural agreement or practice that is followed by the institutions of a state; 2. A gathering for the purpose of writing a new constitution or revising an existing constitution.
	118	Consensus	Majority of opinion. 1. A general agreement among the members of a given group or

			community, each of which exercises some discretion in decision making and follow-up action. 2. A theory and practice of getting such agreements.
	119	Conservative	A political party that believes in the importance of a capitalist economy with private ownership rather than state control, commonly right-winged or Republican.
	120	Constitutional Reform Act (UK)	Was granted Royal Assent on March 24, 2005, reformed the office of Lord Chancellor, established the Lord Chief Justice as head of the judiciary of England and Wales and President of the Courts of England and Wales, and created the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom.
	121	Conspiracy	An evil, unlawful, treacherous, or surreptitious plan formulated in secret by two or more persons.
	122	Contempt of court	An offence that can lead to a fine and even imprisonment because of a lack of respect or obedience by an individual in a court of law.
	123	Contract	A legally binding agreement between two or more people that creates an obligation to do or not to do a particular thing.
	124	Conviction	A judgment of guilt against a criminal defendant.
	125	Corrections	Alterations sought to a specification or other document so that it better expresses the intention the drafter had at the time of drafting.
	126	Counsel	Legal advice; also refers to the lawyers in a case.
	127	Counter-Claim	A document filed in response to a Claim. The document sets out fully the grounds of opposition or objection i.e. which allegations in the Claim the opponent disputes and which he does not.
	128	Court reporter	A person who makes a word-for-word record of what is said in court, generally by using a stenographic machine, shorthand or audio recording, and then produces a transcript of the proceedings upon request.
	129	Count	An allegation in an indictment or information, charging a defendant with a crime.
	130	Coup – Also Coup D'Etat.	A sudden change of government, illegally and by use of force.
	131	Creditor	A person to whom or business to which the debtor owes money; claims to be owed money by the debtor.
	132	Crown, The	The institution of the monarchy, or the historical

			power of the monarchy, usually exercised today through government and courts.
	133	Crown Court	Deals with all crime committed for trial by magistrates' courts. Cases for trial are heard before a judge and jury. The Crown Court also acts as an appeal court for cases heard and dealt with by magistrates.
	134	Culpability	Blame.
	135	Curfew	A legal order confining someone to their home, sometimes for set times of the day.
	136	Custodial sentence	Where an offender is confined to a prison or young offenders' institution for a set period of time.
	137	Cyber terrorism	A sudden attack by a foreign terrorist group, or individuals with a political agenda, using computer technology and the Internet to cripple or disable infrastructure.
D	138	Damages	Money that a defendant pays a plaintiff in a civil case if the plaintiff has won.
	139	Damages compensatory	Granted for loss or injury.
	140	Damages punitive	Granted to punish and deter future misconduct.
	141	Deadlock	A state in which progress is impossible, as in a dispute, produced by the counteraction of opposing forces; standstill.
	142	Debtor	A person who owes money to the creditor.
	143	Declaratory judgment	A judge's statement about someone's rights.
	144	Defendant	An individual (or business) against whom a lawsuit is filed. In a civil case, the person or organization against whom the plaintiff brings suit; in a criminal case, the person accused of the crime.
	145	De facto	Latin, meaning "in fact" or "actually." Something that exists in fact but not as a matter of law.
	146	Default judgment	A judgment awarding a plaintiff the relief sought in the complaint because the defendant has failed to appear in court or otherwise respond to the complaint.
	147	De jure	Latin, meaning "in law." Something that exists by operation of law.
	148	Delegate	A person designated to act for or represent another or others; deputy; representative, as in a political convention.
	149	Democracy	A form of government to which the supreme

			power is vested in and exercised directly by the people or by their representatives elected under a free electoral system.
	150	De novo	Latin, meaning "anew." A trial de novo is a completely new trial. Appellate review de novo implies no deference to the trial judge's ruling.
	151	Deposition	An oral statement made before an officer authorized by law to administer oaths to examine potential witnesses, to obtain discovery, to be used later in trial.
	152	Detente	A relaxation of tension between countries.
	153	Dictator	One who assumes absolute control without the free consent of the people.
	154	Direct democracy	A political process in which the people are able to have direct control over the government in making decisions.
	155	Discharge	A release of a debtor from personal liability for certain dischargeable debts.
	156	Disclosure	A three-tiered system in criminal proceedings which ensures vital information on both sides of a court case can be seen by all parties. In civil proceedings, all relevant documents have to be disclosed unless they are governed by privilege
	157	Disclosure 1 – Primary disclosure	The duty of the prosecutor to disclose material to the defense which undermines the case against the accused.
	158	Disclosure 2 – A defense statement	Sets out the general nature of the defense, indicating matters on which the accused takes issues with the prosecution and why.
	159	Disclosure 3 – Secondary disclosure	Takes place as soon as possible after receiving a defense statement, and provides details of any information which had not previously been disclosed and which might reasonably be expected to assist the accused defense as set out in the defense statement.
	160	Discovery	Procedures used to obtain disclosure of evidence before trial.
	161	Dismissal with prejudice	Court action that prevents an identical lawsuit from being filed later.
	162	Dismissal without prejudice	Court action that allows the later filing.
	163	District Judge (Magistrate) - UK	Known as stipendiary magistrates before 2000, district judges are full-time members of the judiciary and deal with a broad range of cases

			appearing before magistrates' courts - especially the lengthier and more complex criminal cases and care cases relating to children. They may sit with lay magistrates or alone.
	164	District judges - UK	Formerly known as County Court Registrars, district judges sit in the county courts or district registries in a specific region. Much of the work of district judges is in chambers, and they have the power to try actions in a county court below a specified financial limit which is reviewed from time to time. Cases above that limit are generally heard by a circuit judge. District judges also act as arbitrators in the county courts, hear matrimonial cases and deal with nearly all the preliminary stages in civil and family proceedings and pre-trial reviews. Some also determine cases involving children.
	165	Docket	A log containing the complete history of each case in the form of brief chronological entries summarizing the court proceedings.
	166	Domestic	Of or pertaining to one's own or a particular country as apart from other countries.
	167	Domestic tranquility	Peace at home.
	168	Doublespeak	Language deliberately constructed to disguise its actual meaning.
	169	Doublethink	Maintaining a contradiction in mind as one speaks the opposite of one's own belief.
	170	Dow Jones Industrial Average	A weighted average of thirty stocks chosen by Dow Jones and Company as representative of the size and financial performance of the premier corporations in America.
	171	Draft Bill	An early version of a proposed Bill before it is introduced into Parliament.
	172	Due process	A requirement that laws and regulations must be related to a legitimate government interest (as crime prevention) and may not contain provisions that result in the unfair or arbitrary treatment of an individual.
E	173	Egalitarian	Characterized by the belief in the equality of all men.
	174	Election	A vote to select the winner of a position or political office.
	175	Electoral College	The collective term for the 538 electors who

			officially elect the President and Vice President of the United States. The number of electors each state is allocated is equal to the combined total of its senators and representatives in Congress. Candidates must win 270 electoral votes to win the presidency.
	176	Embezzlement	Dishonestly appropriating another's assets for one's own use.
	177	En banc	French, meaning "on the bench." All judges of an appellate court sitting together to hear a case, as opposed to the routine disposition by panels of three judges.
	178	Environmentalism	Advocating working towards the protection of air, water, animals, plants, and other resources from pollution and its effects.
	179	Equal Opportunity	Policies and practices in employment and other areas that do not discriminate against persons on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, age, mental or physical handicap, or national origin.
	180	Equality	The state in which all people, regardless of their individual characteristics and abilities and without any special privileges or advantages, have the same opportunities for economic, social, etc. achievement.
	181	Equitable	Pertaining to civil suits in "equity" rather than in "law."
	182	Evidence	Information presented in testimony or in documents that is used to persuade the fact finder (judge or jury) to decide the case in favor of one side or the other.
	183	Exclusionary rule	Doctrine that says evidence obtained in violation of a criminal defendant's constitutional or statutory rights is not admissible at trial.
	184	Exculpatory evidence	Evidence indicating that a defendant did not commit the crime.
	185	Executive branch	One of the three branches of the government with the purpose of enforcing laws.
	186	Executory contracts	Contracts or leases under which both parties to the agreement have duties remaining to be performed. A debtor may assume it (keep the contract) or reject it (terminate the contract).
	187	Exempt assets	Property that a debtor is allowed to retain, free from the claims of creditors who do not have liens on the property.

	188	Exemptions, exempt property	Certain property owned by an individual debtor that the Bankruptcy Code or applicable state law permits the debtor to keep from unsecured creditors.
	189	Exclusionary rule	This is a judicial doctrine based on the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution which protects the American people from illegal searches and seizures. Any evidence obtained in this manner would be inadmissible in a court proceeding.
	190	Ex parte	A proceeding brought before a court by one party only, without notice to or challenge by the other side.
	191	Ex post fact law	A law that makes an act a crime after it was committed.
	192	Exit poll	A survey of voters taken immediately after they have cast their ballots and left the polling stations. An exit poll asks whom the voter actually voted for.
F	193	Faction	An organized group of politically active persons who are trying to attain special goals. This group is usually less than a majority.
	194	Federal public defender	An attorney employed by the federal courts on a full-time basis to provide legal defense to defendants who are unable to afford counsel.
	195	Federalism	The division of power between the national government (delegated power) and the state governments (reserved power).
	196	Federation	A state made up of a number of subdivisions or individual states, which share power with the central government. Each of the smaller units retains control of many aspects of its own affairs, but grants to the larger political unit the power to conduct foreign policy.
	197	Felony	A serious crime, usually punishable by at least one year in prison.
	198	File	To place a paper in the official custody of the clerk of court to enter into the files or records of a case.
	199	Fraud	An act or instance of deception
	200	Fiscal Year	The financial operating year of the federal government, beginning October 1st and ending September 30th of the next calendar year.
	201	Fraudulent transfer	A transfer of a debtor's property made with intent to defraud or for which the debtor receives less than the transferred property's value.

	202	Freedom of Speech	The right of citizens of a country to openly express political and other opinions, free of any threat of state retribution.
	203	Fundamentalism	The interpretation of every word in the sacred texts as literal truth.
G	204	Gavel	A small mallet used to signal for attention. One of the most famous symbols of the judiciary, but ironically, they are not actually used in English or Welsh courtrooms.
	205	Grand jury	A body of 16-23 citizens who listen to evidence of criminal allegations, which is presented by the prosecutors, and determine whether there is probable cause to believe an individual committed an offense.
H	206	Habeas corpus	A judicial order forcing law enforcement authorities to produce a prisoner they are holding, and to justify the prisoner's continued confinement.
	207	Hearing	Proceedings held before a court.
	208	Hearsay	Evidence presented by a witness who did not see or hear the incident in question but heard about it from someone else. With some exceptions, hearsay generally is not admissible as evidence at trial.
	209	High Court - UK	A civil court consisting of three divisions: the Queen's Bench, which deals with civil disputes including breach of contract, personal injuries, commercial and building cases, libel or slander; Family, which is concerned with matrimonial matters and proceedings relating to children or adults who cannot make decisions for themselves; and Chancery, which deals with property matters including fraud and bankruptcy.
	210	Home confinement	A special condition the court imposes that requires an individual to remain at home except for certain approved activities such as work and medical appointments. Home confinement may include the use of electronic monitoring equipment – a transmitter attached to the wrist or the ankle – to help ensure that the person stays at home as required.
	211	Home Office	The government department responsible for internal affairs, including crime, in England and Wales.
I	212	Immigrant	A person who migrates to another country, usually

			for permanent residence.
	213	Impeach	To make an accusation against.
	214	Impeachment	1. The process of calling a witness's testimony into doubt;" 2. The constitutional process whereby the House of Representatives may "impeach" (accuse of misconduct) high officers of the federal government, who are then tried by the Senate.
	215	Imperialism	Acquisition by a government of other governments or territories, or of economic or cultural power over other nations or territories, often by force.
	216	In camera	Latin, meaning in a judge's chambers. Often means outside the presence of a jury and the public. In private.
	217	Income Tax	An annual government tax on personal incomes.
	218	Inculpatory evidence	Evidence indicating that a defendant did commit the crime.
	219	Indictment	The formal charge issued by a grand jury stating that there is enough evidence that the defendant committed the crime to justify having a trial; it is used primarily for felonies.
	220	Indirect democracy	A political process in which the people control the government through elected political officials. This is also called a republic.
	221	Inflation	A rise in the general level of prices of goods and services.
	222	In forma pauperis	"In the manner of a pauper." Permission given by the court to a person to file a case without payment of the required court fees because the person cannot pay them.
	223	Information	A formal accusation by a government attorney that the defendant committed a misdemeanor.
	224	Initiative	The procedure that allows voters to "initiate" legislation by obtaining signatures on a petition.
	225	Injunction	A court order preventing one or more named parties from taking some action. A preliminary injunction often is issued to allow fact-finding, so a judge can determine whether a permanent injunction is justified.
	226	Insider (of corporate debtor)	A director, officer, or person in control of the debtor; a partnership in which the debtor is a general partner; a general partner of the debtor; or a relative of a general partner, director, officer, or person in control of the debtor.
	227	Insider (of	Any relative of the debtor or of a general partner

		individual debtor)	of the debtor; partnership in which the debtor is a general partner; general partner of the debtor; or corporation of which the debtor is a director, officer, or person in control.
	228	International Law	A set of rules generally regarded and accepted as binding in relations between states and nations.
	229	Interrogatories	A form of discovery consisting of written questions to be answered in writing and under oath.
	230	Issue	1. The disputed point between parties in a lawsuit; 2. To send out officially, as in a court issuing an order.
J	231	JCO	The Judicial Communications Office, which exists to enhance public confidence in the judiciary for England and Wales, advises members of the judiciary on media matters and helps them communicate with each other.
	232	Joint administration	A court-approved mechanism under which two or more cases can be administered together.
	233	Joint committee	A committee made up of members of both houses of government in order to speed action on the legislation.
	234	Joint petition	One bankruptcy petition filed by a husband and wife together.
	235	JP	Justice of the Peace. The official title of a magistrate.
	236	Judge	An official of the Judicial branch with authority to decide lawsuits brought before courts. Used generically, the term judge may also refer to all judicial officers, including Supreme Court justices.
	237	Judgment (also judgement)	The official decision of a court finally resolving the dispute between the parties to the lawsuit.
	238	Judicial Conference of the US	The policy-making entity for the federal court system. A 27-judge body whose presiding officer is the Chief Justice of the United States.
	239	Judicial Review	The principle by which courts can declare acts of either the executive branch or the legislative branch unconstitutional.
	240	Judiciary	Collective term for the judges, magistrates and tribunal members who deal with legal matters.
	241	Jurisdiction	The legal authority of a court to hear and decide a certain type of case. It also is used as a synonym for venue, meaning the geographic area over which the court has territorial jurisdiction to

			decide cases.
	242	Jurisprudence	The study of law and the structure of the legal system.
	243	Jury	The group of persons selected to hear the evidence in a trial and render a verdict on matters of fact.
	244	Jury instructions	A judge's directions to the jury before it begins deliberations regarding the factual questions it must answer and the legal rules that it must apply
	245	Jus sanguinis	Citizenship acquired by citizenship of the parents.
	246	Jus soli	Citizenship acquired by place of birth.
	247	Justice	The quality of conforming to principles of reason, to generally accepted standards of right and wrong, and to the stated terms of laws, rules, and agreements, etc. in matters affecting persons who could be wronged or unduly favored.
	248	Justice of the Peace	A magistrate of the lowest level of certain state court systems, having authority to act upon minor offenses, commit cases to a higher court for trial, perform marriages, and administer oaths.
L	249	Labor party	A political party in Great Britain, formed in 1900 and characterized chiefly by broad social reforms.
	250	Labor union	Workers who organize in order to, among other things, promote higher wages and better working conditions.
	251	Landslide	An election in which a particular victorious candidate or party receives an overwhelming mass or majority of votes.
	252	Law Commission	Independent body set up by Parliament to review and recommend reform of the law in England and Wales.
	253	Law Lord	The unofficial title of the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary. The Law Lords have been promoted from the Court of Appeal to sit in the House of Lords, which used to be the highest court for England and Wales before the Supreme Court of the UK (2010)
	254	Lawsuit	A legal action started by a plaintiff against a defendant based on a complaint that the defendant failed to perform a legal duty which resulted in harm to the plaintiff.
	255	Lawyer	General term for someone practicing law.
	256	Lay justice member	Another term for a magistrate.
	257	Leftist	Left side of the political spectrum. Tend to advocate generous spending on the welfare state,

			vigorously promote the rights of women and minorities, are suspicious of high spending on defense, tend to be internationalist in outlook, favor government controls on the free market system, and generally favor social welfare over business interests.
	258	Legislative branch	One of the three main branches of the government consisting of elected officials empowered to make, change, or repeal laws.
	259	Legislator	A lawgiver; one who makes laws for a state or community; a member of a legislative body.
	260	Legislature	A deliberative body of persons, usually elective, who are empowered to make, change, or repeal the laws of a country or state; the branch of government having the power to make laws, as distinguished from the executive and judicial branches of government.
	261	Liberal	Favorable to or in accord with concepts of maximum individual freedom possible, esp. as guaranteed by law and secured by governmental protection of civil liberties; open-minded or tolerant.
	262	Libertarian	One who advocates maximizing individual rights and minimizing the role of the state.
	263	Liberty	The condition of being free from restriction or control.
	264	Lien	A charge on specific property that is designed to secure payment of a debt or performance of an obligation.
	265	Limited Government	One that does not have enormous power that has led to calls for a more limited, smaller, central government.
	266	Litigation	A case, controversy, or lawsuit. Participants (plaintiffs and defendants) in lawsuits are called litigants.
	267	Liquidation	The sale of a debtor's property with the proceeds to be used for the benefit of creditors.
	268	Liquidated claim	A creditor's claim for a fixed amount of money.
	269	Lobbyist	A person who works for an organized special interest group, association, or corporation. An attempt is made to influence policy decisions primarily in the legislative branch of government.
M	270	Macroeconomics	The branch of economics dealing with the broad and general aspects of an economy, as the

			relationship between the income and investments of a country as a whole.
	271	Magistrate	Members of the public who voluntarily give up their time to preside over magistrates' courts. They need have no formal legal qualifications, although they are trained in court procedures.
	272	Magistrates' court	A court where criminal proceedings are commenced before justices of the peace, who examine the evidence/statements and either deal with the case themselves or commit to the Crown Court for trial or sentence. Some magistrates also have jurisdiction in the youth court, family matters (known as the family proceedings court) and limited civil cases.
	273	Magistrate judge	A judicial officer of a district court who conducts initial proceedings in criminal cases, decides criminal misdemeanor cases, conducts many pretrial civil and criminal matters on behalf of district judges, and decides civil cases with the consent of the parties.
	274	Majority	A number of voters or votes, jurors, or others in agreement, constituting more than half of the total number.
	275	Marxism	The political and economic philosophy of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in which the concept of class struggle plays a central role in understanding society's allegedly inevitable development from bourgeois oppression under capitalism to a socialist and ultimately classless society.
	276	McCarthyism	The practice of making accusations of disloyalty, especially of pro-Communist activity, in many instances unsupported by proof or based on slight, doubtful, or irrelevant evidence.
	277	Mediation	Process taking place outside a court to resolve a dispute.
	278	Microeconomics	The branch of economics dealing with particular aspects of an economy, as the price-cost relationship of a firm.
	279	Minimum Wage	The lowest wage payable to employees in general or to designated employees as fixed by law or by union agreement.
	280	Minority	A group differing, especially in race, religion, or ethnic background, from the majority of a population.

	281	Misdemeanor	An offense punishable by one year of imprisonment or less.
	282	Mistrial	An invalid trial, caused by fundamental error. When a mistrial is declared, the trial must start again with the selection of a new jury.
	283	Mitigating	Arguments made on behalf of a defendant who has admitted or been found guilty of an offence, in order to excuse or partly excuse the offence committed and attempt to minimize the sentence.
	284	MoJ	The Ministry of Justice was established on the 9th May 2007. It has responsibility for the courts, sentencing, prisons, rehabilitation plus former DCA policies like voting, crown dependencies, human rights, tribunals and freedom of information.
	285	Monarchy	A state in which the supreme power is vested in a hereditary sovereign such as king, queen, or emperor.
	286	Monopoly	Exclusive control of a commodity or service in a particular market, or a control that makes possible the manipulation of prices.
	287	Moot	Not subject to a court ruling because the controversy has not actually arisen, or has ended.
	288	Morality	The rules of right and good conduct.
	289	Motion	A request by a litigant to a judge for a decision on an issue relating to the case.
	290	Mr/Mrs Justice	The correct form of address for a High Court judge UK
	291	Municipal Law	Includes not only law at the national level, but law at the state, provincial, territorial, regional or local levels.
N	292	Nation	A large body of people, associated with a particular territory, that is sufficiently conscious of its unity to seek or to possess a government peculiarly its own.
	293	Nationalism	The belief that nations will benefit from acting independently rather than collectively, emphasizing national rather than international goals.
	294	Natural Rights	A political theory that individuals have basic rights given to them by nature or God that no individual or government can deny.
	295	Naturalization	To grant full citizenship to (one of foreign birth).
	296	Nolo contendere	No contest. A plea of nolo contendere has the

			same effect as a plea of guilty, as far as the criminal sentence is concerned, but may not be considered as an admission of guilt for any other purpose.
	297	Nominating convention	A “meeting” in which a political party will choose its candidate for president (USA).
	298	Nonconformist	One who does not conform to, or refuses to be bound by, accepted beliefs, customs, or practices.
	299	Non-dischargeable debt	A debt that cannot be eliminated in bankruptcy. Examples include a home mortgage, debts for alimony or child support, certain taxes, debts for most government funded or guaranteed educational loans or benefit overpayments, debts arising from death or personal injury caused by driving while intoxicated or under the influence of drugs, and debts for restitution or a criminal fine included in a sentence on the debtor's conviction of a crime.
	300	Nonexempt assets	Property of a debtor that can be liquidated to satisfy claims of creditors.
	301	Nonpartisan	Free from party affiliation or bias.
O	302	Oligarchy	A form of government in which all power is vested in a few persons or in a dominant class or clique; government by the few.
	303	Oligopoly	A market situation in which only a few companies dominate and compete in a given industry.
	304	One World Order	To make a worldwide government in scope or application for the purpose of increasing the interdependence of the world's markets and businesses. One World Order is currently being promoted by the United Nations.
	305	Open court	The vast majority of hearings in England and Wales are held in open court, with members of the public free to enter the courtroom and observe proceedings. Some sensitive cases, such as family matters, may be held "in camera", which means 'in the chamber' or in private.
	306	Opinion	A judge's written explanation of the decision of the court. Because a case may be heard by three or more judges in the court of appeals, the opinion in appellate decisions can take several forms. If all the judges completely agree on the result, one judge will write the opinion for all. If all the judges do not agree, the formal decision will be

			based upon the view of the majority, and one member of the majority will write the opinion.
	307	Opinion (dissenting)	Disagrees with the majority opinion because of the reasoning and/or the principles of law the majority used to decide the case.
	308	Opinion (concurring)	Agrees with the decision of the majority opinion, but offers further comment or clarification or even an entirely different reason for reaching the same result.
	309	Opinion (majority)	Can serve as a binding precedent in future cases.
	310	Oppression	The state of being kept down by unjust use of force or authority.
	311	Oral argument	An opportunity for lawyers to summarize their position before the court and also to answer the judges' questions.
	312	Override	Means to “overrule” and refers to the aspect of the “checks and balances” system in which Congress can override a presidential veto by a two-thirds vote.
P	313	Panel	1. In appellate cases, a group of judges (usually three) assigned to decide the case; 2. In the jury selection process, the group of potential jurors; 3. The list of attorneys who are both available and qualified to serve as court-appointed counsel for criminal defendants who cannot afford their own counsel.
	314	Parliament	A national representative body having supreme legislative powers within the state. Example: United Kingdom where the legislature made up of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.
	315	Parole	The release of a prison inmate after the inmate has completed part of his or her sentence in a federal prison. When the parolee is released to the community, he or she is placed under the supervision of a probation officer.
	316	Partisan	An adherent or supporter of a person, group, party, or cause, esp. a person who shows a biased, emotional allegiance.
	317	Party	1. An organization to gain political power. 2. A person or group involved in a legal proceeding as a litigant.
	318	Party in interest	A party who has standing to be heard by the court in a matter to be decided in the bankruptcy case.

			The debtor.
	319	Petition preparer	A business not authorized to practice law that prepares bankruptcy petitions.
	320	Per curiam	Latin, meaning "for the court." In appellate courts, often refers to an unsigned opinion.
	321	Peremptory challenge	A district court may grant each side in a civil or criminal trial the right to exclude a certain number of prospective jurors without cause or giving a reason.
	322	Petit jury (or trial jury)	A group of citizens who hear the evidence presented by both sides at trial and determine the facts in dispute. Federal criminal juries consist of 12 persons. Federal civil juries consist of at least six persons.
	323	Petition	The document that initiates the filing of a bankruptcy proceeding, setting forth basic information regarding the debtor, including name, address, chapter under which the case is filed, and estimated amount of assets and liabilities.
	324	Petty offense	A federal misdemeanor punishable by six months or less in prison.
	325	Plaintiff	A person or business that files a formal complaint with the court.
	326	Plea	In a criminal case, the defendant's statement pleading "guilty" or "not guilty" in answer to the charges.
	327	Plea and case management hearings	A preliminary hearing, before a judge at a Crown Court, where the accused may indicate whether or not they plan to plead guilty and have the chance to argue that there is insufficient evidence for the case to go before a jury. Directions are also given on matters such as what evidence will be admitted.
	328	Pleadings	Written statements filed with the court that describe a party's legal or factual assertions about the case.
	329	Pluralism	The view that the world contains many kinds of existent, which in their uniqueness cannot be reduced to just one or two.
	330	Plurality	The excess of votes received by the leading candidate in an election in which there are three or more candidates, over those received by the next candidate.
	331	Plutocracy	The rule of the wealthy.
	332	Pocket veto	The constitutional procedure that president may

			use to prevent a bill from coming a law without giving specific reasons.
	333	Policy	The Government sets out its policy on a wide range of issues, for example through manifesto pledges and in response to events or changes in society.
	334	Political agenda	A set of policies or issues to be addressed or pursued by an individual or group; also, a set of underlying motives for political policy.
	335	Political efficacy	The belief that one can have a forceful and meaningful impact on public affairs.
	336	Populist	A political party member seeking to represent the interests of ordinary people. In modern usage, being a populist, has become a political tactic. A politician merely claims he is seeking to represent the interests of "ordinary people", or that he is "one of them".
	337	Precedent	A court decision in an earlier case with facts and legal issues similar to a dispute currently before a court. Judges will generally "follow precedent" - meaning that they use the principles established in earlier cases to decide new cases that have similar facts and raise similar legal issues. A judge will disregard precedent if a party can show that the earlier case was wrongly decided, or that it differed in some significant way from the current case.
	338	Preferment	Advancing to a higher rank; another term for promotion.
	339	Prejudice	An unfavorable opinion or feeling formed beforehand or without knowledge, thought, or reason.
	340	Presentence report	A report prepared by a court's probation officer, after a person has been convicted of an offense, summarizing for the court the background information needed to determine the appropriate sentence.
	341	President	The highest executive officer of a modern republic, as the Chief Executive of the United States or Russia.
	342	Pretrial conference	A meeting of the judge and lawyers to plan the trial, to discuss which matters should be presented to the jury, to review proposed evidence and witnesses, and to set a trial schedule. Typically,

			the judge and the parties also discuss the possibility of settlement of the case.
	343	Pre-trial hearing	A short court hearing at which a judge considers how ready all parties in a case may be for the trial and fixes a timetable where necessary.
	344	Pretrial services	A function of the federal courts that takes place at the very start of the criminal justice process – after a person has been arrested and charged with a federal crime and before he or she goes to trial. Pretrial services officers focus on investigating the backgrounds of these persons to help the court determine whether to release or detain them while they await trial. The decision is based on whether these individuals are likely to flee or pose a threat to the community. If the court orders release, a pretrial services officer supervises the person in the community until he or she returns to court.
	345	Primary election	An election held before the general election to determine the main candidates representing the various parties; an election held to determine the various candidates chosen from that party to run for political office.
	346	Prime Minister	The principal minister and head of government in parliamentary systems; chief of the cabinet or ministry.
	347	Privilege	The right of a party to refuse to disclose a document or produce a document or to refuse to answer questions on the ground of some special interest recognized by law.
	348	Privatization	To transfer from public or government control or ownership to private enterprise.
	349	Probation	Sentencing option in the federal courts. With probation, instead of sending an individual to prison, the court releases the person to the community and orders him or her to complete a period of supervision monitored by a probation officer and to abide by certain conditions.
	350	Probation officer	Officers of the probation office of a court. Probation officer duties include conducting presentence investigations, preparing presentence reports on convicted defendants, and supervising released defendants.
	351	Procedure	The rules for conducting a lawsuit; there are rules of civil procedure, criminal procedure, evidence,

			bankruptcy, and appellate procedure.
	352	Proof of claim	A written statement describing the reason a debtor owes the creditor money, which typically sets forth the amount of money owed.
	353	Propaganda	Official government communications to the public that are designed to influence opinion. The information may be true or false, but it is always carefully selected for its political effect.
	354	Property rights	The rights to use, control, and obtain the benefits from a good or service.
	355	Pro se	Representing oneself. Serving as one's own lawyer.
	356	Prosecute	To charge someone with a crime. A prosecutor tries a criminal case on behalf of the government.
	357	Pro tem	Temporary.
	358	Pupillage	The final stage of training to be a barrister. It usually takes a year to complete, with the year divided into two six-month periods spent in a set of chambers.
Q	359	QC	Barristers and solicitors with sufficient experience and knowledge can apply to become Queen's Counsel. QCs undertake work of an important nature and are referred to as 'silks', a name derived from the black court gown that is worn. QCs will, of course, be known as King's Counsel if a king assumes the throne. UK
	360	Quota	The number of persons of a specific race or gender required to be enrolled in a college, to be hired by a company, to be admitted to a club, etc.
R	361	Racism	The belief that race accounts for differences in human character or ability and that a particular race is superior to others.
	362	Radical	A person who advocates fundamental political, economic, and social reforms by direct and often uncompromising methods.
	363	Realism	The modern philosophical doctrine, opposed to idealism, that physical objects exist independently of their being perceived.
	364	Recall election	A special election called by voters to remove an elected official before his/her term expires.
	365	Recession	An extended decline in general business activity, typically two consecutive quarters of falling real gross national product.
	366	Record	A written account of the proceedings in a case,

			including all pleadings, evidence, and exhibits submitted in the course of the case.
	367	Refugee	A person who flees for refuge or safety, especially to a foreign country, as in time of political upheaval, war, etc.
	368	Registrar	A person who keeps a record; an official recorder.
	369	Recorder	A Recorder-ship appointment, which carries almost the same powers as a circuit judge, is made by The Queen, and lasts for five years. Recorders generally sit for between four and six weeks a year, and normally spend the rest of the time in private practice as barristers or solicitors. UK
	370	Red tape	A way of describing dissatisfaction with the workings of a bureaucracy in terms of inefficiency, mismanagement, and frustration.
	371	Referendum	The procedure that allows voters to vote directly on issues instead of going through the “indirect” process of having legislators vote for those issues.
	372	Remand	To send back.
	373	Representative	A person who represents a constituency or community in a legislative body, especially a member of the U.S. House of Representatives or a lower house in certain state legislatures.
	374	Representative government	Also known as an “indirect democracy” or a republic. a form of government in which the citizens delegate authority to elected representatives.
	375	Republic	A state in which the supreme power rests in the body of citizens entitled to vote and is exercised by representatives chosen directly or indirectly by them.
	376	Republican	A member of the Republican party.
	377	Retrospective voting	Voting that takes into consideration such things as the performance of the political party, the officeholder, and/or the administration.
	378	Reverse	The act of a court setting aside the decision of a lower court. A reversal is often accompanied by a remand to the lower court for further proceedings.
	379	Reverse Discrimination	Discrimination against members of a dominant or majority group, especially when resulting from policies established to correct discrimination against members of a minority or disadvantaged group.
	380	Right Wing	Of or pertaining to conservative or reactionary

			political views; noting or characteristic of the political Right.
	381	Rubber Stamp	A person or government agency that gives approval automatically or routinely.
S	382	Sanction	A penalty or other type of enforcement used to bring about compliance with the law or with rules and regulations.
	383	Secret Ballot	A vote in which the confidentiality of how one votes is safeguarded.
	384	Secular	Of or pertaining to worldly things or to things that are not regarded as religious, spiritual, or sacred; temporal.
	385	Security	Precautions taken to guard against crime, attack, sabotage, espionage, etc.
	386	Sedition	The attempt to overthrow a government by force or at least interrupt its activities.
	387	Segregation	The policy or practice of separating people of different races, classes, or ethnic groups, as in schools, housing, and public or commercial facilities, especially as a form of discrimination.
	388	Senator	A member of a senate.
	389	Senior judge	A federal judge who, after attaining the requisite age and length of judicial experience, takes senior status, thus creating a vacancy among a court's active judges. A senior judge retains the judicial office and may cut back his or her workload by as much as 75 percent, but many opt to keep a larger caseload.
	390	Sentence	The punishment ordered by a court for a defendant convicted of a crime.
	391	Sentencing guidelines	A set of rules and principles established by the United States Sentencing Commission that trial judges use to determine the sentence for a convicted defendant.
	392	Separation of powers	The philosophy of a balanced government in which each of the three branches (executive, legislative, judicial) have their own powers.
	393	Separatism	A movement by a region or territory or ethnic group to break away from a country of which it is a part.
	394	Service of process	The delivery of writs or summonses to the appropriate party to the case.
	395	Settlement	Parties to a lawsuit resolve their dispute without having a trial. Settlements often involve the

			payment of compensation by one party in at least partial satisfaction of the other party's claims, but usually do not include the admission of fault.
	396	Sequester	To separate. Sometimes juries are sequestered from outside influences during their deliberations.
	397	Sexual harassment	Unwanted sexually-oriented comments or actions made towards an employee by a superior or co-worker that disrupt the working environment and/or affect said employee's wages, opportunity for advancement, job security, etc.
	398	Social Contract	An agreement for mutual benefit between an individual or group and the government or community as a whole.
	399	Social security	A life insurance and retirement plan run by the federal government and funded through compulsory payments by employers and employees; a government program that provides economic assistance to persons faced with unemployment, disability, or agedness, financed by assessment of employers and employees.
	400	Social Welfare	Governmental provision of economic assistance to persons in need.
	401	Socialism	Any of various theories or systems of social organization in which the means of producing and distributing goods is owned collectively or by a centralized government that often plans and controls the economy.
	402	Society	A body of individuals living as members of a community.
	403	Sovereign	One who exercises supreme power in state-a king or queen; also means independent of others, as in a sovereign state.
	404	Spoils system	The practice of rewarding those who worked in a successful political campaign by giving them governmental jobs.
	405	Standard of proof	Degree of proof required. In criminal cases, prosecutors must prove a defendant's guilt "beyond a reasonable doubt." The majority of civil lawsuits require proof "by a preponderance of the evidence" (50 percent plus), but in some the standard is higher and requires "clear and convincing" proof.
	406	Standing committee	The name given to a permanent congressional committee.
	407	State's Rights	In the U.S. system of government, the rights that

			are given to the states rather than the federal government.
	408	Statute	A law passed and enacted by a legislature.
	409	Statute of limitations	The time within which a lawsuit must be filed or a criminal prosecution begun. The deadline can vary, depending on the type of civil case or the crime charged.
	410	Statutory law	A law that has been passed by an Act of Parliament.
	411	Straddle the Fence	To adopt an ambiguous position on an issue, in the hope of winning support from both sides.
	412	Strike	A temporary stoppage of normal activity undertaken as a protest.
	413	Sua sponte	Latin, meaning "of its own will." Often refers to a court taking an action in a case without being asked to do so by either side.
	414	Subordination	The act or process by which a person's rights or claims are ranked below those of others.
	415	Subpoena	A command, issued under a court's authority, to a witness to appear in court and give testimony.
	416	Subpoena duces tecum	A command to a witness to appear and produce documents.
	417	Substance abuse treatment	A special condition the court imposes that requires an individual to undergo testing and treatment for abuse of illegal drugs, prescription drugs, or alcohol. Treatment may include inpatient or outpatient counseling and detoxification.
	418	Succession	Formal separation from an alliance or federation.
	419	Suffrage	The right or privilege of voting; franchise.
	420	Summary judgment	A decision made on the basis of statements and evidence presented for the record without a trial. It is used when it is not necessary to resolve any factual disputes in the case. Summary judgment is granted when – on the undisputed facts in the record – one party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.
	421	Summary trial	Trial taking place in a Magistrates' court.
	422	Superpower	An extremely powerful nation, especially one capable of influencing international events and the acts and policies of less powerful nations.
	423	Supervised release	Term of supervision served after a person is released from prison. The court imposes supervised release during sentencing in addition to the sentence of imprisonment. Unlike parole,

			supervised release does not replace a portion of the sentence of imprisonment but is in addition to the time spent in prison. U.S. probation officers supervise people on supervised release.
	424	Supreme Court	Was created under the terms of the Constitutional Reform Act 2005, and completes the separation of the UK's legal and judicial systems. Justices of the Supreme Court will no longer be able to sit or vote in the House of Lords. Slightly confusingly, the High Court and Court of Appeal have up to now been referred to as the Supreme Court - when the new Supreme Court came into being in 2010 they are known as the Senior Courts of England and Wales.
	425	Supply and Demand	In classical economic theory, the relation between these two factors determines the price of a commodity. This relationship is thought to be the driving force in a free market. As demand for an item increases, prices rise. When manufacturers respond to the price increase by producing a larger supply of that item, this increases competition and drives the price down.
	426	Suspended sentence	A custodial sentence, but one which will not result in time spent in custody unless another offence is committed within a specified period.
T	427	Temporary restraining order	A judge's short-term order forbidding certain actions until a full hearing can be conducted. Often referred to as a TRO.
	428	Terrorism	The unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence by a person or an organized group against people or property with the intention of intimidating or coercing societies or governments, often for ideological or political reasons.
	429	Terrorist	A person, usually a member of a group, who uses or advocates terrorism.
	430	Theocracy	A form of government in which God or a deity is recognized as the supreme civil ruler, the God's or deity's laws being interpreted by the ecclesiastical authorities.
	431	Testimony	Evidence presented orally by witnesses during trials or before grand juries.
	432	Third Party	A political party formed as a dissenting or independent group from members of one or both of the two prevailing major parties.

	433	Third World	The underdeveloped nations of the world, esp. those with widespread poverty.
	434	Ticket splitting	The practice of voting for candidates without taking into consideration their political affiliation.
	435	Tort	A civil wrong committed against a person for which compensation may be sought through a civil Court, e.g. personal injury, negligent driving or libel.
	436	Tory	A member of the conservative party in Great Britain or Canada.
	437	Totalitarian government	The type of government that is characterized by a single party or individual controlling the entire country and every aspect of society.
	438	Totalitarianism	Of, relating to, being, or imposing a form of government in which the political authority exercises absolute and centralized control over all aspects of life, the individual is subordinated to the state, and opposing political and cultural expression is suppressed.
	439	Transcript	A written, word-for-word record of what was said, either in a proceeding such as a trial, or during some other formal conversation, such as a hearing or oral deposition.
	440	Treason	A violation of allegiance to one's sovereign or to one's state.
	441	Treaty	A formal agreement between two or more states in reference to peace, alliance, commerce, or other international relations.
	442	Tribunal	Tribunals are an important part of the judicial system, but function outside of courtrooms for certain issues.
	443	Tyranny	Description of a government that is cruel or unjust; arbitrary and unrestrained abuse of power.
U	444	U.S. attorney	A lawyer appointed by the President in each judicial district to prosecute and defend cases for the federal government. The U.S. Attorney employs a staff of Assistant U.S. Attorneys who appear as the government's attorneys in individual cases.
	445	U.S. trustee	An officer of the U.S. Department of Justice responsible for supervising the administration of bankruptcy cases, estates, and trustees; monitoring plans and disclosure statements; monitoring creditors' committees; monitoring fee applications;

			and performing other statutory duties.
	446	Unanimous Consent	A procedure for adopting noncontroversial measures without a vote.
	447	Unconstitutional	A legislative act or presidential action that violates the Constitution based on the interpretation of the Supreme Court.
	448	Unicameral legislature	Refers to a one-house legislature.
	449	Unlawful detainer action	A lawsuit brought by a landlord against a tenant to evict the tenant from rental property – usually for nonpayment of rent.
	450	Unitary system	A type of government that concentrates power in the central government.
	451	Unilateralism	A government acting on its own, in its own best interests. This would be opposed to going to the United Nations, to act jointly with other nations, on international principles designed to benefit "the many".
	452	Unliquidated claim	A claim for which a specific value has not been determined.
	453	United Nations	An international organization, with headquarters in New York City, formed to promote international peace, security, and cooperation under the terms of the charter signed by 51 founding countries in San Francisco in 1945.
	454	Uphold	The appellate court agrees with the lower court decision and allows it to stand.
	455	Utopia	Any visionary system of political or social perfection.
V	456	Venue	The geographic area in which a court has jurisdiction. A change of venue is a change or transfer of a case from one judicial district to another.
	457	Verdict	The decision of a trial jury or a judge that determines the guilt or innocence of a criminal defendant, or that determines the final outcome of a civil case.
	458	Veto	Disapproval of a bill or resolution by the President; to reject or refuse to sign a bill from Congress. This is the “check” that the president has on the powers of the legislative branch of government.
	459	Veto, To	To reject a proposed bill or enactment.
	460	Visa	An endorsement made by an authorized

			representative of one country upon a passport issued by another, permitting the passport holder entry into or transit through the country making the endorsement.
	461	Voir dire	Jury selection process of questioning prospective jurors, to ascertain their qualifications and determine any basis for challenge.
W	462	Wage garnishment	A non-bankruptcy legal proceeding whereby a plaintiff or creditor seeks to subject to his or her claim the future wages of a debtor. In other words, the creditor seeks to have part of the debtor's future wages paid to the creditor for a debt owed to the creditor.
	463	War Crime	Any of various crimes, such as genocide or the mistreatment of prisoners of war, committed during a war and considered in violation of the conventions of warfare.
	464	Ward of court	A minor (under 18) who is the subject of a wardship order. The order ensures that the court has custody, with day-to-day care carried out by an individual(s) or local authority. As long as the minor remains a ward of court, all decisions regarding the minor's upbringing must be approved by the court, e.g. transfer to a different school, or medical treatment.
	465	Wardship	A High Court action making a minor a ward of court.
	466	Warrant	Court authorization, most often for law enforcement officers, to conduct a search or make an arrest.
	467	Welfare	Financial or other assistance to an individual or family from a city, state, or national government.
	468	Witness	A person called upon by either side in a lawsuit to give testimony before the court or jury.
	469	Whip	A legislator who is chosen to be assistant to the leader of the party in the House or the Senate and whose job is to marshal support for party strategy.
	470	Writ	A written court order directing a person to take, or refrain from taking, a certain act.
	471	Writ of certiorari	An order issued by the U.S. Supreme Court directing the lower court to transmit records for a case which it will hear on appeal.
Y	472	YJB	The Youth Justice Board for England and Wales oversees the youth justice system.



The Reader. Useful Texts To Enhance Your Knowledge

Unit I. What countries do we live in? (supplementary information)

Top 10 happiest countries in the world 2010

<http://www.financialjesus.com/how-to-get-rich/top-10-happiest-countries/>

The basis of this list is research done by professor Ruut Veenhoven who runs the World Database of Happiness at Erasmus University Rotterdam.

How is happiness measured?

Happiness can be very subjective. Some people are happy when it rains, others are happy when the sun is shining. So how is it measured? Apparently the people at World Database of Happiness take into account a number of different things such as average life expectancy and most importantly the answer to the following multiple choice question “How happy are you?” (Although the actual question has varied a bit throughout the years). Having all the variables they run it through a computer and get a number from 1 to 10. The bigger the number, the happier the country.



10. Luxembourg – 7, 6 points. Living in the world’s richest country inevitably puts a smile on your face! This small landlocked European country has an army of 800 people.

They don’t have a navy nor an air force but together with Belgium they can afford to own 1 military cargo plane. According to the Guinness Book of World Records Luxembourg holds the world record as the country that consumes most alcohol in the world per citizen.



9. Guatemala – 7, 6 points. This Central American country borders with Mexico in the north and is located between the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. This location makes it a

very difficult country to stay happy in – Guatemala is frequently ravished by hurricanes and earthquakes that often kill thousands of people. Main exports of Guatemala include coffee, sugar and bananas. The latter is probably why they are so happy – have you ever seen someone that can stay sad while eating a banana? 56% of all Guatemalans live in poverty.



8. Canada – 7, 6 points. Many people have no idea that Canada's head of state is actually Queen Elizabeth II – the head of the British Monarchy. This meant that when Britain declared war on Germany in World War I, Canada was automatically at war with the soon to be Nazi country. Unlike the neighboring US, Canada has never cancelled its relations with Cuba and has declined to take part from the Iraq War – instead, it has played a leading role in the United Nations peacekeeping missions and helped to launch a \$1.5 billion initiative to help develop vaccines that could save millions of people in poor countries. It seems that happy people make a happy country!



7. Sweden – 7, 7 points. This “welfare state” model is an excellent example of effective national taxes. Among other things the state provides universal tax-funded childcare, parental leave, health care, education (including university), retirement pensions and sick leave. Including value added tax (VAT – kind of like sales tax), it is possible to pay up to 80% of your income as taxes. Contrary to popular belief, Swedes are quite OK with their high taxes. After all it gives them tons of free and high quality services – what's not to be happy about! Sweden is also the home of IKEA – the world's largest furniture store. IKEA's founder Ingvar Kampard is famous for being the 7th richest person in the world (Net worth \$31 billion) and driving a 15 year old Volvo station wagon!



6. Australia – 7, 7 points. The name “Australia” comes from the Latin word “Australis”, meaning “Southern”. Australia is the only country in the world, that consists of an entire continent. Between 1788 and 1868 the British used Australia as a colony to deport their convicted criminals – these people are the predecessors to many of today's citizens. Australians are famous for playing rugby and calling each-other “mates”.



5. Finland – 7, 7 points. This is the country that brought us Nokia – the world's largest manufacturer of mobile phones. In 2003 Nokia accounted for about a quarter of Finland's exports and in 2006 it generated more revenue than the entire budget of Finland. Before starting to make mobile phones Nokia made (yes, it's true) rubber boots! Finland was also home to Simo Häyhä – considered to be the most deadly sniper through history with 542 kills. According to World

Economic Forum Finland has the most competitive economy in the world. Plenty to be happy about!



4. Iceland – 7, 8 points. This geologically active country is rich in volcanoes and geysers (A geyser is a hot spring that erupts water in certain intervals). Thanks to geothermal power Iceland gets its electricity and hot water dirt cheap. There have been occasions where steel has been shipped for processing from Australia or Africa and when finished shipped back to the originating country. Cheap local energy actually makes this cost effective. According to the Human Development Index, Iceland (together with Norway) is the world's most developed country.



3. Austria – 8, 0 points. Austria is the home to the popular energy drink Red Bull. This country is also one of the few in the world, that allow legal voting beginning from age 16. Upon turning 18, all Austrian males have to take part of a 6 month military service. The country has declared itself formally a neutral country or “a perpetual neutrality” as they say it, but in reality it has taken part of various peacekeeping missions and also took part of the UN sanctions against Iraq. Thanks to the wide use of wind-, solar- and hydropower Austria produces around 80% of its energy from renewable resources. Education is mostly free, with the exception of an average semester fee of 583 dollars (370 euro) in universities.



2. Switzerland – 8, 1 points. This cheese and chocolate producing land is the world's 10th richest country. Switzerland's neutrality helped their banks to raise some serious cash – for decades it was possible to open a bank account without having to identify yourself. Upon opening an account, you were given a special number that anyone could use to deposit or withdraw money. This law was later changed since it attracted illegal money. Switzerland is also one of the top garbage recyclers in the world (66% to 96% recyclable materials recycled). They achieve this by keeping recycling free, but asking money for regular garbage – thus giving people a financial incentive to recycle.



1. Denmark – 8, 2 points. Just like Sweden, Denmark is a Nordic welfare state with most of its services free to the

citizens. Expect to pay 72% of your money to the government on the highest income tax bracket. According to Wikipedia Denmark has the worlds highest taxes! When buying a car in Denmark one has to pay 25% VAT to the import price of the vehicle and then a 180% registration tax on top. That means when a car sells for \$20 000, you have to pay an additional \$45 000 as taxes for the government (total of \$65 000). That's why people in Denmark ride bikes or use one of the best public transport systems in the world. Denmark also has 2 autonomous provinces – the Faroe Islands and Greenland. The latter is over 50 times larger than Denmark but has about 100 times less people.

Other notably happy countries: **USA** – 7.4 points – 17th place; **Great Britain** – 7.1 points – 22nd place; **France** – 6.5 points – 39th place; **China** – 6.3 points – 44th place; **India** – 6.3 points – 45th place; **Japan** – 6.3 points – 46th place.

Top 10 richest countries of the world 2010

<http://www.financialjesus.com/how-to-get-rich/top-10-worlds-richest-countries/>

This data is presented According to CIA World Factbook and Wikipedia measured by GDP per capita. GDP or Gross Domestic Product – is the value of all the goods that a country produces. GDP per capita stands for the value an average person produces.



10. Switzerland – \$39,800 (GDP per capita). This cheese making country is considered to be one of the most neutral countries in the world. During World War 2, people from other European countries deposited their money in the banks of Switzerland, knowing that their money would be safer there than in their home countries. Some well known Swiss companies include Nestle, Logitech, Rolex and Credit Suisse.



9. Equatorial Guinea – \$44,100. The Republic of Equatorial Guinea is a country in Central Africa. Most people have never heard of it. This country flew into stardom after 1996 when large oil reserves were found in the nation of only 0,5 million people. While being one of the largest producers of oil in Africa, little has been made to improve the living conditions of the people. Corruption is

widespread and ordinary people are mostly living in poverty. The gap between rich and poor is probably the largest in the world.



8. Ireland - \$45,600. This member of European Union has been often admired as one of the most modern knowledge economies in the world. Ireland is the largest maker of computer software in the world. A study done by The Economist ranked the Celtic Tiger to have the best quality of life in the world.



7. United States – \$46,000. What sets the US apart from most other countries in this list is its size. While most other countries in this list are among the smallest in the world the US has a population of over 300 million and a total land area of 3,79 million square miles (9.83 million sq km). The US is also home to the largest amount of billionaires in the world. It is speculated that as many billionaires live in the US as in the rest of the world.



6. Singapore – \$48,900. This tiny country consists of 63 island and some mainland with a total area of only 270 square miles (704 sq km). With Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan it is considered one of the Four Asian Tigers. Singapore has the busiest port in the world and is the 4th largest foreign exchange trading center in the world. Singapore is widely believed to be the most business-friendly economy in the world.



5. United Arab Emirates – \$55,200. This oil and natural gas rich country has a highly developed economy which makes it one of the most developed in the world. Having more money than they know what to do with, they have built numerous artificial islands and just finished building the world`s highest structure – Burj Khalifa. It is 828 meters tall, being about 2 times as high as the Empire State Building in New York. It is estimated that about 1/4th of the total construction going on in the world is taking place in Dubai – one of the largest cities in United Arab Emirates.



4. Kuwait – \$55,300. In Arabic Kuwait means - “Fortress built near water”. In addition to being on the coast of the Persian Gulf this country has well known neighbors like Saudi Arabia and Iraq. Kuwait has the world`s fifth largest proven oil reserves – about 10% of the world`s total. Being a country without taxes, about 80% of the government`s revenue comes from exporting oil. Having

the second-most free economy in the Middle East, Kuwait has one of the fastest growing economies in the region.



3. Norway – \$55,600. Norway is one of the few highly developed countries in Europe that are not part of the European Union. This oil and natural gas rich country has living costs more than 30% higher than in the United States. In 2006 only Russia and Saudi Arabia exported more oil than Norway.



2. Qatar – \$75,900. This Arabic speaking country has less than million people and gained independence from Great Britain only in 1971. Qatar used to be a poor Islamic country but since the discovery of oil and natural gas in the 1940s, it is completely transformed. With no income tax it is one of the least taxed countries in the world, while still offering most of its services to the population for free. In the nearest future Qatar is expected to be the fastest growing economy in the world!



1. Luxembourg – \$80,800. This tiny country with a total population of less than 500 000 is a true European miracle. By tiny we mean the 8 smallest countries in the world. From top to bottom it's only about 50 miles and at its widest about 30 miles. Where does the money come from? Well, there is over 250 banks crammed into the small country! It has the largest banking concentration in the European Union and probably in the world. In addition to being rich the people are smart as well. In elementary school everyone studies in French, starting from middle school they learn in German and in high school the main language is English. Their own language – is Lëtzebuergesch. Be prepared to find articles in the local newspapers in all languages!

Top 10 poorest countries in the world 2010

<http://www.financialjesus.com/interesting-economics/top-10-poorest-countries-in-the-world-2010/>

According to data gathered by the International Monetary Fund and the CIA World Factbook. 9 out of 10 poorest countries in the world are situated in Africa. The wealth of a country is measured by GDP per capita and it stands for the average value of goods and services a person produced living his country.



10. Afghanistan – \$800 (GDP per capita). Afghanistan is probably the only poorest county in the world that doesn't need any introduction. Thanks to the plane crashes of 9/11 and the subsequent American quest for revenge almost everyone knows of this poor landlocked South Asian country. What many people don't realize however is that the country that gave birth to the world's foremost terrorist Osama Bin Laden is actually called the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. It is a public secret however that history has never seen Afghanistan lose a war. They might be one of the poorest but they know how to fight. Instead of a traditional army they simply resist with small counter attacks that eventually tire out the enemy. Over 70% of Afghanis live with less than 2\$ a day. To make money a lot of people have gone into drug trafficking. Afghanistan is the world`s largest exporter of heroin. The drug problem in this poor country is so large that a drug test in the Afghanistan police force showed that 17% of the countries police officers had lately used drugs. Even worse – only 30% of the police can read! No wonder Afghanistan is one of the poorest countries in the world.



9. Central African Republic – \$754. As the original name suggests, this former French colony is right in the middle of Africa. Being among the poorest countries in the world means that the governmental control of the country is extremely weak. The well-being of the population is entirely dependent on foreign aid and numerous non - profit organizations. The very present of aid workers in the country is the largest source of revenue for Central Africans. An estimated 40% of import revenue comes from selling diamonds mined from the countries rich land. Like other poor African countries in this list the Central African Republic is actually self-sufficient in food but still a lot of people suffer from malnutrition and famine. This is because the farm owners rather sell their crops to the foreign countries with money than give it all away cheaply to the fellow countrymen. In 2006 rebel forces not satisfied with the way things were going attacked government forces, leaving another 50 000 people to die of starvation.



8. Sierra Leone – \$747. Sierra Leone is an African country in the west of the continent that has English as its official language. Over the years however the locals have used English to derive their own language called Krio. It uses English

vocabulary but the grammar comes from 12 different African languages. As is the case with a lot of the top 10 poorest countries, Sierra Leone is also one of the largest diamond manufacturers of the world. If you have seen the movie Blood Diamond you should know that it is based on Sierra Leone plot. Between the years 1991-2001 about 50 000 people were killed in the countries civil war, leaving the people even poorer than they were before. At least 500 000 people fled to neighboring Guinea and Liberia. While everyone is required to go to school, the shortage of schools means that the law requiring getting education can not be followed. About 66% of adults are illiterate. The health care system also leaves a lot to complain about. Sierra Leone has one of the highest infant mortality rates and lowest life expectancy in the world. No wonder Sierra Leone is one of the poorest countries of the world.



7. Eritrea – \$739. The location of Eritrea gives it an advantage of controlling the sea route through the Suez Canal.

This is why Italy made it its colony just a year after the opening of the canal in 1869 and why the British conquered it in 1941. In the present Eritrea has been accused by the USA of having relations with terrorists. In 2009 US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton accused Eritrea in supplying weapons to Somalian militant group al-Shabab which is believed to have relations with Al Qaeda. In the history it is known that the Egyptian pharaohs used Eritrea as a source of war elephants. Lately however the elephants were almost wiped out from the country. During 1955 and 2001 no elephants were sighted. It is believed that they have fallen victims to the ongoing wars in Eritrea. The whole country has only 824 schools and 2 universities – unnecessary to say illiteracy is a huge problem. No wonder Eritrea is one of the poorest countries in the world.



6. Niger – \$736. Niger is one of the poorest countries in Africa – over 80% of its land is covered by the giant desert of Sahara. While it might seem like a hostile place to live it is

actually even worse – ongoing droughts are leading to more desertification. One day the whole Republic of Niger might be swallowed by the mighty desert. Currently most of its terrain is made up of desert plains and sand dunes with some savanna around the Niger river. Over 5000 years ago the same land was actually covered with fertile grasslands – the desertification has taken place in the last 2000 years. While the

country is over twice the size France, it only has less than 10 000 km of roads of which less than 800 km is paved. All the paved roads are inside the cities. There are no paved roads connecting the cities to each other. Niger is the world`s largest exporter of uranium. Just like other countries in the top 10 poorest countries of the world list, only about 1 in 4 persons have ever attended school. Niger also boasts a small army – it has about 12000 troops and 4 aircrafts.



5. Somalia – \$600. Unlike many African countries Somalia has never been officially colonized by any country. The efforts of the British Empire were successfully driven back at least 4 times. While Somalia is situated in Eastern Africa it has close ties to the Arab world. As a Muslim country it also belongs to the Arab League. Probably because of its Islamic background Somalia has one of the lowest HIV and Aids infection rates. Somalia`s friendship with the Soviet Union enabled it to build the largest military in Africa – unfortunately it proved ineffective to withhold the civil war that broke out in 1991. In recent years the poor people of Somalia have found a new way to make money – hijacking international boats and taking the crew and the cargo as hostage. Piracy in Somalia has become so common that when young boys grow up they wish to become pirates because that`s where the money is. International companies are known to pay pirates from 1 to 20 million dollars just to get the ships back. An oil tanker filled with oil can be worth a few hundred million dollars.



4. Burundi – \$401. In addition to being one of the poorest countries in the world this small landlocked African country is known for its wars between the inhabiting competing tribes. The reason Burundi is so poor is because they have never really had any peaceful time between the everlasting civil wars. Corruption, poor access to education, and a high percentage of HIV and AIDS are all the things that Burundi is known for. Approximately 80% of Burundians live in poverty and according to the World Food Program 57% of children under 5 years suffer from chronic malnutrition. 93% of Burundi`s exports revenues come from selling coffee. According to the study done in 178 countries the people of Burundi have the lowest life satisfaction in the world. As a result of poverty it is almost entirely dependent on foreign aid. No wonder Burundi is the 4th poorest country in the world.



3. Liberia – \$379. Liberia is one of the few countries in Africa that have not been colonized by Europe. Instead, Liberia was founded and colonized by the slaves who escaped from America. These slaves made up the elite of the country and they established a government that closely resembled that of the United States of America. In 1980 the president of Liberia was overthrown and a period of instability and civil war followed. After the killings of hundreds of thousands Liberia is in a deep economic crisis. Statistics indicate that about 90% of the population lives below \$1.25 a day. As the 3rd poorest country in the world, Liberia has an unemployment rate of 85%. Just as its neighbor Sierra Leone, Liberia was known for its blood diamonds during the civil war. As a result the United Nations banned diamond exports from the country. Compared to the 7 children each woman gives birth to on average – the life expectancy of 44 years seems incredibly short. No wonder Liberia is one of the poorest countries in the world!



2. Democratic Republic of the Congo – \$334. Not to be mixed with the neighboring Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo was known as Zaire until 1997. Congo is the largest country in the world that has French as an official language – the population of Congo is about 1 million larger than the population of France (66 million people in Congo vs 65 million in France). The Second Congo War beginning in 1998 has devastated the country. The war that involves at least 7 foreign armies is the deadliest conflict in the world since World War II – it has already killed 5.4 million people. In Africa the war is called African World War. It is estimated that in 2010 at least 45 000 people in Congo are killed monthly. Congo is also one of the last places on earth with tribes of cannibals. An Mbuti pygmy testified before the UN that their people were hunted down and eaten like animals by neighboring tribes. Eating other people is a way to survive the famines that is affecting about 67% of the population. Congo is also believed to be the worst place in the world for women – it has the most rapes per woman in a year. Locals believe that sleeping with a virgin girl will cure AIDS.



1. Zimbabwe – \$0.1. Thanks to hyperinflation Zimbabwe has become the poorest country in the world. It is used to be one

of the 10 poorest countries but the 87.9 sextillion percent inflation has left the countries economy into ruins. The inflation worrying the country since 2007 saw the government printing 100 billion dollar bills that were only good enough to buy a few eggs. In August 2008 there was even a time where the government simply decided to take 10 zeroes off of every bank note – simply because they didn't fit very well. Just 6 months later they removed an additional 12 zeroes. The 87 sextillion percent inflation meant that throughout the year prices kept doubling every 1.1 days. In other words – when an apple would cost 1 dollar on Monday it would already cost 64 dollars on Sunday. In a month the same apple would cost just over 1 billion dollars. The largest bank note that the government of Zimbabwe released was the 100 trillion dollar bill issued on January 2009. In addition to the economic problems the life expectancy of Zimbabwe is the lowest in the world – 37 years for men and just 34 for women. One of the problems for the early deaths is the 20.1% of the population with HIV and AIDS. The health issues aren't seeing any improvement – in 2009 3 of the 4 largest hospitals and the countries only medical school was shut down.

Other Notable Poor Countries: **Pakistan** – 49th poorest country in the world; **India** – 53rd; **Philippines** – 55th; **China** – 84th; **Russia** – 130th.

Top 10 Countries to Have Your Wallet Stolen by Pickpockets

<http://www.financialjesus.com/interesting-economics/top-10-countries-to-have-your-wallet-stolen-by-pickpockets/>



10. Vietnam, Hanoi. For most people Vietnam is known for the Vietnam War that took place over 40 years ago but it is also becoming a more popular tourist attraction by the year.

As one of the poorest countries in the world Vietnam and its capital city Hanoi are home to a growing number of pickpockets who are on the watch for your money. Most tourist attractions in Hanoi are located outside in crowded areas so it is very easy to become an unsuspecting target for a pick-pocketing master who has probably pick - pocketed thousands of people. *Technique used to steal your money in Hanoi:* Brute force. A thief can use a moped or a motorbike to steal your handbag while driving. When in Vietnam or other Asian countries make sure that your handbag is not

too easy to snatch. A good idea is to carry your bag on the side where there is less people and traffic.



9. Greece, Athens. Greece and its capital Athens are one of the most popular tourist destinations in the world. In addition to a blooming tourist sector the city is also facing a rapid growth in pickpockets who make a living off of unsuspecting tourists. It doesn't matter if you are visiting the Parthenon or the Acropolis – make sure you never lose sight of your bags when you are admiring the countless ancient monuments. Someone who seems just like another tourist can be on the hunt for your wallet. *Technique used to steal your money in Athens:* A number of Gypsy children surround you and shamelessly start robbing your things. This boldness will take you by surprise – in the mean time the children pass your things quickly between each other and run in different directions. Your wallet, mobile phone and camera will most probably all go in different directions. Sometimes the children pass your belongings to older women who hide them beneath their clothes. The police won't look under a skirt!



8. The Netherlands, Amsterdam. The night life in Amsterdam, legal marijuana and the red light district with its countless women are all great but only as long as you still have your money to pay for it all! The pick pocketers in Amsterdam's red light district take advantage of the "No camera policy". No one is allowed to take pictures in the infamous area – this means that there are also no surveillance cameras that could help fight the crime. *Technique used to steal your money in Amsterdam:* Someone pushes you from behind or from the side making it look like he just wanted to get past you on a busy street. In reality there is another person on the opposite side who takes advantage of the fact that you are looking the other way to see who pushed you and steals your wallet and belongings.



7. Argentina, Buenos Aires. Buenos Aires is one of the most popular tourist attractions in Latin America but it is also a heaven for pickpockets and thieves. Be on the lookout for groups of children following tourists and of course the usual running purse snatchers. *Technique used to steal your money in Buenos Aires:* A group of children approach you with a piece of paper or a card with some writing

on it. Their leader places the card under your chin to read and while you are focused on the text the other kids go through your belongings.



6. Italy, Florence. This renaissance pearl is facing major trouble with pickpockets. As people are losing jobs in the economic downturn more and more are counting on stealing as their primary source of income. The reason pick pocketing is gathering popularity in Italy is that it is relatively easy to start – if you are beginning your career and get caught, just run away. It is almost certain that no one will follow you – people will be happy that they got to keep their things. After escaping successfully, just try to steal someone else’s wallet – this time you will be a bit smarter and there is a higher chance that you will get away with it! *Technique used to steal your money in Florence:* While you are looking around in the local shops you will focus all your attention towards the goods on sale. A careful pickpocket notices that and gently opens your bag or purse to go through its contents.



5. France, Paris. France and Paris with its elegant Eiffel tower are one of the number 1 tourist attractions in the world.

People from all over the world flock up to try out the famous French cuisine and meet the friendly locals. As it turns out – some people can be too friendly! *Technique used to steal your money in Paris:* Attractive young men walk around trying to find female tourists in order to give them a red rose as a present. This will make the lady happy and unsuspecting and she will be an easy target for pickpockets who are teaming up with the handsome young man giving away flowers. If the thieves don’t find something valuable they might ask you money for the flower. Both ways you are in for an unpleasant surprise.



4. Spain, Madrid. Spain is another European tourist destination that is overpopulated with tourists. In addition to

Barcelona holding the top position in our list, the capital Madrid is flooded with pickpockets. When on your way to a bull fight you better look out – what seems like an ordinary crowd can be a crowd full of people hungry for your wallet! *Technique used to steal your money in Madrid:* Someone with a camera approaches you and asks to take a photo of them. You will drop your bag for a minute in order to take the picture – at the same time someone from behind snatches your bag and runs away



3. Czech Republic, Prague. Czech Republic – is the home of cheap beer and all night partying! The capital Prague is known for its popularity among British lads who wish to enjoy the weekend but it is no place to be when you are too drunk and have lost all your friends. In 2005 the city of Prague ran an ad campaign to notify tourists of pickpockets. *Technique used to steal your money in Prague:* A young woman makes eye contact with you on the street. This temporarily gets your attention while you are being robbed by the beautiful girl's accomplice.



2. Italy, Rome. Pickpockets are an increasing problem in Italy. Rome is the country's busiest tourist center. It is also a heaven for pickpockets and it is even mentioned in almost all materials intended for tourists. The thieves however are almost never local – they are poor immigrants looking for a way to make a living. The problem is especially big in public transport. The inner city bus number 64 is known as “the wallet express” – it is the best way to get rid of your money. *Technique used to steal your money in Rome:* A young gypsy girl or a woman near you will appear to trip and accidentally drop her baby – it almost seems that she throws the baby into your arms. You reach to save it from falling and in the process drop whatever is currently in your hands. The accomplices quickly pick up whatever you have dropped, go through your things and leave. You will of course realize that instead of a baby you are holding a doll.



1. Spain, Barcelona. Barcelona is the number 1 tourist attraction in Spain! In addition to a number of sights it also has a dozen or so pickpockets for every attraction. When walking on the famous pedestrian street La Rambla be sure to wear your backpacks in your front. Pickpockets work in teams – 1 person distracts you and another one opens your bag or goes through your pockets. They don't hesitate to use scissors or a razor to cut their way in! *Technique used to steal your money in Barcelona:* A friendly local notices that your clothes are dirty and offers to provide you with a napkin so that you can clean yourself. What really happens is that the local himself or his partner in crime has secretly spilled something on you to get your attention. After accepting the napkin and starting to clean yourself your mind is occupied and it becomes easy to go through your bag or your pockets.

Unit II. What governments do we have?

(supplementary information)

What is Government and Why Do We Need It?

Revised and extended from

<http://anarchistnews.org/?q=node/671>



Do we actually need government? Is it possible to live without laws or rulers? Because man needs a moral limits, government is absolutely necessary. In His relationship with man, God has established three institutions for the wellbeing of mankind. *These institutions are the family, government, and the church.* At different times in history, these authority structures have been more or less influential in the affairs of men. At some times and places, the family was the primary authority; at other times and in some places, it was the church; and at others it was the government. In practically every nation on Earth today, the government is the primary ruling body, and in some cases it has taken the power that rightfully belongs to the family and the church.

A government is a body that has the power to make and enforce laws within an organization or group. In the broadest sense, “to govern”, means to manage or supervise, whether over an area of land, a set of people, or a collection of assets. The primary duty of a government is to reward the people who do good things and punish the wrongdoers.

There are a wide range of theories about the reasons for establishing governments. There are four major reasons for establishing a government: greed and oppression, order and tradition, natural rights, and social contract.

Greed and Oppression. Many political viewpoints that are opposed to the existence of a government (such as Anarchism), as well as others, give emphasis to the historical roots of the fact that governments originated from authority of those who took, by force, certain regions of land as their own. Once they took that land they began to exercise authority over the people of that land. It is argued that governments exist to enforce the will of the strong and dominate the weak.

Order and Tradition. Various types of conservatism generally see the government as a positive power that conveys order out of chaos, establishes laws, punishes those who violate them, encourages morals and

teaches to respect tradition. At times, in this view, the government is seen as something ordained by a higher power, such as a king, which human beings have a duty to obey.

Natural Rights. The basis for the theory of government shared by most branches of liberalism is natural rights. In this view, human beings are born with certain natural rights, and governments are established to protect those rights. What the natural rights are is a matter of dispute among liberals. Each branch of liberalism has its own set of rights it considers to be natural; sometimes these rights are mutually exclusive with the rights supported with other liberals.

Social Contract. The social contract has been one of the most influential theories of government in the past two hundred years, on which modern democracy and most forms of socialism are based and established. The social contract theory holds that governments are created by the people in order to provide communal needs that cannot be appropriately fulfilled using purely individual means. Governments exist for the purpose of serving the needs and desires of the people, and the relationship of government with the people is clearly stipulated in social contract (a constitution and a set of laws). Both the government and the people must abide by this contract.

Governments can be classified in many ways. All governments belong to one of four major groups: theocracy, autocracy, democracy, and republic.

I. Theocracy – Theocracy is a government under the direct rule of God. The first man, Adam, lived under a theocracy. In Theocracy, a form of government, the institutions and people that govern the state are very close to the leaders of the main religion. If the religious leaders do not directly run some bodies of the state, they influence them very much. The word theocracy comes from two Greek words literally meaning God-government, and meaning the government is run by "The Church". Most theocracies are usually authoritarian in nature and often jail religious and political dissidents. Different scholars regard the modern theocracies from opposite positions. *Some of them think that modern-day states that resemble Theocracies are:* 1) Andorra – The Roman Catholic bishop of Urgell is one of the princes of the country. His role is mostly ceremonial; 2) England – According to the Anglican Church the monarch of England is

the supreme governor of the church. In real life, this role is mostly ceremonial though; 3) Israel – Some people see traits of theocracy in Israel. This is because rabbinical law and civil law must be mixed for certain aspects. Also, the state hires rabbis. These rabbis also have civil duties, not only religious ones; 4) Iran – In Iran, two bodies, the Supreme Leader and Guardian Council consist of members who are not elected by the people. These two bodies are staffed by Shia clerics. The highest elected official is the President of Iran. Mohammad Khatami, the former president, said that this model is an alternative to democracy, as it brings in religious elements. He called it a Religious democracy. *The other scholars classify a group of countries characterized with theocratic overtones or associations, as such:* 1) The Vatican; 2) Iran; 3) Saudi Arabia; 4) England; 5) Norway; 6) Israel; 7) Nepal; 8) Pakistan; 9) Iraq; 10) Afghanistan. *Another perception is based on the belief that there are only two countries that have theocratic aspects in their government, but no country is a true theocracy.* Iran and Vatican are the only theocracies that are ruled by a religious figure (the Grand Ayatollah and the Pope, respectfully). The rest are either ruled by an absolute king (i.e. Saudi Arabia), a President (i.e. Sudan), a Prime Minister, or both (i.e. Pakistan). The case of Iran is unusual; it is not a democracy since the country often silences and jails political and religious opponents, but it is not really a dictatorship. It is considered to be an oligarchic republic ruled by a group of clerics and the Grand Ayatollah. Iran's government is described as a "theocratic republic". Iran's head of state, or Supreme Leader, is an Islamic cleric appointed for life by an elected body called Assembly of Experts. The Council of Guardians, considered part of the executive branch of government, is responsible for determining if legislation is in line with Islamic law and customs (the Sharia), and can bar candidates from elections, and green light or ban investigations into the election process. Following the unification of Italy, The Holy See (commonly known as the Vatican or Vatican City) became the last surviving territory of the former Papal States. In 1929, the Holy See was formally recognized as an independent state through treaties with the Italian government. The head of state of the Vatican is the pope, elected by the College of Cardinals, an assembly of senior Catholic clerics. A pope is elected for life, and voting is limited to cardinals under 80 years of age. A secretary of state, directly

responsible for international relations, is appointed by the pope. The Vatican legal system is rooted in Canon Law, and subject to the dictates of the pope and changes to Canon Law made by conferences of senior clergy. Iran, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Yemen, Afghanistan, United Arab Emirates, Pakistan, Malaysia, and Mauritania *are grouped as Islamic theocracies*. Most of the laws in these countries are loosely based on Sharia, or the Islamic law. Homosexuality is punishable by death in these countries (with the exception of Pakistan, Malaysia, and Afghanistan), which is dictated based on Sharia law, which also dictates dress codes and women's roles. All of the said Islamic countries except Iran and Saudi Arabia have some form of freedom of religion, although it is very limited by western standards. Iran and Saudi Arabia are very strict in their Islamic laws, while others are a bit looser yet still socially repressive and conservative by western standards.

II. Autocracy – Any system of government in which the power and authority to rule are in the hands of a single individual is an autocracy. This is one of the most common and oldest forms of government. Historically, most autocrats have maintained their positions of authority by inheritance. *Several forms of autocracy exist*. One is *absolute or totalitarian dictatorship*. In totalitarian dictatorship, the ideas of a single leader or group of leaders are glorified. The government seeks to control all aspects of social and economic life. *Monarchy* is another form of autocracy. In a monarchy a king, queen, or emperor exercises the supreme powers of government. Monarchs usually inherit their positions. Today the term autocrat is usually understood as being synonymous with despot, tyrant and dictator, although each of these terms originally had a separate and distinct meaning. Autocracy is not synonymous with totalitarianism, as the latter concept was forged in 1923 to distinguish modern regimes from traditional dictatorships. Nor is it synonymous with military dictatorship, as these often take the form of "collective presidencies" such as the South American juntas. However, an autocracy may be totalitarian or be a military dictatorship. The term monarchy also differs in that it emphasizes the hereditary characteristic, though some Slavic monarchs, specifically Russian Emperors traditionally included the title "autocrat" as part of their official styles. This usage originated in the Byzantine Empire, where the term autokratōr was traditionally employed in Greek to translate the Latin

imperator, and was used along with Basileus to mean "emperor". This use remains current in the modern Greek language, where the term is used for any emperor (e.g. the Emperor of Japan), regardless of the actual power of the monarch. Historically, many monarchs ruled autocratically but eventually their power was diminished and dissolved with the introduction of constitutions giving the people the power to make decisions for themselves through elected bodies of government. The autocrat needs some kind of power structure to rule. Very few rulers were in the position to rule with only their personal charisma and skills, however great these may be, without the help of others. Most historical autocrats depended on their nobles, the military, the priesthood or others, who could turn against the ruler and depose or murder them. As such, it can be difficult to draw a clear line between historical autocracies and oligarchies. Autocracies may be even in a form of republic. Republican autocracies are countries with a single absolute leader who is not a monarch and does not belong to a hereditary dynasty. They are usually military dictatorships or one-party states (but not all military dictatorships and one-party states are autocratic; some are oligarchies).

III. Democracy – A democracy is any system of government in which the people have the rule. The ancient Greeks used the word democracy to mean government by the many in contrast to government by the few. The key of democracy is that the people hold ultimate power. Abraham Lincoln best captured this spirit by describing democracy as a government of the people, by the people, for the people. *Democracy may take one of two forms. In a direct democracy, the people govern themselves by voting on issues individually as citizens. In indirect or representative democracy, the people elect representatives and give them the responsibility and authority to make laws and to conduct government. Even though there is no specific, universally accepted definition of 'democracy', there are two principles that define the word democracy. They include: equality and freedom. These principles are reflected in all citizens being equal before the law and having equal access to power and the freedom of its citizens is secured by legitimized rights and liberties which are generally protected by a constitution. The "majority rule" is often described as a characteristic feature of democracy, but without responsible government or constitutional protections of individual liberties from*

democratic power, it is possible for dissenting individuals to be oppressed by the "tyranny of the majority". An essential process in representative democracies is competitive elections that are fair both substantively and procedurally. Furthermore, freedom of political expression, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press are essential so that citizens are informed and able to vote in their personal interests. Popular sovereignty is common but not a universal motivating subject for establishing a democracy. In some countries, democracy is based on the philosophical principle of equal rights. Many people use the term "democracy" as shorthand for liberal democracy, which may include additional elements such as political pluralism; equality before the law; the right to petition elected officials for redress of grievances; due process; civil liberties; human rights; and elements of civil society outside the government. Democracy has its origins in Ancient Greece. However other cultures have significantly contributed to the evolution of democracy such as Ancient Rome, Europe, and North and South America. The concept of representative democracy arose largely from ideas and institutions that developed during the European Middle Ages and the Age of Enlightenment and in the American and French Revolutions. Democracy has been called the "last form of government" and has spread considerably across the globe. The Right to vote has been expanded in many Jurisdictions over time from relatively narrow groups (such as wealthy men of a particular ethnic group), with New Zealand the first nation to grant universal suffrage for all its citizens in 1893. In modern world democracy has taken a number of forms, both in theory and practice. The following kinds are not exclusive of one another: many specify details of aspects that are independent of one another and can co-exist in a single system. *Representative democracy* involves the selection of government officials by the people being represented. If the head of state is also democratically elected then it is called a democratic republic. The most common mechanisms involve election of the candidate with a majority or a plurality of the votes. Representatives may be elected or become diplomatic representatives by a particular district (or constituency), or represent the entire electorate proportionally proportional systems, with some using a combination of the two. Some representative democracies also incorporate elements of direct democracy, such as referendums. A characteristic of representative democracy is that while the

representatives are elected by the people to act in their interest, they retain the freedom to exercise their own judgment as how best to do so. *Parliamentary democracy* is a representative democracy where government is appointed by parliamentary representatives as opposed to a 'presidential rule' wherein the President is both head of state and the head of government and is elected by the voters. Under a parliamentary democracy, government is exercised by delegation to an executive ministry and subject to ongoing review, checks and balances by the legislative parliament elected by the people. A *Liberal democracy* is a representative democracy in which the ability of the elected representatives to exercise decision-making power is subject to the rule of law, and usually moderated by a constitution that emphasizes the protection of the rights and freedoms of individuals, and which places constraints on the leaders and on the extent to which the will of the majority can be exercised against the rights of minorities. *Direct democracy* is a political system where the citizens participate in the decision-making personally, contrary to relying on intermediaries or representatives. The supporters of direct democracy argue that democracy is more than merely a procedural issue. A direct democracy gives the voting population the power to: 1) Change constitutional laws; 2) Put forth initiatives, referenda and suggestions for laws; 3) Give binding orders to elective officials, such as revoking them before the end of their elected term, or initiating a lawsuit for breaking a campaign promise. Of the three measures mentioned, most operate in developed democracies today. This is part of a gradual shift towards direct democracies.

IV. Republic – In a republic, voters hold sovereign power. The citizens elect or acquiesce to representatives. These representatives are charged with the responsibility of carrying out the administration of the government according to the law rather than their wishes or the wishes of the people. Under a true republic, citizens are subject to a written body of laws rather than to the whims of one man or a group of men. In the early 21st century, most states that are not monarchies label themselves as republics either in their official names or their constitutions. Since the term republic is so vague by itself, many states felt it necessary to add additional qualifiers in order to clarify what kind of republics they claim to be.

Here is a list of such qualifiers and variations on the term "republic":

1) Without other qualifier than the term Republic — for example France and Turkey; 2) Parliamentary republic — a republic, like India, Bangladesh, with an elected Head of state, but where the Head of state and Head of government are kept separate with the Head of government retaining most executive powers, or a Head of state akin to a Head of government, elected by a Parliament; 3) Federal republic, confederation or federation — a federal union of states or provinces with a republican form of government. Examples include Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Germany, India, Russia, the United States, and Switzerland; 4) Islamic Republic — Countries like Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran are republics governed in accordance with Islamic law. 5) Arab Republic — for example, Syria its name reflecting its theoretically pan-Arab Ba'athist government; 6) People's Republic, or Single-party state — Countries like China, Vietnam are meant to be governed for and by the people, but with indirect elections. The term People's Republic is used to differential themselves from the earlier republic of their countries before the people's revolution, like Republic of China and Republic of Korea; 7) Democratic Republic — Tends to be used by countries who have a particular desire to emphasize their claim to be democratic; these are typically Communist states and/or ex-colonies. Example include the Democratic Republic of the Congo; 8) Commonwealth (*Rzeczpospolita*) — Used for both the current Republic of Poland, and the old Nobility Commonwealth. Apart from the Polish term, it should be noted that some subnational entities with republican governments (e.g. Virginia and Puerto Rico), as well as some sovereign monarchies (e.g. Australia and The Bahamas), also style themselves "commonwealths"; 9) Free state — Sometimes used as a label to indicate implementation of, or transition from a monarchical to, a republican form of government. Venezuela has been using, since the adoption of the 1999 constitution, the title of Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Other modifiers are rooted in tradition and history and usually have no real political meaning. San Marino, for instance, is the "Most Serene Republic" while Uruguay is "República Oriental", which implies it lies on the eastern bank of the Uruguay River, etc.

Unit III. How our laws are made?

(supplementary information)

Stupid Laws in America

<http://www.buzzle.com/articles/stupid-laws-in-america.html>



Imagine walking down the streets of New York while reading a book and getting arrested for it? Or eating a lollipop in Washington and being questioned by the police for doing so? Well, as unbelievable as it may seem, some of the lawmakers are busy formulating the weirdest laws in the world, for God knows whose benefit! So given below is a list of some really stupid laws in America, that might make you laugh or make you think twice about doing what you're doing right now!

Alabama

- It is illegal for a person driving to be blindfolded while operating a vehicle.
- Sprinkling salt on a railway track may be punishable by death.
- An alligator cannot be chained to a fire hydrant.
- It is illegal to play dominoes on a Sunday.
- You cannot carry an ice cream in your back pocket at any point of time.
- You cannot wear a fake mustache in church if it evokes laughter.
- It is legal to drive the wrong way on a one way street, provided you have a lantern in front of your car.

California

- It is illegal for anyone to stop a child from playfully jumping over puddles of water.
- It is illegal to eat an orange in a bath tub.
- A 500 USD fine is applicable on anyone who detonates a nuclear device within city limits.
- It is illegal to skateboard on walls and other vertical surfaces.
- Wearing a sweatshirt inside-out is deemed to be a 'threatening misdemeanor'.
- You cannot bathe two babies in the same tub at the same time in Los Angeles.
- Bicycles cannot be ridden in Santa Clara County if it doesn't have 'appropriate fashion accessories'.
- In Blythe, a person must own two cows if he wishes to wear cowboy boots in public.

— In Los Angeles, a man is legally entitled to beat his wife with a leather belt or strap, however, the strap cannot be more than two inches wide, unless he has his wife's consent to beat her with a wider strap.

— It is illegal to whistle for a lost canary before 7 am in Berkeley.

— It is against the law in L.A. to complain through mail about a hotel having cockroaches, even if it's true.

Colorado

— In Logan County, it's illegal for a man to kiss a woman while she is asleep.

— It is illegal to throw shoes at weddings in Colorado.

— In Denver, it is against the law to lend your vacuum cleaner to your neighbor.

— It is illegal to swim during the daytime in a pool or river within the city limits of Durango.

Ohio

— It is illegal to fish for whales on a Sunday.

— It is illegal to shake a snake at someone but it is legal to throw a snake at someone.

— It is illegal to get a fish drunk.

— It is illegal for more than five women to live together in a house.

— No one can be arrested on a Sunday or the fourth of July.

— It is illegal to kill a housefly within 160 feet distance of a church without a license for doing so.

— In Columbus, it is illegal to sell Cornflakes on a Sunday.

— Owners of tigers must notify authorities within one hour if the tiger escapes.

— In Marion, you cannot eat a donut and walk backwards on the street.

— In Bay Village, it is illegal to walk a cow down Lake Road.

Pennsylvania

— No man can purchase alcohol without written consent from his wife.

— In Mount Pocono, any group of five or more Native Americans are considered to be a raiding party and may be killed on the spot.

— All fire hydrants must be checked one hour before all fires.

— It is illegal to sleep on top of a refrigerator outdoors.

— In Philadelphia, you can't put pretzels in a bag.

— One cannot run for governor unless he/she has participated in a duel.

Unit IV. What judiciary do we have? (in support of your presentations)

<http://www.hainesandyost.com/criminal.shtml>

<http://www.hainesandyost.com/civil.shtml>



There are those attorneys that are certified as civil attorneys and those that are certified as criminal attorneys. In order to be certified one must have devoted a substantial amount of time to the trial of important litigated cases in each area of the law.

Thereafter a lawyer just takes an examination in each of those areas of the law to prove their competency with respect to their knowledge of both the rules of case and statutory law of the relevant State. In addition in renewing the certifications one must show to the Board on Trial Certification that one has continued to keep updated on the changes in the law by being involved in continuing education courses for a required number of hours.



EXAMPLES OF CRIMINAL CASES HANDLED AND RESULTS:

1. Homicide: Defendant was charged with homicide (involuntary manslaughter) where he had shot and killed his brother with a shotgun during a hunting trip. Mr. Haines argued on behalf of the defendant that the conduct was not reckless but merely a tragic accident. In the middle of the trial, Mr. Haines was able to persuade the Judge and the Prosecutor to allow the defendant to plead guilty the relatively minor offense of Misadventure (accident) While Hunting. The defendant was fined \$500. The homicide charges were dismissed.

2. Conspiracy and Fraud: Defendant was charged in Federal Court with Conspiracy by participating in a fraudulent scheme to defraud the Federal government by overcharging the Federal government for rocks placed during the construction of the North Jetty of the Barnegat Inlet. After a trial in Federal Court in Camden, NJ and upon motion made by Mr. Haines the defendant was granted a dismissal of all charges after the government finished its case in chief. The court found that the governments evidence was insufficient to require the defendant to put on a defense.

3. Fraud and Theft: (White collar) Defendant was charged in a 3 count indictment with participating in a scheme to defraud 3 different

landowners who had a fractional interest in various parcels of undeveloped real estate. After the State introduced all of its evidence, and upon motion made for a judgment of acquittal at the end of the State's case, the motion was granted and the defendant was, in effect, found not guilty of all charges.

4. Conspiracy, Theft, and Burglary: Defendant was charged with master-minding a burglary in conjunction with several other employees of a retail store. Defendant fled to California, was apprehended two years later and brought back to New Jersey to be tried. After a several week trial the defendant was found not guilty by a jury of 12 persons.

5. Homicide, Manslaughter, Death by Auto: Defendant was charged with death by auto (vehicular homicide) after a head-on collision in which the driver of an oncoming vehicle was killed and other passengers were seriously injured. The Prosecution contended that the defendant was driving under the influence of alcohol and introduced evidence of a blood alcohol reading of 0.16 sometime after the accident. On behalf of the defendant, Mr. Haines, the lawyer, introduced countervailing evidence that the blood test results may not have been those of the defendant, and that at least one of the unbiased witnesses at the scene thought the defendant to be perfectly sober. A jury of 12 persons found the defendant not guilty.

6. Aggravated Sexual Assault: Defendant was charged with aggravated sexual assault, after he admittedly picked up a girl and took her to his place of business where she claimed that they engaged in non-consensual sexual conduct. On behalf of the defendant Mr. Haines introduced testimony that the sexual conduct had, in fact, been consensual. A Jury of 12 persons acquitted the defendant.

7. Conspiracy, Receiving Stolen Goods: Defendant was charged with receiving stolen storage trailers for use in his retail business. In addition he was charged in a multi count indictment with conspiracy to receive stolen trailers which alleged a conspiracy with six other defendants. After a four week jury trial Mr. Haines, the lawyer, argued on behalf of the defendant that defendant had no knowledge that the trailers were stolen and at some later date when he discovered that they were, he attempted to divest himself of those trailers that were stolen. A jury acquitted that defendant on all counts.

8. Possession of Drugs: Defendant was charged with possession of cocaine and marijuana, when the police discovered a substance of cocaine and marijuana in his bedroom after the defendant reported that the house had been broken into by burglars. Mr. Haines, the lawyer, argued on behalf of the defendant that, in fact, the cocaine and marijuana was not his. He presented evidence that the burglars' method of operation was to burglarize houses for the purpose of obtaining drug money to purchase cocaine elsewhere. The cocaine found in the defendant's house may have been that of the burglars. The defendant was acquitted of all charges.

9. Conspiracy, Possession of Controlled Dangerous Substance with intent to distribute: Defendant was charged in Federal Court in concert with fifteen other defendants of possessing cocaine and conspiracy to distribute cocaine. Approximately one half of the defendants pled guilty. Eight defendants went to trial. After a trial that lasted ten weeks in the Federal Court in Trenton the defendant represented by Mr. Haines was acquitted of all charges by a 12 person jury.

10. Receiving Stolen Goods, Theft by deception, Conspiracy: Defendant was charged with receiving stolen goods in excess of \$75,000, that were being fenced in a retail operation which involved the operation of a gift shop and the sale of antiques. The defendant was charged with a second degree crime. A second degree crime is punishable by five to ten years in State prison with a presumptive sentence of seven years. If the defendant was convicted at trial it is likely that a seven year jail sentence would have been imposed. Mr. Haines made a motion to dismiss the indictment prior to trial arguing that the defense had a right to inspect the allegedly stolen property (which the Prosecutor's office had failed to preserve). Before the motion was decided and based upon the filed briefs the Prosecutor called off the trial and permitted the defendant to plead to a lesser charge. The defendant was required to pay a small fine and received a probationary sentence.

11. Insurance Fraud. Attorney charged as a defendant: An Attorney was charged as a defendant in a multi count indictment with insurance fraud, conspiracy and theft by deception. If convicted of insurance fraud, a second degree offence, the attorney would have been required to serve the presumptive sentence of seven years in prison for that offense. The case against her was brought by virtue of the fact that she had represented a

number of clients who were billed for medical exams that were never performed. The Deputy Attorney General of the State of New Jersey charged her with defrauding Firemen's Fund Insurance Company for reimbursement for those medical exams that never occurred. Mr. Haines made a motion backed by an extensive brief, to the Presiding Criminal Judge of Ocean County for dismissal of the indictment on a number of grounds, including the fact that the insurance fraud statute did not apply to this situation. The Judge agreed and the entire indictment was dismissed against her.

12. Possession of Drugs by a Doctor of Chiropractic: A chiropractor was charged with possession of drugs by the Ocean County Narcotics Strike Force which, upon a tip from a purported informant, searched the doctor's automobile, his home, and his office. The doctor claimed that those drugs had been planted by a former friend who had an interest in a woman the doctor was dating at the time. Mr. Haines, in conjunction and with the cooperation of the Ocean County Prosecutor, determined that those drugs had, in fact, been planted in an attempt to frame the doctor. As a consequence, the man who planted those drugs is presently under a nine count indictment alleging various criminal offenses, including possession with intent to distribute a controlled dangerous substance, possession of a weapon while being in possession of a controlled dangerous substance with intent to distribute, and an attempt to enlist the assistance of a police officer to do bodily harm to the doctor.

13. Directed Verdict of Acquittal in 3rd Offense DWI Trial Not Guilty Finding. This defendant with two prior DWI convictions was facing conviction on a third offense with a mandatory six month jail sentence. The State was prevented from admitting evidence of the blood alcohol reading at the presumptive guilt level by counsel's successful objection to the blood alcohol evidence. Counsel's review of the discovery revealed that the marked numbers on the vials which contained the blood drawn from the defendant when he was arrested were different numbers than those which were identified on the laboratory test results. The case was tried by Steven E. Yost.

14. Directed Verdict of Acquittal in DWI Trial with Job Loss Implications Not Guilty Finding. This defendant was facing a DWI conviction with loss of his employment as a licensed professional jet pilot.

Defense counsel was able to bring out discrepancies in the arresting police officers eyewitness identification of the defendant as the driver, which discrepancies resulted in a directed verdict of acquittal. Defendant's job was saved. The case was tried by Richard S. Haines.



EXAMPLES OF CIVIL CASES HANDLED AND RESULTS:

1. Government Litigation. \$6 + Million Judgment Entered after Jury verdict. This case involved the condemnation of a substantial tract of land by the County of Ocean. The County's offer was only 2.4 million. The jury rejected the testimony of the County's expert appraiser despite the fact that the owner had entered into a contract for the amount of the County's offer.

2. Construction Accident-Broken Back \$672,000.00 * Jury verdict. The plaintiff here was on top of a scaffold which collapsed and caused him to fall to a concrete floor, resulting in fractures to his back and heels. He had multiple surgeries and a "Harrington Rod" was inserted into his back to support his spine. The jury rejected the argument of the general contractor who argued that the subcontractor was responsible for the scaffold set-up, which would have resulted in no verdict since the subcontractor-employer would have been immune to suit under the workers compensation law. The case was tried to verdict and successfully defended on appeal by Richard S. Haines, assisted by Steven E. Yost.

3. Slip & Fall Down-Fracture & Nerve Damage \$650,000.00 * Jury verdict. The liability in this case was hotly contested as the plaintiff fell on the concrete porch of a homeowner who was related by marriage. The fall was caused by a worn down "welcome" mat which was in plain view and which the plaintiff had seen and walked over on a number of prior visits. The plaintiff suffered a fractured elbow and ulnar nerve injury to her non dominant arm and hand, which resulted in multiple surgeries and some deformity of the fingers. The insurance coverage was limited to \$300,000.00 and a "Rova Farms" bad faith insurance demand was made prior to the trial. The defendant's insurance company offered \$85,000.00 prior to trial. The case was tried to an "excess" verdict by Steven E. Yost, who also defended/argued the verdict successfully on appeal and on certification application to the New Jersey Supreme Court.

4. Truck/Rigging Accident-Multiple Facial Fractures & Brain Injury \$2,300,00.00 Arbitration Award. Individual assisting friend move a 3,750 lb. jewelry safe onto a flatbed truck had the improperly "rigged" safe topple over during its transfer onto the truck, causing the safe to "pin" the plaintiff's head against a wall. The plaintiff suffered significant fractures to multiple bones within his face and other debilitating injuries, including brain and nerve damage.

5. Knock Down Accident-Hip and Knee Replacement \$1,000,000.00 Gross Arbitration Award. The plaintiff and her husband were vacationing with in-laws at a resort in the Carribean Islands when the very large male in-law failed to make proper observations, lost his balance on a set of stairs and "ran over" and fell on top of the plaintiff. The plaintiff suffered a fractured hip which required a partial hip replacement, as well as a knee injury which required several surgeries and ultimately a knee replacement.

6. Elder Law-Fraud Exposed & Assets Recovered \$550,000.00. Judgment Awarded after Trial. Niece of elderly aunt who gained her trust wrongfully conveyed the homestead to herself and her husband, depriving other heirs of their rightful inheritance. During the discovery process prior to trial it was discovered that an additional \$200,000.00 in cash and stock had been fraudulently transferred by the defendants. Judgment leading to the recovery of the assets was obtained by Richard S. Haines.

7. Hotel Liability-Brain Injury \$475,000.00 - Settlement. The plaintiff here was a European immigrant who had a stair tread break off under his feet at a local motor lodge. He struck the back of his head on the concrete stair. Plaintiff suffered a serious closed head injury which caused short term memory loss and emotional difficulty, and he was no longer able to perform his job as a union plumber in New York City. The case settled after a large non-binding arbitration award.

8. Business Dispute-Contract Breach & Fraud \$316,000.00 Jury verdict. This case involved a business dispute regarding stock subscriptions, contract(s), alleged loans and a number of frauds. Our client's adversary was confronted on the witness stand with a check which he had altered and which we had obtained by aggressive discovery from a third party.

9. Parking Lot Fall-Elbow Fracture w. Surgery & Arthritis \$304,285.00 * Jury verdict. The plaintiff here fractured the elbow on her non-dominant arm when she fell on stones in a condominium parking lot. She had multiple fractures which required a metal plate and screws being inserted into her arm, and she developed some arthritis in the joint. The condominium association which was responsible for maintaining the parking lot was insured by a large insurance company who refused to offer any money to settle the case. There was no appeal.

10. Tavern Negligence & Products Liability-Brain Injury \$300,000.00 Trial/settlement. This case involved minors who were passengers in a station wagon which had a head-on collision with a drunk driver. The drivers` truck was modified by a “lift-kit” which raised the height of the truck and the truck “over-rode” the station wagon, pushing down its roof. One particular minor had skull fractures and brain damage which was superimposed over a previous diminished capacity condition. The drunk driver had minimal insurance. The case was a combined motor vehicle accident, dram-shop and products liability case. The case settled with the tavern just prior to the jury opening and an additional settlement was reached with the lift kit manufacturer after five days of trial.

11. Business Dispute-Franchise Misrepresentation \$242,000.00 Binding arbitration award. This action involved an eastern seaboard food franchisor who set up a franchisee with a sub shop in a western city located approximately 1,500 miles from the nearest other store. The Franchise agreement did not contain any language to protect the franchisee, who relied upon oral promises, and had quit his job and sold his house and liquidated his life savings to buy and set up the store. We proved plaintiff’s case at a binding arbitration hearing through the use of news articles and the franchisors own internet web site articles, which contradicted the testimony of the franchises chief executive officer that no promises had ever been made to set up other stores in the area which would have made distribution of specialty foods viable and assisted in publicizing the store.

12. Automobile Accident-Facial Scars & Fractures \$240,000.00 Settlement. This action involved a passenger who had been bar hopping and drinking alcohol with the driver of the car, when they were involved in

a frontal accident. Our client suffered multiple facial fractures and some scarring but was otherwise making a good recovery when the case settled.

13. Railroad Accidents-Crushed Foot & Chest Nerve Injuries \$225,000.00 and \$135,000.00. Settlement and Trial. These two separate but similar railroad accidents occurred when train cars were being unloaded at a local lumber yard. In both cases the handbrake failed and the car ran away with our client riding the car, which then collided with a second car. In the first case, the plaintiff's foot was partially crushed in the coupler. In the second case, the plaintiff's chest was partially crushed between the two rail cars. Liability was contested by the carrier in both cases, which fell under the FELA or Federal Employees Liability Act. In both cases the clients were able to resume their occupations as truck drivers, although they continued to have some limitations with their foot and shoulder, respectively.

14. Automobile/Assault-Leg Fracture & Surgery \$200,000.00 Binding arbitration award. This action was an automobile accident/assault which occurred when the teenage plaintiff, who had been drinking, was partially run over by a friend in a car who was trying to break up a fight. He suffered a fractured femur which required surgery and the implantation of a plate and screws to set the break. The matter was resolved by binding arbitration at a UIM or underinsured motorist hearing, with credit being given to the UIM carrier for an earlier settlement by the drivers insurance company, and some contributory negligence being assessed against the plaintiff.

15. Machine Accident-Crushed Hand \$150,000.00 Settlement. The plaintiff here was a middle-eastern immigrant restaurant employee. He got his hand caught in commercial dough mixing machine and suffered a dislocation fracture which required multiple surgeries. The claim was against the manufacturer of the mixer, alleging a defect in the product, which did not have a guard to prevent one's hand from being inserted into the mixer.

16. Insurance Bad Faith Refusal to Settle \$142,000.00 Settlement. This claim was for insurance "bad faith" when a defendants insurance carrier recognized their significant exposure for wrongfully refusing to settle their insured/defendants case with a plaintiff represented by us who had won a verdict at trial (which greatly exceeded the defendants insurance

coverage). Our plaintiff took an assignment of the defendants claim against their own insurance company. The carrier paid our client prior to a lawsuit even being filed, shortly after their insured lost their appeal and request for certification from the State Supreme Court.

17. Dog Bite-Facial Scars \$85,000.00. A Structured Settlement. This case involved a young boy who was bitten in the face by a small dog. The insurance carrier for the defendant tried to defend the case by claiming that the child had been teasing the animal, when the proofs developed showed that the boy had only been trying to kiss the dog. The scars were largely resolved prior to trial and the lawyers were able to work out a structured settlement which paid money to the child during his college and house buying years.

18. Consumer Fraud. This claim involved the sale of a large telephone system to a large commercial client. The salesman for the telephone company made representations that the system would be covered for a full year which included all parts and labor for any problem that arose during that year. Despite that, when the telephone was installed, a week later a letter was purportedly sent disclaiming the warranty for all kinds of conditions including lightning strikes, power surges, weather related incidents and other various causes. The client had all kinds of trouble with the phone system including complete inability to make or receive calls. 14 service calls were required during the first nine months of the warranty period. The phone company charged the client for each of those service calls at exorbitant rates which totaled an amount approximately double what the original system cost. When the client refused to pay, the phone company sued claiming \$11,000 for repair bills. Mr. Haines, on behalf of the client, counterclaimed for treble damages and attorneys fees. The original phone system cost \$5500.00; however, after the case was initially mistried, the phone company settled the counterclaim by payment to the client of \$37,500.00.

* Note these are “gross” damage verdicts which were reduced by some “comparative” negligence assessment against the plaintiffs, by the juries in the case. The first two awards so noted were reduced by 30%, while the last award was reduced by 45%, and the trial judge “molded” the award accordingly.

Unit V. The Jury. (supplementary information)

From Gobert, *The Jury on Trial: A Political, Philosophical, and Psychological Examination of the Jury* (1993);

Harry Kalven and Hans Zeisel, *The American Jury* (1966)).



Interesting Facts About Jury Trials

— The Fourteenth Amendment, ratified by the states to become part of the Constitution in 1868, was supposed to guarantee in theory the right to trial by jury of one's peers. Unfortunately, it was not until the Supreme Court case of Strauder v. West Virginia (1879), that blacks were allowed to serve on juries. In that case, the Court struck down a West Virginia law which limited jury service to "all white male persons," as a violation of the equal protection guarantee of the Fourteenth Amendment.

— Much later, in the case of Taylor v. Louisiana (1975), the Supreme Court found that it was a violation of the Sixth Amendment that women were not automatically included on jury lists unless they registered. The Court found this to be a violation of the Sixth Amendment guarantee of a jury drawn from a cross section of the community.

— A jury trial is constitutionally available (by the federal constitution) in any non-juvenile criminal prosecution where the potential penalty is in excess of six months (Baldwin v. New York (1970)) and in a federal civil case where more than twenty dollars (\$20) are in controversy (Seventh Amendment).

— During jury selection, attorneys for both sides in a case are allowed to dismiss a certain set number of potential jurors without providing a reason for doing so. This concept is known as "peremptory challenges." Until recently, these challenges went virtually unchecked by any constitutional protections. Then, in 1986, in the case of Batson v. Kentucky, the Supreme Court ruled that peremptory challenges based solely on race were unconstitutional. The Court's finding was based on two reasons: 1) it was a violation of the Sixth Amendment right to jury drawn from a cross section of the community; and 2) it was a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment equal protection guarantee. The Batson decision was initially limited in three ways. It applied only to the prosecution, only to criminal trials, and only to challenges in which the excluded juror was of the same race as the

defendant. However, in subsequent cases, the principle was extended to criminal defendants (Georgia v. McCollum (1992)), civil litigants (Edmonson v. Leesville Concrete (1991)), and cross-racial challenges (Powers v. Ohio (1991)). Finally, the principle was also extended to gender-based challenges, regardless of whether they were male or female, in the case of J.E.B. v. Alabama (1994).

— In a civil case, either party may demand a trial by jury as long as such demand is made in writing within a set time period. If a party fails to make such a demand within the required time period, such lack of a demand constitutes a waiver by that party of trial by jury. If the party making such a demand fails to specify that it is a trial by jury of 12 persons, then that party is deemed to have consented to a trial by jury of 6 persons. Once a demand for trial by jury is made, it may not be withdrawn without the consent of both parties.

— The Court can upon its own initiative find that a right to trial by jury does not exist and order that a matter be heard by the Court sitting without a jury. Conversely, the Court may also upon its own initiative order that the right to trial by jury does exist or that a right to trial by a jury of 12 persons exists even if the parties have agreed or consented to a trial by the Court sitting without a jury or a trial by a jury of 6 persons.

— In civil cases, examination (or voir dire) of prospective jurors is conducted by the Court, not by the attorneys, unless otherwise directed by the Court. However, either attorney for each party may request the Court to examine the jurors as to certain matters, and the Court may do so if in its opinion such matters are the proper subject of inquiry.

— Each party is allowed three (3) peremptory challenges. Where there are multiple or several plaintiffs or defendants, they are considered as a single party for the purposes of making challenges unless the Court allows them additional peremptory challenges which can then be used jointly or separately.

— Normally, a demand for trial by jury includes a demand for trial by a jury of 12 persons. However, nothing prevents the parties in a civil case from agreeing or stipulating to a jury consisting of any number less than 12 or that a verdict or a finding of a stated majority of the jurors shall be taken as the verdict or finding of the jury.

— The policy of the State of Delaware is to have jurors serving in each county selected at random from a fair cross section of the population of that county and to allow all qualified persons to have an opportunity to be considered for jury service and for such qualified persons to be obligated to serve as jurors when summoned for that purpose.

— There is an express prohibition against persons being excluded from jury service on the account of race, color, religion, sex, national origin or economic status. However, no defendant has an absolute right to a jury which includes members of his or her own racial group.

— The Court has full discretion to determine whether a prospective juror is disqualified from jury service. There are six (6) categories of persons who are not qualified for jury service: 1) Not citizens of the United States; 2) Less than 18 years of age; 3) Not residents of the county of prospective jury service; 4) Unable to read, speak and understand the English language; 5) Incapable, by reason of physical or mental disability, of rendering satisfactory jury service; or 6) Convicted felons who have not had their civil rights restored. Of significant note, both judges and attorneys are not automatically disqualified from jury service.

— The Court also has full discretion to determine whether a prospective juror should be excused from jury service. Any person who is not disqualified can be excused from jury service by the Court only upon a showing of undue hardship, extreme inconvenience or public necessity or if the Court finds that such a person would be unable to render impartial jury service or would be likely to disrupt or otherwise adversely affect the proceedings.

— Jurors who are not disqualified or excused and are lucky enough to be selected are compensated at a per diem rate of \$20. Further, those jurors whose term of service is 1 day or 1 trial do not receive compensation for the first day of service. If, however, a juror is lucky enough to be selected for a trial whereby the jury is sequestered, the State picks up their tab for food, lodging and other necessary expenses during the time that they are sequestered.

— An employer is precluded from depriving an employee of his job or threatens or otherwise coerces the employee with respect thereto if said employee receives a summons to appear for jury service, attends Court to appear for prospective jury service, or serves as a juror. If an employer

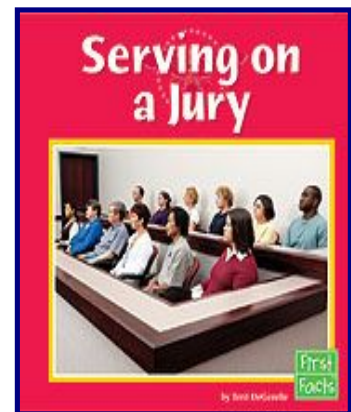
violates subsection (a), they are guilty of criminal contempt and upon conviction of said charge, may be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than 6 months, or both. If the employer goes so far as to fire an employee, that employee may file a civil action in Superior Court in order to recover for lost wages and for an order requiring reinstatement of the employee and a reasonable attorney's fee if he or she prevails.

The Top Six Ways to Not Get Selected for a Jury

(By Mike Seely)

http://blogs.seattleweekly.com/dailyweekly/2009/12/the_top_six_ways_to_not_get_se.php

Jury duty is a critical part of the American justice system, something that should feel like a privilege to the proud, free citizen who's called to serve. But those who've been summoned to King County Superior Court, as I was yesterday, know that such a heady feeling is elusive, to put it mildly. Ten bucks per day compensation – a rate of pay that hasn't changed in half-a-century – and the crappiest wi-fi connection this side of the South Pole don't exactly give you that warm and fuzzy feeling as you wait to be tapped. My number got called right out of the chute – juror #39 in a pool of 44 that'd be narrowed to 14 (inclusive of alternates). Fortunately, both sides of the case – a civil dispute projected to take two weeks to resolve – were satisfied with the jury's composition before I had to ascend to the box. I dodged a bullet – luckily, mind you, because I went in unarmed. But thanks to a prominent local trial attorney who agreed to provide his expert insight in exchange for anonymity, you won't have to. Courtesy of this legal eagle (a strong supporter of the jury system who admonished us for our query before supplying advice for sport), we bring you The Daily Weekly's top six tips for how to not get chosen to serve on a jury once you've been lumped into a jury pool:



6. Join the ACLU (American Civil Liberties Union). Says our lawyer: "I am a card-carrying member of the ACLU. While I think that uniquely qualifies me to serve on a jury hearing a criminal matter, on two occasions the King County prosecutor's office used their preemptory challenges to excuse me from the jury, I suspect because of my

membership in the ACLU. I think the prosecutor's perception, albeit mistaken, is that ACLU members are sympathetic to criminal defendants and won't follow the law. I don't think that's true, but it doesn't seem to stop them from bouncing ACLU members out of the jury pool."

5. Know (or pretend to know) somebody who's got something to do with the case. "Early on, the judge will ask jurors if they know any of the parties, the potential witnesses, the lawyers or the court and staff. One's familiarity with the parties or witnesses (could give) the appearance of bias, which everyone wants to avoid on a jury. It certainly isn't a basis to excuse you for cause, but a lawyer doesn't want someone who is chummy with opposing counsel sitting on the jury."

4. Embark upon a career in the legal profession. "I know an instance in which a recently retired Superior Court judge was called to jury duty and actually was sat on a jury. Obviously this isn't a perfect solution. But you could go to law school, become a lawyer, go to social events at which the King County judges attend, become friends with them and other trial lawyers, and create that appearance of bias."

3. Exhibit an intractable opinion on a topic pertinent to the case. "In some cases there are positions taken or facts stipulated before trial that the jury has to know about. For example, in an unlawful possession of a firearm case, the defendant had to have had some prior conviction that took away his right to possess a firearm. During *voire dire* (the process by which the lawyers get to ask you questions either to figure out who you are and what your views are, or to manipulate you to adopt their view of the case) the defense counsel discloses that fact and will ask if that affects anyone's views of the defendant at the start of the case, before hearing any evidence. In other words, can you nevertheless have an open mind about this defendant if you know that he has already been convicted of a crime before? A young man sitting next to me in the jury box during *voire dire* said, 'Well, I'm sorry, I just can't see past that.' I believed he was play acting. The defense counsel and the judge hammered on him about his ability to have an open mind, and the guy would never concede that he wasn't completely biased. The judge reluctantly bounced him for cause at the defense counsel's request. I say reluctantly because one narrow-minded moron who gets away with this just schools the rest of the jury pool in how to get out of jury duty. So, one way to get off the jury is to express an

inability to over look some bias and prejudice, show how utterly narrow-minded you are, refuse to consider the evidence. You may get kicked off for cause, or one of the lawyers will bounce you with a preemptory."

2. *Move to Port Roberts and open an ice cream store.* "In a federal case a few years ago in the Western District of Washington, the judge asked if serving on a month-long jury trial would be a hardship for anyone. One of the jurors was from Port Roberts, that little peninsula of land that is part of the US but is completely land locked by Canada. Its part of Whatcom County and is within the Western District of Washington. The juror owned an ice cream store in Port Roberts, and this was early May, the beginning of the tourist season there. To get to the courthouse she had to drive into Canada, through customs and border control, then into the US through the Peace Arch crossing at Blaine--then drive to Seattle, where the federal court is located. She obviously couldn't commute back and forth each day during the trial; the federal government would have to put her up in a hotel. She had high school kids running her ice cream store during her absence, and claimed hardship, because no adult would be watching the store. Believe it or not, the judge excused her, which probably saved her from a month in a second rate hotel."

1. *Plan a trip to begin the Saturday after your first day of jury duty.* "In King County people are called to serve beginning on Mondays and Wednesdays. You serve two days or [one] trial and then are excused. So if you aren't called in the first two days, you are done. But if on your first day you are selected for a jury pool for case that may last 8 weeks, you might be stuck for 8 weeks. This is how you ensure you don't serve longer than the two day minimum: If you plan a trip, claim it has been long planned, actually buy the airline tickets, have them in your pocket to show the judge, and make reservations for a hotel and rental car. Have the confirmations for those with you too. When the judge asks during the early phase of the *voire dire* if there is any reason you can't serve on the jury for the next 8 weeks, raise your hand and tell her that you have a long-planned trip and that you've already spent the money on the tickets and hotel. No judge will make you cancel that trip. Of course, if you then go home and cancel the trip secure in the knowledge that you weaseled your way out of jury duty, you'd better not accidentally run into the judge at the mall--because, believe me, she will remember you and may have you arrested."

And (at that point), you will want to make sure that there are smart, able people on your jury."

How Not to Get Selected for Jury Duty, Part II

(By Brian Miller)

http://blogs.seattleweekly.com/dailyweekly/2010/02/how_not_get_selected_for_a_jury_duty.php

But before the new list, a few preliminary observations from the bowels of Superior Court. Did you know there's a jury duty Web site? It's true! And full of fun facts like "swords, sabers, daggers, and dirks" being prohibited from the courthouse. (How many gang-bangers carry dirks these days?) And celebrity endorsements!



After navigating my way through the security check – like those TSA guys at SeaTac, only less friendly – to the jury waiting room (now with WiFi!), I found posters of former Mariner Edgar Martinez, former hydroplane racer Chip Hanauer, former Sonic Al Hairston, and former governor Gary Locke, all of them extolling the virtues of jury duty. Because when Gary Locke says it's exciting, you know it's exciting.

So how do 150 randomly selected King County voters behave when cooped up together....?

The jury waiting room is a relatively pleasant purgatory with kitchen, vending machines, clean bathrooms, WiFi, and many laptop outlets. The place is full of TV monitors from which the clerks' instructions are broadcast. Curiously, these screens are left on most of the time, hooked up to a camera aimed at the clerks' empty podium, providing a live, in-house broadcast of those people quietly typing and reading in the background. Every direction you look, it's the same guy pecking away at his computer, seemingly oblivious that he's being watched. It's like an Andy Warhol movie being shot in real time. (From the director of Sleep and Empire--Jury Duty!)

Since the clerks make relatively few announcements, the effect is like being interminably trapped in an airport waiting lounge without flight-departure signs or even windows to judge when you might be leaving.

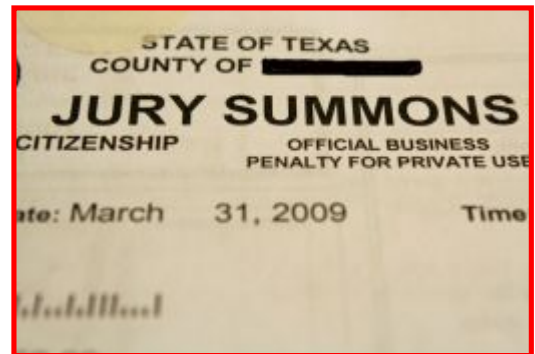
Short breaks permit trips outside to the sidewalk to smoke (meaning you've got to brave security again) or to the in-house deli, where prices are surprisingly reasonable (\$1.25 for a drip coffee). Hours pass by in the waiting room, and many strangers start congregating in clusters to socialize. It's actually rather heartening to see those from different walks of life breaking down the Seattle Nice code of silence. It's like being trapped in a elevator, without the same level of panic and desperation. Meanwhile, the workaholics keep typing on their laptops. Others are lost in novels or knitting, but a gentle conversational buzz makes the room bearable, not quite a prison.

After almost one full day of waiting, 31 other prospective jurors and I were subjected to the selection process in the matter of State of Washington v. Tyson Spring, former proprietor of an upscale used-car consignment shop called Auto Gallery, once located near First and Denny (P-I account, PSBJ profile). The defendant's nearly 20 charges of theft date back to 2005 and 2006. Basically, Spring is charged with selling other people's cars for them, but keeping the proceeds and, in some cases, forging their signatures on the titles.

In their questioning of the panel, the defense and prosecution were essentially rehearsing their arguments, looking for the mavericks and oddballs among us who might go rogue during a five-week trial. We'd already filled out questionnaires indicating our age, education, and profession. Now came the culling process, with questions like "Does anybody hate cops?" or "Does declaring bankruptcy make you a bad person?"

Here, the random selection of registered King County voters was fascinating. Down in the basement, they'd been politely chatting about kids and commutes. Up in the courtroom of the endlessly patient Judge Richard D. Eadie, there were first-person accounts of bankruptcies, divorce, losing their homes, debt, having family members incarcerated, and of doing jail time themselves. The contrast in some jurors' views was striking: One woman heaped scorn on people so reckless and irresponsible as to get themselves into debt and bankruptcy. Another guy, with obvious medical disabilities, movingly spoke of his parents' divorce and bankruptcy, how he moved to Seattle to start a new life, and was here driven into bankruptcy himself. Another woman laughed way too loud, and way too

often, at everything the defense attorney said. (It's his job to ingratiate, but still.) Another fellow declared he was philosophically opposed to borrowing money, ever, for any reason. A nice young guy told how his parents were losing their home because of a Nigerian Internet scam. A scientist explained why, in his field, 95 percent certainty was considered proof. But, the defense counsel asked, in a courtroom? All of which would've led to some lively conversations in a bar that night. (The only problem being, of course, that jurors aren't supposed to discuss their case until it's resolved.) Quite apart from the defendant's tale, it was a room full of drama. I wanted to take notes, but didn't.



In an age of reality TV shows and Facebook, it shouldn't be surprising that the prospective jurors love to talk about themselves. And yet it was alarming, particularly to the politely smiling prosecutors, how much of their precious screening time was being wasted by juror oversharing. When asked, for example, "Have you ever run a business?," almost every hand in the room shot up--as if participating in a capitalist society in any capacity were tantamount to operating a used-car dealership. Each small question from the attorneys could lead to a 15-minute account of bad marriages, ungrateful children, and failed businesses. Everyone's life became the mini-narrative of a country song. The more these people talked, I thought to myself, the more likely they were to be disqualified. And yet still they kept babbling on. Few of us likely wanted to endure five weeks confined to a courtroom; and perhaps, deviously, some were trying to knock themselves off the jury via theatrics. (We'd all previously filled out a form detailing any financial or medical hardships that might prevent us from serving.) Meanwhile, no more selfish or altruistic than anyone else, in good conscience, I kept my hand down in response to most questions and kept my mouth shut.

So, to reach a final panel of 12 plus four alternates, who got booted and why?

Here are six more strategies for getting knocked off a jury panel (not that I'm endorsing them).

1. Be the Crazy Person Laugh too much, laugh too loud, answer questions when they're not even directed at you. It also helps, when in the break room, to do your stretching exercises on the floor.

2. When in Doubt, Overshare Your cheatin' ex? Your backstabbing former BFF? That time you got really drunk in college and ended up in jail? Tell the courtroom all about it, in detail. Then interrupt someone else later to add still more detail you'd forgotten. The judge will love it.

3. Blatantly Side With Defense or Prosecution It's not necessary to actually say, for instance, "I hate cops" or "All defense lawyers twist words." Just snort derisively or twist your face when answering such questions. They'll get the idea which team you're on.

4. Be Sanctimonious Why should the judge be the only judge in the courtroom? Don't be shy about expressing your rigid notions of right and wrong, who's virtuous and who's irredeemable.

5. Vent Your Pet Peeves Got a problem with jaywalkers, scofflaws, racial profiling, banks, litter, habeas corpus, or notions of absolute truth? Tell the court all about it.

6. Be a Journalist Gentle reader, I was prepared to do my part in serving our judicial system. Five weeks? Okay, the courthouse is close to our office, so I could do most of my writing and editing on breaks, lunch hours, evenings, and weekends. I vote and pay taxes. I support school levies. I believe in good citizenship. And I was prepared to give my time in support of a system that, despite its minor irritants, is the envy of the world. And yet, having uttered perhaps one sentence in two days, I was the prosecution's third peremptory challenge, dinged after a crazy woman and someone who'd had a bad criminal-justice experience. And why? I have to blame my profession. Or rather, in the eyes of the prosecutors, my profession evidently makes me a bleeding-heart hippie communist opposed to the state. (Unless it's my hair, as my buddy Brendan Kiley once suggested.) And though, if selected for the jury, I certainly wouldn't have written about the trial until after a verdict was reached, being disqualified frees me to blog about the preliminaries. I don't count the last two days as being wasted, but I do count myself disappointed with their outcome.

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