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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

ЧТЕНИЕ И ПЕРЕВОД ТЕКСТОВ

*Учебно-методическое пособие
для студентов юридического факультета*

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Данное учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов I-II курсов дневного отделения юридического факультета.

Издание содержит тексты для чтения и перевода по специальности с системой упражнений, а также дополнительные тексты для самостоятельной работы студентов.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Данное пособие предназначено для студентов I-II курсов юридического факультета высших учебных заведений дневной формы обучения.

Основная цель настоящего пособия – обучение чтению и переводу юридической литературы на основе развития необходимых навыков, а также расширения активного и пассивного словарного запаса в области юридической терминологии.

Пособие состоит из 4 глав, приложения, включающего тексты для дополнительного чтения, глоссария (словаря юридических терминов). Пособие включает в себя общеобразовательные, научно-популярные, познавательные и научные тексты. К каждому тексту разработаны предтекстовые и послетекстовые упражнения, направленные на закрепление элементов словообразования, обработку слов, отражающих юридическую терминологию, а также на развитие навыка перевода. Каждый текст пособия снабжён кратким словарём, целью которого является усвоение лексики данного текста. После текстов предлагается рубрика ‘Did you know that ...?’, в которой представлены интересные факты, касающиеся международного уголовного права.

Пособие может быть использовано как на практических занятиях, так и для самостоятельной внеаудиторной работы студентов.

CHAPTER I

Text 1. Law: a necessary evil?

Exercise 1. The following words can be used with the prefixes dis-, un-, in-, il- to form their opposites. Write them down using the correct prefix.

Formal ['fɔ:m(ə)l], reasonably ['ri:znəblɪ], legal ['li:g(ə)l], just ['dʒʌst], valid ['vælɪd], necessary ['nesɪs(ə)rɪ], agreement [əg'rɪ:mənt], written ['rɪtn], make ['meɪk], ability [ə'bɪlɪtɪ].

Exercise 2. Look through the list of the derivatives of the word “law” and supply them in the sentences below.

law lawful lawfully lawless lawlessness lawyer

1. We cannot tolerate such ... behaviour.
2. Many doctors want to see a ... banning all tobacco advertisements.
3. The widespread atmosphere of ... has caused chaos and insecurity.
4. Judge Keenan concluded that the surveillance had been ...
5. Jake Coker, a ... for a number of those detained, said yesterday that she would be making applications for habeas corpus*.
6. Such a policy could not ... be adopted.

*Хабеас Корпус (английский закон 1679г. о неприкосновенности)

Exercise 3. Write down the following words and phrases and learn them.

law	['lɔ:]	закон; право; юриспруденция; суд, судебный процесс
necessary=	['nesɪs(ə)rɪ]	необходимый, нужный;
unavoidable		неизбежный
evil	['ɪ:vɪl]	зло; вред; бедствие, несчастье; грех, порок
settle disputes= solve	['setl dɪs'pju:tɪz]	улаживать спорные
disagreements		вопросы
reach an agreement	['ri:tʃ ən əg'rɪ:mənt]	прийти к соглашению
break down	['breɪk daʊn]	провалиться, потерпеть
		неудачу
lawyer	['lɔ:jə]	юрист
legal	['li:g(ə)l]	юридический, правовой;

obligation	[ˌɒblɪˈgeɪʃ(ə)n]	законный обязательство, долг, обязанность
court	[ˈkɔ:t]	суд; судебное заседание; судьи, судья (США)
transaction	[trænˈzækʃ(ə)n]	дело; сделка; ведение (дела)
seek advice	[ˈsi:k ədˈvaɪs]	обращаться за советом
set up a business	[ˈset ʌp əˈbiznɪs]	открывать дело (предприятие)
property	[ˈprɒpəti]	имущество; собственность
rely on	[rɪˈlaɪ ɒn]	полагаться, доверять
valid	[ˈvælɪd]	действительный, имеющий силу; веский, обоснованный
challenge	[ˈtʃælɪndʒ]	бросать вызов; оспаривать, возражать
refugee	[ˌrefjuːˈdʒiː]	беженец; эмигрант
commodity	[kəˈmɒdɪti]	предмет потребления; (часто pl) товар

Exercise 4. Make sure you know all the words in the box. Then read their definitions and match the words with their definitions.

law	court	agreement	just	transaction	property
	citizen	obligation	evil	valid	

1. A person who is the member of a particular country and has rights because of being born there or because of being given rights.
2. Based on truth or reason; able to be accepted; having legal force.
3. A building where trials and other legal cases happen or the people present in such a room, esp. the officials and those deciding whether someone is guilty.
4. Something or a number of things owned by someone, esp. buildings and land.
5. A rule, usually made by a government, that is used to order the way in which a society behaves or the whole system of such rules.
6. A decision or arrangement, often formal and written, between two or more groups of people.
7. Fair, morally correct.
8. That which causes harm, misfortune, or destruction.

9. Communication involving two or more people that affects all those involved; personal interaction; business deal.

10. A course of action imposed by society, law, or conscience by which one is bound or restricted.

Exercise 5. Choose the synonyms from B of the words from A.

A

- 1) transact
- 2) reasonably
- 3) depend on
- 5) accustomed to smth (doing smth)
- 4) regulate
- 6) employ
- 7) property
- 8) seek
- 9) have knowledge of
- 10) dispute
- 11) matter
- 12) precise

B

- a) be aware of
- b) affair
- c) do business
- d) possessions
- e) look for
- f) rationally
- g) accurate
- h) used to smth (doing smth)
- i) argument
- j) settle
- k) hire
- l) rely on

Exercise 6. Read and translate the text.

Law: a necessary evil?

In the opinion of many people, law is a necessary evil that should be used only when everyday, informal ways of settling disputes break down. When we buy a train ticket a lawyer may tell us it represents contract with legal obligations, but to most of us it is just a ticket that gets us on the train. If our neighbour plays loud music late at night, we probably try to discuss the matter with him rather than consulting the police, lawyers or the courts. Only when we are injured in a train accident, or when a neighbour refuses to behave reasonably, do we start thinking about the legal implications of everyday activities.

Even so, some transactions in modern society are complex that few of us would risk making them without first seeking legal advice; for example, buying or selling a house, setting up a business, or deciding whom to give our property to when we die. In some societies, such as the USA, precise written contracts, lawyers and courts of law have become a part of daily life, whereas in others, such as Japan, lawyers are few and people tend to rely on informal ways of solving disagreements. It is interesting that two industrialized societies are so different in this respect.

On the whole it seems that people all over the world are becoming more and more accustomed to using legal means to regulate their relations with each other. Multinational companies employ expensive experts to ensure that their contracts are valid wherever they do business. Non-industrialized tribes in South America use lawyers in order to try to stop governments from destroying the rainforests in which they live. In the former Soviet republics where law was long regarded as merely a function of political power; ordinary citizens nowadays challenge the decisions of their governments in courts of law. And the a time when workers, refugees, commodities and environmental pollution are traveling around the world faster than ever before, there are increasing attempts to internationalize legal standards. When it helps ordinary people to reach just agreements across social, economic and international barriers, law seems to be regarded as a good thing. However, when it involves time and money and highlights people's inability to cooperate informally, law seems to be an evil — but necessary one that everyone should have a basic knowledge of.

Exercise 7. Translate the following words and their derivatives into English.

закон – законный – незаконный (необузданный)
 необходимый – делать необходимым – необходимость
 пользоваться – употребление – годный к употреблению (практичный)
 спор (диспут) – спорный – участник диспута (спорящий)
 консультироваться – консультант – консультация
 ушибить (ранить) – раненый – рана, ушиб (повреждение)
 совет – советник – благоразумный (рекомендуемый)
 промышленность (индустрия) – индустриальный – индустриализировать
 правовой (законный) – законность – узаконивать
 предоставлять работу (нанимать) – наниматель – служащий
 интернациональный – интернационализм – интернационализировать
 способный – способность – неспособность
 знать – знание – знающий (хорошо осведомлённый)
 решать – решение – имеющий решающее значение; убедительный (о фактах, уликах)

Exercise 8. Answer the questions.

1. What regulates the relations between people?
2. Can societies do without lawyers?
3. In what cases do people think of their everyday activities as legal matters?
4. When do people seek legal advice?
5. Do you often seek legal advice?
6. Why do you think people all over the world are becoming more and more accustomed to using legal means to regulate their relation with each other?

Did You know that ...

1. Al Capone was inmate No.85 in Alcatraz?
2. The first Arabic country to have women police officers was Oman?
3. It is illegal to import alcohol into the Maldives?
4. It's illegal to skateboard without a license in Florida?
5. In Quebec, Canada, it's illegal to make yellow margarine. It has to be white?

Text 2. What makes people commit crimes?

Exercise 1. Read the following words and guess their meaning. Mind the stress.

Criminal [ˈkrɪmɪnəl], statistics [stəˈtɪstɪks], aggressive [əˈɡresɪv], ritual [ˈrɪtʃuəl], gesture [ˈdʒestʃə], territory [ˈterɪtəri], psychologist [saɪˈkɒlədʒɪst], line [ˈlaɪn], bombard [bɒmˈbɑːd], adrenaline [əˈdrenəlɪn], discipline [ˈdɪsɪplɪn], attack [əˈtæk], policeman [pəˈlɪːsmən], vandalism [ˈvændəlɪzəm], reorganize [ˈriːˈɔːɡənəɪz], corruption [kəˈrʌpʃən], service [ˈsɜːvɪs], social [ˈsəʊʃəl], alternative [ɔːlˈtəːnətɪv].

Exercise 2. Write down the following words and phrases and learn them.

commit a crime	[kəˈmɪt ə ˈkrɪm]	совершить преступление
burglar	[ˈbɜːɡlə]	вор-взломщик
burglary	[ˈbɜːɡləri]	кража со взломом
criminal	[ˈkrɪmɪnəl]	преступник
sentence	[ˈsentəns]	осуждать, приговаривать
death penalty	[ˈdeθ ˈpenltɪ]	смертная казнь
life imprisonment	[ˈlaɪf ɪmprɪznmənt]	пожизненное тюремное заключение
solitary confinement	[ˈsɒlɪtəri kənˈfaɪnmənt]	одиночное заключение
violence	[ˈvaɪələns]	жестокость, насилие
murder	[ˈmɜːdə]	тяжкое убийство (убийство, совершённое с заранее обдуманым злым умыслом)
assault	[əˈsɔːlt]	нападение; словесное оскорбление и угроза физическим насилием
robbery	[ˈrɒbəri]	грабёж с насилием или разбой

offence	[ə'fens]	нарушение; преступление,
offender	[ə'fendə]	правонарушение правонарушитель,
theft	['θeft]	преступник воровство, кража
smuggling	['smʌɡlɪŋ]	контрабанда
to be caught red-handed	[tə bɪ: 'kɔ:t 'red'hændɪd]	быть пойманным на месте преступления, быть захваченным с поличным
mug	['mʌɡ]	нападать с целью ограбления
drug peddling	['drʌɡ 'pedlɪŋ]	розничная торговля наркотиками
guard	['ɡa:d]	охранять, защищать
bribing	['brʌɪbɪŋ]	взяточничество
civilian	[sɪ'vɪljən]	штатский (человек); лицо, состоящее на гражданской службе
send smb. to prison	['send tə 'prɪzn]	посадить в тюрьму
petty offence	['petɪ ə'fens]	мелкое преступление
community service	[kə'mju:nɪtɪ 'sə:vɪs]	общественные работы (как наказание)

Exercise 3. Complete the missing forms and translate them.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
----	encourage	----
boredom	----	----
humanity	----	----
----	endanger	----
----	----	free
----	crowd	----
----	----	violent
loss	----	----
----	offend	----
penalty	----	----
----	----	experienced
aspiration	----	----

Exercise 4. The following words can be used with the prefixes un-, in-, im- to form their opposites. Write them down using the correct prefix.

Paid, bearable, personal, mature, likely, happy, human, experience, experienced, offensive.

Exercise 5. Translate the converted pairs of words into Russian. Pay attention to the word combinations and sentences given below. Make up your own sentences.

to alarm (v) – an alarm (n);

a burglar, fire, smoke alarm; a false alarm; to express, feel alarm; to cause alarm; to express alarm at the danger of war; alarmed at, by;

to decline (v) – a decline(n);

to go into, suffer a decline; a gradual, sharp decline; a decline in trade;

to respect (v) – respect (n);

to pay, show respect to; to earn, win, lose smb's respect; mutual respect; respect for the law; out of respect; to respect smb. as a scholar;

a criminal (n) – criminal (adj);

to arrest a criminal; to bring a criminal to justice; to parole, release, rehabilitate a criminal; a born, infamous, war criminal; a band, gang of criminals; it was criminal of him to do that;

to free (v) – free (adj);

free from pain; free of debt; free with advice; to set, turn smb. free; to free from;

to blame (v) – blame (n);

to lay, place, put the blame on smb.; to lay the blame at smb's door; to shift the blame to smb. (else); to assume, bear, take the blame for; the blame falls on smb.; to blame unfairly, unjustly; they blamed her for the accident; they blamed the accident on her; I am not to blame for the mistake.

Exercise 6. Choose the equivalents to the following words and phrases.

1) fraught with danger

2) authorities

3) in broad daylight

4) find out

5) cruel

6) hostility

7) profit

8) similar to

9) poverty

10) for the sake of

11) breakdown

12) cause

13) divorce

14) instigate

a) бедность

b) распад

c) порочный круг

d) причина

e) жертва

f) позволять себе, иметь средства

g) подстрекать

h) чреватый опасностью

i) враждебность

j) жестокий

k) развод

l) среди бела дня

m) узнавать; выяснять

n) подверженный

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 15) exposed | o) власти |
| 16) afford | p) подобный |
| 17) vicious circle | q) выгода |
| 18) victim | r) ради |

Exercise 7. Complete the following sentences with the words and phrases from the box.

criminals	courts	violence	petty offenders	offence
burglary	sentence	death penalty	imprisonment	
community service		bribing	commit	

1. Driving without a licence is an
2. The number of young people who ... crimes has risen sharply in recent years.
3. Another house was broken into last week. This is the third ... in the area in the past month.
4. The judge ... him to seven years' ... for armed robbery.
5. In some countries murderers are executed but other countries have abolished the
6. Governments use police forces to investigate crimes and catch
7. There are several kinds of punishment available to the
8. ... requires the offender to do a certain amount of unpaid work, usually for a social institution.
9. ... is offering money corruptly to get someone to do something to help you.
10. A terrorist uses ... to create public fear.
11. ... are people who committed a crime of lesser importance.

Exercise 8. Read and translate the text.

What makes people commit crimes?

Almost every day of our life is fraught with danger. People spend thousands to burglar-proof their homes. They try to avoid dangerous areas at night, they encourage the authorities to light up dark streets, foster Neighbourhood Watch schemes and sentence the criminals to death penalties or life imprisonment of solitary confinement. Yet the crime rate speeds up and we are doomed to hear the chilling statistics of violence, murders and assaults in broad daylight, robbery, burglary, sexual offences, thefts and smuggling.

For ages scientists, philosophers and doctors are desperately trying to find out what makes people commit crimes. If we look at the wild life, the man seems to be the most aggressive and cruel of all the living creatures. Actually, no beast behaves as violently as man does. An animal only performs ritual

gestures of hostility to warn off the intruder, but never kills his relatives for food, territory or profit.

However, when an animal finds itself in abnormal conditions, it may show abnormal aggressiveness. Some zoologists and psychologists compare a modern man to a caged lion. Living conditions in crowded cities, they say, are similar to those of animals in a zoo and make the inhabitants abnormally aggressive. If the human population had not multiplied to such an alarming degree, people would have had more space and freedom.

Nevertheless, perhaps the major cause of crime nowadays is the widening gap between the middle class and those living below the poverty line. If the have-nots do have a television at home, they are bombarded with advertisements for all sorts of goods, which they cannot afford. Many of these families live in crowded, impersonal, high-rise housing estates and their kids mix with the street gangs, who are very often caught red-handed in mugging, burglary or drug peddling. On the other hand, the rich commit crimes for the sake of easy money, drugs, or to beat boredom and get an adrenaline buzz.

Many psychologists, however, spotlight the breakdown of family life as a prime cause of crime. About 90% of young offenders are products of unhappy families. It is asserted that high divorce rates, stress in single parent families, lack of extended families, decline of discipline and loss of respect at home and school instigate both young and mature criminals.

Many parents, educators, and others blame the violence found in many movies and television shows, rap music and heavy metal rock lyrics, and comic books, as well as the economic aspirations and goals of society itself. Social studies and researches show that children who had been heavily exposed to violence are far more likely to take part in a serious crime.

An English proverb says, 'When the cat is away, the mice can play'. It's not a secret that if the estate or property is not properly guarded and there is no permanent policeman walking around, most of the households become potential victims of housebreaking, burglary or vandalism. The present day police are to be reorganized considerably. First of all, policemen should be given a professional training. Secondly, their wages should be raised so that bribing and corruption would stop. Thirdly, more civilians should be hired to free officers from desk jobs. Besides, people shouldn't be afraid to intervene during the street attacks.

Violence itself is considered to be a very vicious circle. When petty offenders are sent to prison, they are generally kept in unbearable conditions; they may lose their jobs, their homes or even families. Moreover, they acquire more criminal experience. Thus by the time they come out they may be set on a life of crime again. Therefore, some sort of community service that involves unpaid social work might be a good alternative to imprisonment in our country to beat the crime rate.

NOTES

Neighbourhood Watch schemes – groups of volunteers who learn the basics of self-defence and patrol the streets to spot out the disorder and call the police in time

have-nots – the poor; low-paid people.

Exercise 9. Answer the questions.

1. What are the causes of criminal behaviour?
2. Does crime influence your everyday life? In what way are people in your city affected by it?
3. Can you agree with the statement that it's the society who prepares the crime and a criminal only commits it?
4. How do you understand the proverb 'When the cat is away, the mice can play'?
5. What should the duties of the police be?

Exercise 10. Do you agree or not? Comment on the following statements.

1. The crime rate nowadays falls down.
2. Scientists are trying to find out what makes people commit crimes.
3. The major cause of crime today is the bad work of the police.
4. All criminals are from happy families.
5. TV helps to prevent crimes.
6. The crime rate among teenagers is rather high.
7. The present day police should be reorganized.
8. Some sort of community service that involves unpaid social work might be a good alternative to imprisonment to beat the crime rate.

Exercise 11. Read the text below and render it in English.

36% белорусов называют главной причиной преступности низкий уровень жизни

С 10 по 14 июля 2006 года по распоряжению министра внутренних дел Владимира Наумова в 11 районах Брестской, Минской и Могилевской областей проводилось изучение общественного мнения о работе органов внутренних дел. Посредством анкетирования было опрошено свыше 2 200 граждан. Большинство из них — в возрасте от 31 года до 50 лет, имеющие среднее специальное и высшее образование и ранее не привлекавшиеся к административной или уголовной ответственности.

Пресс-служба МВД сообщает, что в целом полученные результаты свидетельствуют об улучшении криминогенной обстановки. На это указал каждый четвертый респондент (так, в Бресте и Осиповичах улучшение

отметил каждый второй, и почти каждый второй — в Кричеве, Солигорске, Борисове). Основной причиной преступности 36% опрошенных видят в низком жизненном уровне, 33% — в низкой правовой и нравственной культуре населения, 22% — в расслоении общества на "бедных" и "богатых". Около 20% главным фактором считают недостаточную воспитательную работу с несовершеннолетними. Чаше, чем в других городах страны, на эту причину указывали жители Осипович. Недостаточную работу милиции по профилактике правонарушений отметили порядка 10 процентов граждан. Вместе с тем в Кобрине (Брестская область) этот показатель составил 21%.

В безопасности от преступных посягательств чувствует себя каждый четвертый из опрошенных. Почти у каждого третьего не вызывает беспокойства вопрос сохранности личного имущества. В большинстве случаев анкетированные отметили, что удовлетворены принятыми по их заявлениям решениями. А в Кричеве (Могилевская область) 2/3 обратившихся в милицию граждан при этом заметили, что заявления рассматривались быстро и профессионально. В то же время в Барановичах каждый третий респондент посчитал, что по его обращению разбирательство было затянуто, каждый шестой указал, что оно не было принято вообще, а каждый пятый — что принятым решением не удовлетворен. Характеризуя работу милиции в 2006 году, около половины опрошенных указало, что она улучшилась. Подавляющее большинство респондентов сообщили, что знают своего участкового инспектора либо знают, как с ним связаться. Лишь в Кобрине каждый второй констатировал обратное. Примечательно, что в Минской и Могилевской областях население больше доверяет милиции, чем в Брестской. (http://www.naviny.by/rubrics/society/2006/07/24/ic_articles_116_147383/)

Did You know that ...

1. In Alberta, Canada, it's illegal to publicly remove bandages?
2. Bubblegum is forbidden in Singapore?
3. Between 1979 and 1988 chess was banned in Iran?
4. Alcatraz is named after a Spanish word meaning pelican?
5. Pirates almost never had their prisoners walk the plank?

Text 3. Killers must die

Exercise 1. Read the following words and some geographical names and guess their meaning.

Kenya ['keɪnə]	killer ['kɪlə]
China ['tʃaɪnə]	opponent [ə'pəʊnənt]
Canada ['kænədə]	debate [dɪ'beɪt]
Saudi Arabia ['saʊdi ə'reɪbiə]	opposite ['ɒpəzɪt]
England ['ɪŋɡlənd]	compensate ['kɒmpenseɪt]
	supporter [sə'pɔ:tə]

Exercise 2. Sentences 1-5 below are incomplete. Choose one of the words in brackets, that best completes the sentence.

1. How would you (punish/punishment) someone for stealing?
2. They support the idea of capital punishment (abolish/abolition) in their country.
3. I don't believe that the death penalty deters from (commit/committing) violent crimes.
4. The criminal was sentenced to one year's (imprisonment/imprison).
5. Some countries don't carry out (execution/execute).

Exercise 3. Write down the following words and phrases and learn them.

execute	['eksɪkjʊ:t]	казнить
execution (by)	[ə'eksɪ'kju:ʃn]	смертная казнь (через)
murder	['mɜ:də]	1. тяжкое (умышленное, преднамеренное) убийство
		2. убивать (жестоко, зверски), совершать (умышленное, преднамеренное) убийство
criminal	['krɪmɪnl]	преступник
sentence	['sentəns]	1. приговор суда, определяющий меру наказания; осуждение, наказание (по приговору)
		2. осуждать, приговаривать (к наказанию)
penalty	['penltɪ]	наказание, карательная мера
carry out	['kæri 'aʊt]	осуществлять
hanging	['hæŋɪŋ]	смертная казнь через повешение

electrocution	[ɪlektɹə'kjuːʃn]	1. казнь на электрическом стуле 2. смерть от электрического тока
gassing	['gæsɪŋ]	казнь с помощью отравления газом
lethal injection	['liːθl ɪn'dʒekʃn]	введение смертельной инъекции
beheading	[bɪ'hedɪŋ]	обезглавливание, отсечение головы
shooting	['ʃuːtɪŋ]	расстрел
to commit a crime	[kə'mɪt]	совершать преступление
abolition	[æbə'lɪʃn]	отмена, упразднение
death penalty	['deθ 'penltɪ]	смертная казнь
capital punishment	['kæpɪtl 'pʌnɪʃmənt]	смертная казнь, высшая мера наказания
deter	[dɪ'təː]	удерживать от совершения чего-либо (с помощью средств устрашения)
deterrent	[dɪ'terənt]	удерживающее, сдерживающее средство
violent	['vaɪələnt]	насильственный
robber	['rɒbə]	лицо, совершившее грабёж; преступник, специализирующийся на грабеже
pull the trigger	['pʊl ðə 'trɪgə]	нажать на курок
cold-blooded	[,kəʊld'blʌdɪd]	хладнокровный, безжалостный, жестокий
supporter	[sə'pɔːtə]	сторонник
opponent	[ə'pəʊnənt]	противная сторона (в процессе), оппонент
mental anguish	['mentl 'æŋgwɪʃ]	душевное расстройство
conclusive	[kən'kluːsɪv]	неоспоримое (неопровержимое)
evidence	'eɪdəns]	доказательство; окончательное, решающее доказательство
life imprisonment	['laɪf ɪm'prɪznmənt]	пожизненное тюремное заключение, пожизненное лишение свободы
innocent	['ɪnəsnt]	невиновный
stealing	['stiːlɪŋ]	похищение имущества; кража, воровство
theft	[θeft]	воровство, кража
to detect a crime	[dɪ'tekt]	1. раскрыть (преступление) 2. разыскать, найти, обнаружить (преступника)
thief (-ves)	[θiːf]	вор; лицо, совершившее кражу
revenge	[rɪ'vendʒ]	1. месть, мщение, отмщение 2. мстить, отомстить
retribution	[retri'bjuːʃn]	возмездие, кара, воздаяние

Exercise 4. Form adjectives from the given nouns, using your dictionary if necessary.

Murder, poison, crime, executing, punishment, civilization, violence, electricity.

Exercise 5. Complete the missing forms.

Noun	Verb	Person
-----	-----	killer
crime	-----	-----
-----	rob	-----
-----	execute	-----
hanging	-----	-----
-----	-----	murderer
-----	support	-----
-----	-----	detective
theft	-----	-----
-----	abolish	-----

Exercise 6. Match the word from A with its best association from B. Use the words in your own sentences.

A

1. deterrent
2. murder
3. innocent
4. capital punishment
5. criminal
6. to detect a crime
7. prison
8. life imprisonment

B

- a) jail
- b) to find the criminal
- c) offender
- d) something that prevents people
- e) intentional killing
- f) life sentence
- g) not guilty
- h) death penalty

Exercise 7. Complete the following sentences with the words and phrases below.

life imprisonment	conclusive evidence	cold-blooded	pulls the trigger
is sentenced to death	retribution	deterrent	

1. He ... for serial murders.
2. Capital punishment used to be a major
3. The death penalty makes a violent robber think twice before he
4. His alibi was a ... of innocence.

5. The capital sentence was commuted by
6. Supporters of capital punishment say that execution is God's ... for all person's crimes.
7. The death penalty gives a ... prisoner something to think about.

Exercise 8. Make sure you know all the words in the box. Match the words with their definitions.

robber	abolition	electrocution	penalty
	mental anguish	hanging	theft

1. A legal or official punishment for committing a crime or other offence, e.g. a fine or imprisonment.
2. The act of killing somebody by putting the neck in a noose and removing any other support for the body, especially as a form of legal execution.
3. The act of officially ending a law, regulation or practice.
4. Somebody who commits robbery.
5. The execution of somebody by means of the electric chair.
6. The act or crime of stealing somebody else's property.
7. The punishment of somebody in retaliation for the harm done.

Exercise 9. Read and translate the text.

Killers must die

Should we execute people who have murdered another person?

In England criminals are not hanged any more, but there are many countries where you can be sentenced to death. Death is the ultimate penalty. It is carried out by hanging in Kenya, for example, electrocution, gassing or lethal injection in the USA, beheading in Saudi Arabia or shooting in China.

But does it really help? Does it stop crimes? Are fewer murders committed when the killers know that if they are caught, they will lose their own lives? The answer is difficult. Since the abolition of death penalty in England the number of murders has fallen.

Supporters of capital punishment believe that death is a fair punishment for certain serious crimes. Many also believe that it deters others from committing such crimes. So it's a major deterrent. It makes the violent robber think twice before pulling the trigger. It gives the cold-blooded poisoners something to think before putting his poison into the cocktail.

Opponents argue that execution is cruel and uncivilized because it involves not only the pain of dying but also the mental anguish of waiting, sometimes for years. They also say that there is no conclusive evidence that it

deters people from committing murders more than life imprisonment does. And the most terrible thing is that some people have been executed for murders they didn't do. About 1,000 people are executed each year – hanged, shot, poisoned, put in the electric chair, or gassed to death. We know for sure that at least 23 people have been executed wrongly in America this century – 23 ordinary people with families and friends, who have lost their lives for the crime they did not commit. How many more have died, even though they were innocent?

The debate also involves the question of what capital punishment is for? Is the main aim to deter? This was certainly the case in the 18th century England when the penalty for them was supposed to frighten people from stealing and compensate for inabilities to detect a crime and catch thieves? Is it revenge or retribution? Is it to keep criminals out of society?

Exercise 10. Find the English equivalents.

Больше не вешают, окончательная карательная мера, лишиться жизни, отмена смертной казни, справедливое наказание за серьезное преступление, подумать дважды, нажать на курок, душевное расстройство от ожидания, совершать преступление, казнить на электрическом стуле, ловить воров, ошибочно, не впускать в общество.

Exercise 11. Fill in the blanks with the proper preposition.

1. The usual alternative ... the death penalty is long-term or life imprisonment.
2. Execution ... shooting is a form of capital punishment used in our country.
3. We know for sure that at least 23 people were sentenced ... death and executed wrongly in America.
4. Capital punishment deters people ... committing crimes.
5. The abolition ... capital punishment was welcomed by most people.

Exercise 12. Answer the questions.

1. Are criminals executed in England?
2. How is capital punishment carried out in different countries? And in our country?
3. Does the death penalty stop crimes?
4. How do supporters of capital punishment prove their point of view?
5. What do their opponents say?
6. Speak on the situation in America which is described in the text.
7. What other questions does this debate involve? Give your opinion.
8. Give your arguments for and against capital punishment.

Exercise 13. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Многие люди думают, что смертная казнь удерживает людей от совершения преступлений.
2. Судья признал преступника невиновным.
3. Общество наказывает людей, чтобы получить (achieve) отпущение и предотвратить другие преступления.
4. Люди, которые совершают преступления, могут быть наказаны различными способами.
5. Смертельная казнь может осуществляться через повешение, расстрел, казнь на электрическом стуле, отравление газом и введение смертельной инъекции.
6. Стоит ли отменять смертельную казнь?

Exercise 14. The abolition of capital punishment is a debatable question. This is an opinion of an experienced policeman, who supports the idea of death penalty. Read and say what you think about it.

Я уверен, высшая мера наказания - это не месть и не акт возмездия. Конечно, смертная казнь никого не удерживает от совершения преступлений. Но она является показателем силы закона, справедливости, в которую всё ещё верят люди. Я не хочу показаться вам жестоким человеком. Я не смог бы приводить приговоры в исполнение: обезглавить безоружного человека или сделать ему смертельную инъекцию, даже если это убийца. Тем не менее, я никогда не поддерживаю идею отмены высшей меры наказания. Видите ли, каждый день, почти каждый день, сталкиваюсь с преступниками, которые однажды уже сидели в тюрьме. И что, думаете, тюремное заключение их исправляет? Ничего подобного. Закон нужно ужесточать, а не ослаблять. Вынесение смертного приговора - ответственная и сложная процедура: не должны пострадать невиновные люди. Я считаю, что смертная казнь должна быть сохранена, хотя бы как мера наказания за особо тяжкие преступления.

Did You know that ...

1. Topless saleswomen are legal in Liverpool, England, if they work in a tropical fish store?
2. The average criminal sentence length in Colombia is 137 years?
3. Until the 1960s men with long hair were not allowed to enter Disneyland?
4. It is forbidden for an aircraft to fly over the Taj Mahal, India?
5. In Utah it is illegal to swear in front of a dead person?

CHAPTER II

Text 1. Human Rights

Exercise 1. Pay attention to the following words. Pick out sentences with these words from the text and translate them into Russian.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights – Всеобщая декларация прав человека

The UN General Assembly (UNGA) – Генеральная Ассамблея ООН

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights – Международный пакт о гражданских и политических правах

The European Convention on Human Rights – Европейская конвенция о защите прав человека

The European Commission of Human Rights – Европейская комиссия по правам человека

The European Court of Human Rights – Европейский суд по правам человека

Amnesty International – Международная амнистия

Exercise 2. Read the following words and guess their meaning.

Organization [ˌɔ:ɡənə'zeɪʃ(ə)n], standard ['stændəd], international [ˌɪntə'næʃ(ə)nəl], universal [ˌju:nɪ'vɜ:s(ə)l], declaration [ˌdeklə'reɪʃ(ə)n], assembly [ə'sembli], article ['a:tɪk(ə)l], race [reɪs], sex [seks], religion [rɪ'lɪdʒ(ə)n], protocol ['prəʊtəkɔ:l], european [ˌjʊ(ə)rə'piən], convention [kən'venʃ(ə)n], commission [kə'mɪʃ(ə)n], amnesty ['æmnəsti], guarantee [ɡærən'ti:].

Exercise 3. Write down the following words and memorize them.

human rights	['hju:mən 'raɪts]	права человека
legality	[li'gælɪti]	законность
violate	['vɔɪəleɪt]	нарушать (права)
flee (fled)	[fli:]	бежать; спастись бегством
sign	[sɑɪn]	подписывать
adopt	[ə'dɔpt]	принимать
dissent	[dɪ'sent]	расходиться во мнениях, разногласие
dignity	['dɪɡnɪti]	достоинство; чувство

entitlement	[ɪn'taɪtlmənt]	собственного достоинства наименование; право (на помощь, пособие)
torture	['tɔ:tʃə]	пытки
punishment	['pʌnɪʃmənt]	наказание
arbitrary	['a:bɪtrəri]	произвольный
detention	[dɪ'tenʃn]	1) задержание, арест 2) содержание под арестом
public hearing	['pʌblɪk 'hɪərɪŋ]	общественное слушание
charge	[tʃa:dʒ]	обвинение
comprehensive	[ˌkɒmprɪ'hensɪv]	всеобъемлющий, полный, обширный
treaty	['tri:tɪ]	договор
obligation	[ˌɒblɪ'geɪʃn]	обязательство
freedom of conscience	['kɒnʃəns]	свобода совести
redress	[rɪ'dres]	возмещение, удовлетворение
complaint	[kəm'pleɪnt]	жалоба, иск; возбуждение дела
rectify	['rektɪfɔɪ]	исправлять
breach	[bri:tʃ]	нарушение
delay	[dɪ'leɪ]	откладывать
reference (to)	['refrəns]	ссылка (на кого-л., что-л.)

Exercise 4. Write the derivatives to the following words.

Depend, peace, economy, practice, nation, organize, govern, legal, agree, treat, free, differ, violate, refer.

Exercise 5. Choose the equivalents to the following words and phrases.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1) equality | a) мораль, принципы поведения |
| 2) morality | b) юридические термины |
| 3) arbitrary arrest detention | c) обязательство по договору |
| 4) slavery | d) уместный, относящийся к делу |
| 5) legal terms | e) достоинство, чувство собственного достоинства |
| 6) dignity | f) свобода слова |
| 7) the country in question | g) уголовное обвинение |

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 8) specific rights | h) факультативный протокол |
| 9) criminal charge | i) рабство |
| 10) treaty obligation | j) равенство |
| 11) relevant | k) специальные (особые) права |
| 12) freedom of speech | l) произвольное (незаконное) задержание |
| 13) optional protocol | m) данная (рассматриваемая) страна |

Exercise 6. Make sure you know all the words in the box. Read the definitions and match the words with their definitions.

delay	violate	adopt	treaty	dissent	rectify
redress		persuade	breach	arbitrary	

1. To make someone certain; to convince.
2. Refusal to argue, especially with the opinion that is held by most people; difference of opinion.
3. Payment for a wrong that has been done.
4. Typical of power that is uncontrolled and used without considering the wishes of others.
5. To postpone something or wait until later before doing something.
6. To act contrary to something such as a law, contract or agreement, especially in a way that produces significant.
7. To choose and decide to use something; to take up something such as a plan, idea, cause or practice and use or follow it.
8. Agreement between states; a formal contract or agreement between countries or other political entities.
9. To correct something; to put something right.
10. Failure to maintain something; a failure to obey, keep or preserve something such as a law, trust or promise.

Exercise 7. Read and translate the text.

Human rights

Human rights organizations argue that basic moral standards should not depend upon where a person happens to live, especially since many of the governments of the world do not have popular political support among their citizens. Morality and legality become connected when governments violate their own constitutions and when their policies cause citizens to flee over the border into other countries. Moreover, in purely legal terms, most countries of the world have signed international agreements concerning the treatment of individuals.

Two examples of such agreements are the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948 without a dissenting vote, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), adopted in 1966. Article 1 of the UDHR declares that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. Article 2 states that entitlement to rights does not depend upon race, colour, sex, language, religion or any other difference among people. Further articles refer to specific rights, such as freedom from slavery (Article 4), torture and cruel punishment (Article 5) and arbitrary arrest detention (Article 9); the right to a fair, independent and public hearing of a criminal charge (Article 10); the right to own property and to choose employment (Articles 17 and 23); and the right to express one's opinion (Article 19) and to take part peacefully in assemblies (Article 20). The 1966 ICCPR is not as comprehensive as the UNHR of 1948, but is more important if it carries the force of a treaty obligation. Among other things it has provisions about racial and sexual equality (Article 2); freedom of slavery and movement (Articles 8 and 12); and freedom of thought, conscience and religion (Article 17). However, only half of the members of the United Nations have so far signed the Convention, and only 34 countries have agreed to an Optional Protocol which allows individuals to seek redress in a court of law against violations of the Convention.

The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) was first adopted in 1950 and has now been signed by every country of Western Europe. Individual citizens of these countries have the right to bring a complaint before the European Commission if they think their government has broken the Convention. If the Commission agrees, it may try to persuade the country in question to rectify the breach, or it may refer the matter to the European Court of Human Rights, which has the right to order a change of law in that country. Covering countries with similar cultures and economic conditions, the ECHR is more practical than many international human rights agreements. However, individual governments still manage to delay making changes to their laws by claiming special national interests.

When the laws of a country violate human rights, groups like Amnesty International protest to the government on moral grounds. But whenever possible, legal arguments are also used — references to the constitution of the country itself and to any relevant international agreements which its government has signed. But despite the development of legally binding national and international conventions, millions of people in the world still do not enjoy human rights.

The constitution of almost every country guarantees freedom of speech. In practice, however, every government puts legal limits on what its citizens may say, as well as on what they may write, the films they may make, and even on the pictures they may paint. Why is this?

Exercise 8. Find the English equivalents for the following Russian expressions and words.

Нарушать свою собственную конституцию, спастись бегством с границы, пытка, жесткое наказание, право на собственность, ссылки на конституцию, обеспечение расового и полового равенства, свобода передвижения, нарушение конвенции, впервые принята, подать жалобу, налагать юридические ограничения, пользоваться правами человека, запрещения пыток и рабства.

Exercise 9. Insert the necessary prepositions.

1. When human rights are violated, some groups protest to the government ... moral grounds.
2. Every government put legal limits ... what its citizens may say.
3. Basic moral standards should not depend ... where a person lives.
4. Only 34 countries agreed ... an Optional Protocol.
5. Article 4 refers ... freedom ... slavery.
6. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted ... a dissenting vote.
7. Sometimes the policies of various countries cause citizens to flee ... the border ... other countries.
8. The International Covenant ... Civil and Political Rights was adopted ... 1966.
9. Many governments don't have popular political support ... their citizens.
10. Article 19 states that a person has the right ... express his opinion.
11. A citizen of Western Europe has the right ... bring a complaint ... the European Commission if he thinks the government has broken the Convention.

Exercise 10. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the main dispute among human rights organizations?
2. What are the international agreements concerning the treatment of individuals?
3. What rights does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights guarantee?
4. What does the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights pay more attention to? What's the difference between these two agreements?
5. What agreement is adopted in Europe?
6. What actions must follow if the government has broken the Convention?
7. What is the function of such groups like Amnesty International?
8. Do all people enjoy human rights and freedoms?
9. What can you say about freedom of speech?

Exercise 11. Agree or disagree with the following statements.

1. According to human rights organizations it's very important to know where a person lives to observe his rights.
2. Most countries have international agreements concerning the treatment of individuals.
3. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1949.
4. Article Two states that entitlement to rights depend upon race, color, sex, language, religion or any other difference among people.
5. The ICCPR was adopted in 1966.
6. An Optional Protocol allows individuals to seek redress in a court of law against violations of the Convention.
7. The European Court of Human Rights has no right to order a change of law in the country in question.
8. The ECHR is more practical than many international human rights agreements.
9. Nowadays millions of people in the world enjoy all human rights.

Exercise 12. Translate into English.

1. Каждый человек обладает основными правами и свободами, такими как право на жизнь, запрещение пыток и негуманного отношения, запрещение рабства и произвольного задержания.
2. Права человека закреплены во многих международных соглашениях и договорах, например, во Всеобщей декларации прав человека, Европейской конвенции о защите прав человека и Международном пакте о гражданских и политических правах.
3. Права человека можно разделить на гражданские, политические, экономические и социальные.
4. Каждый гражданин имеет право подать жалобу Европейской Комиссии, если он полагает, что правительство нарушило Конвенцию.
5. Комиссия попытается убедить рассматриваемую страну исправить нарушения.
6. Если страна нарушает права человека, необходимо сделать ссылки на конституцию этой страны.

Exercise 13. Read the text and render it into English.

Повышение эффективности механизма защиты прав и свобод личности на международном уровне

Следует отметить, что при разработке международных документов в области защиты прав человека в рамках ООН особая роль принадлежала Белорусской ССР. Известный белорусский ученый профессор Ю.П. Бровка отмечает, что представители БССР проделали значительную работу,

направленную на превращение ООН в подлинный инструмент мира и международного сотрудничества. Белорусские делегаты участвовали в работе всех очередных и чрезвычайных сессий Генеральной Ассамблеи, как на пленарных заседаниях, так и в отдельных комитетах и комиссиях. Они внесли ощутимый вклад в решение многих серьезных международных проблем.

Образование 8 декабря 1991 г. Содружества Независимых государств, обострение межнациональных конфликтов на территории бывшего СССР, резкое падение жизненного уровня населения бывших советских республик актуализировало необходимость более тесного сотрудничества государств - участников СНГ, в том числе и Республики Беларусь, в области защиты прав и свобод личности. Конвенция СНГ о правах и основных свободах человека от 26 мая 1995 г.¹, принятая на саммите глав государств - участников СНГ, установила права личности, аналогичные тем, которые закреплялись в международных пактах о правах человека. Однако еще до принятия вышеуказанной конвенции решением Совета глав государств - участников СНГ было утверждено Положение о Комиссии по правам человека от 24 сентября 1993 г.² В соответствии с ч. 2 данного положения каждое государство - участник СНГ имеет право направлять другому государству-участнику письменные запросы по вопросам, связанным с нарушением прав человека. Если вопрос не решен государствами, он может быть передан в комиссию, которая имеет право обратиться к заинтересованным сторонам с просьбой предоставить информацию по данному делу. Если вопрос, переданный в комиссию, не решен к удовлетворению сторон, она может с их согласия образовать специальную подкомиссию из числа представителей любой из сторон. По завершении рассмотрения вопроса подкомиссия представляет комиссии заключение для направления его заинтересованным государствам. Вместе с тем данное заключение не имеет для спорящих государств обязательной юридической силы.

Согласно ч. 3 Положения о Комиссии по правам человека она также имеет право рассматривать индивидуальные и коллективные обращения любых лиц и неправительственных организаций по вопросам, связанным с нарушениями прав человека любым государством - участником СНГ. При изучении данных вопросов комиссия может заслушивать на своих сессиях заявителей, обращения которых рассматриваются, или их представителей. На этом функции комиссии исчерпываются. Она не выносит какого-либо решения, юридически обязательного для государства - участника СНГ, чьи действия обжалуются. Таким образом. Комиссия по правам человека является лишь консультативным органом Содружества, призванным наблюдать за выполнением обязательств по правам человека, взятых на себя государствами - участниками СНГ.

Таким образом, в целях повышения эффективности механизма защиты прав человека в рамках Содружества необходимо создать межгосударственный суд СНГ по правам человека, который бы функционировал в качестве постоянно действующего органа Содружества, решения которого обладали бы обязательной юрисдикцией для государств - участников СНГ". Межгосударственный суд СНГ по правам человека мог бы стать аналогом Комитета по правам человека или Европейского суда по правам человека. Его следовало бы наделить функцией рассмотрения периодических докладов государств - участников СНГ о выполнении ими взятых на себя обязательств в соответствии с положениями Конвенция СНГ о правах и основных свободах человека и функцией рассмотрения индивидуальных заявлений физических лиц государств - участников СНГ о невыполнении взятых государствами обязательств согласно нормам конвенции. Представляется, что создание такого обязательного для государств эффективно функционирующего механизма защиты прав человека в рамках СНГ способствовало бы повышению уровня правовой защищенности граждан государств - участников Содружества, которые могли бы воспользоваться системой защиты своих прав не только на универсальном международном уровне или в рамках Совета Европы, но и на основе существующих договоров СНГ. Функционирование механизма в области обеспечения прав и свобод личности явилось бы импульсом дальнейшего развития всего института прав человека.

Таким образом, формирование и развитие системы международной защиты прав человека, ее дальнейшее совершенствование на универсальном и региональном уровнях представляют собой сложный правовой процесс согласования воли государств, уступок и компромиссов, в результате которых были созданы достаточно эффективные международные стандарты в области защиты прав личности и контрольные механизмы за их соблюдением, нуждающиеся, однако, в определенной модификации. Следует также отметить, что функционирование международных соглашений в области защиты прав человека оказывает существенное воздействие и на национальную правовую систему Республики Беларусь.

¹См.: Конвенция СНГ о правах и основных свободах человека // Содружество. 1995. №2. С. 30-42.

²См.: Положение о Комиссия по правам человека СНГ // Там же. 1993. № 4. С. 35-40.

Did You know that ...

1. Donald Duck comics were once banned in Finland because Donald didn't wear pants?
2. It's against the law to sneeze or burp in a church in Nebraska, USA?

3. Al Capone's business card said he was a used furniture dealer?
4. In West Virginia only babies can ride in a baby carriage?
5. Saudi diplomats are said to have 367 outstanding parking fines in Britain?

Text 2. The Convention on the Rights of the Child

Exercise 1. Pay attention to the following words. Pick out sentences with these words from the text and translate them into Russian.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) – Конвенция по правам ребёнка

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) – Фонд ООН помощи детям (ЮНИСЕФ)

the Committee on the Rights of the Child – Комитет по правам ребёнка

the United Nations – Организация Объединённых Наций (ООН)

the United Nations General Assembly – Генеральная Ассамблея ООН

Optional Protocol – Факультативный протокол

Exercise 2. Read the following words and try to guess their meaning.

Human ['hju:mən], special [speʃl], protocol ['prəʊtəkɔl], mission [mɪʃn], potential [pə'tenʃl], principle ['prɪnsəpl], civil ['sɪvɪl], political [pə'lɪtɪkl], economic [i:kə'nɒmɪk], social [səʊʃl], cultural ['kʌltʃərəl], individual [ˌɪndɪ'vɪdʒʊəl], status ['steɪtəs], basic ['beɪsɪk], Somalia [sə(v)'ma:lɪə].

Exercise 3. Write down the following words and memorize them.

protection	[prə'tekʃən]	защита
advocate	['ædvəkeɪt]	защищать
guide	[gaɪd]	руководить, управлять
set out	['set 'aʊt]	излагать
dignity	['dɪɡnɪti]	достоинство
gender	['dʒendə]	пол
ratify	['ræɪfəɪ]	ратифицировать, одобрять, утверждать, скреплять (подписью, печатью)
adopt	[ə'dɒpt]	принимать (что-либо официально)
come into force	['kʌm ,ɪntə 'fɔ:s]	вступить в силу
identity	[aɪ'dentɪti]	личность, индивидуальность
acknowledge	[ək'nɒlɪdʒ]	признавать, подтверждать
separate	['sepəreɪt]	расходиться, расставаться
abuse	[ə'bju:s]	плохое, жестокое обращение

exploitation	[,eksplɔɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n]	эксплуатация, использование в своих интересах
privacy	['pr(ɑ)ɪvəsi]	частная жизнь, интимность личной жизни
excessive	[ɪk'sesɪv]	чрезмерный, превышающий
judicial	[dʒu(:)'dɪʃəl]	судебный, законный
proceed	[prə'si:d]	продолжать
conscience	['kɔnʃəns]	совесть
benefit	['benɪfɪt]	помогать, извлекать пользу, выгоду
guardian	['ga:dʒən]	опекун, попечитель
neglect (n)	[nɪ'glekt]	пренебрежение, небрежность, запущенность
refugee	[,refju(:)'dʒi:]	беженец, эмигрант
assistance	[ə'sɪstəns]	помощь, содействие, поддержка
attainable	[ə'teɪnəbl]	достижимый
adequate	['ædɪkwɪt]	1) достаточный 2) соответствующий
access	['æksəs]	доступ
indigenous	[ɪn'dɪdʒɪnəs]	местный, врождённый
illicit	[ɪ'lɪsɪt]	незаконный, запрещённый
abduction	[æb'dʌkʃən]	похищение другого лица
trafficking	['træfɪkɪŋ]	торговля запрещённым товаром
subject (to) smth	[səb 'dʒekt]	подвергать (чему-либо)
torture	['tɔ:tʃə]	пытка
deprivation of liberty	[,deprɪ'veɪʃən əv 'lɪbəti]	лишение свободы
rehabilitative	[,rɪ:(h)ə'bɪlɪtətɪv]	реабилитационный
justice	['dʒʌstɪs]	справедливость, правосудие
criminal procedure	['krɪmɪnl prə'si:dʒə]	уголовный процесс, уголовное судопроизводство
applicable	['æplɪkəbl]	применимый, подходящий

Exercise 4. Form adjectives from the given nouns, using your dictionary if necessary.

Protection, care, religion, ability, law, parent, responsibility, privacy, interference, representation, dispute, punishment, involvement, culture, nationality, thought, benefit.

Exercise 5. Match the following words with their synonyms.

- 1) guardian a) bad treatment

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 2) ratify | b) accessible, reachable |
| 3) neglect | c) tutor, trustee |
| 4) indigenous | d) illegal, unlawful |
| 5) attainable | e) endorse |
| 6) subject | f) carelessness, negligence |
| 7) acknowledge | g) local, native |
| 8) illicit | h) help |
| 9) abuse | i) accept, admit |
| 10) trafficking | j) expose |
| 11) assistance | k) trade |

Exercise 6. Complete the following sentences with the words and phrases below.

set out	adopt	identity	acknowledge	separate
	proceed	access	benefit	torture

- When did you ... from your husband?
- Some of the clergy refused to ... the new king's legitimacy.
- The committee's plans are ... in the report.
- It takes much time to ... a constitutional amendment.
- It was very difficult to establish his
- I think the boy will ... his further study.
- For political reasons scientists have only recently been able to gain ... to the area.
- Never mind interruption ... with your story.
- It was sheer ... to listen to her sing.

Exercise 7. Read the following definitions and match the words in the box with their definitions.

dignity	refugee	justice	deprivation
	exploitation	abduct	privacy

- The practice of taking selfish or unfair advantage of a person or situation, usually for personal aims.
- Fairness or reasonableness, the legal system or the act of applying or upholding the law.
- A proper sense of pride and self-respect.
- To take somebody away by force or deception.

5. The act of taking something away from somebody or preventing somebody from having something.
6. Somebody who seeks or takes refuge in a foreign country, especially to avoid war or persecution.
7. Personal life which somebody wants to keep secret.

Exercise 8. Read and translate the text.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child

Children have rights as human beings and also need special care and protection. UNICEF's mission is to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help to meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. UNICEF is guided in doing this by the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

The Convention on the Rights of the Child is an international convention setting out civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of children. These rights are founded on respect for the dignity and worth of each individual, regardless of race, colour, gender, language, religion, opinions, origins, wealth, birth status or ability. The Convention is monitored by the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

Most member nation states (countries) of the United Nations have ratified it, either partly or completely. The United Nations General Assembly agreed to adopt the Convention into international law on November 20, 1989; it came into force in September 1990, after it was ratified by the required number of nations. The Convention generally defines a child as any person under the age of 18, unless an earlier age is recognized by a country's law.

The Convention sets out children's rights in 54 articles and two Optional Protocols. It acknowledges that every child has certain basic rights, including the right to life, his or her own name and identity, to be raised by his or her parents within a family or cultural surrounding and to have a relationship with both parents, even if they are separated.

The Convention obliges states to allow parents to exercise their parental responsibilities. The Convention also acknowledges that children have the right to express their opinions and to have those opinions heard and acted upon when appropriate, to be protected from abuse or exploitation, to have their privacy protected and requires that their lives should not be subjected to excessive interference.

The Convention also obliges signatory states to provide separate legal representation for a child in any judicial dispute concerning their care and asks that the child's viewpoint be heard in such cases. The Convention forbids capital punishment for children.

The Convention is child-centric and deals with the child-specific needs and rights. The major rights are:

- Protection without discrimination (Article 2)
- All decisions made about children must be in their best interest (Article 3)
- All young people have "evolving capacities" which must be acknowledged (Article 5)
- Children have the right to life (Article 6)
- They have the right to a name and the right to acquire a nationality (Article 7)
- They have the right to know about their identity (Article 8)
- They cannot be separated from their parents against their will, except when judged to be in their best interests (Article 9)
- If a child is capable of forming his or her own views, they also have the right to express those views (Article 12)
- Children have the right to freedom of expression and information if it is within legal boundaries (Article 13)
- They have the right to thought, conscience and religion (Article 14)
- Their rights are protected so no one can interfere with their privacy, family or home (Article 16)
- Through the use of media children have the right to obtain information that will benefit them (Article 17)
- The primary responsibility for the upbringing of children lies on their parents or legal guardians (Article 18)
- Children are to be protected from neglect and abuse (Article 19)
- Children who are refugees have the right to special assistance and protection (Article 22)
- Disabled children have the right to special care (Article 23)
- Children have the right to health services and to have the highest attainable standard of health (Article 24)
- Children have the right to benefit from social security (Article 26)
- They have the right to an adequate standard of living (Article 27).
- They have the right to have access to education (Article 28)
- If a child is a member of an indigenous or minority group he or she has the right to practice his or her own religion and culture (Article 30)
- They have the right to take part in leisure, recreation and cultural activities (Article 31)
- Children should be protected from economic exploitation (Article 32)
- They should be protected from illicit drugs (Article 33)
- They should be protected from sexual exploitation and abuse (Article 34)
- They have the right to be protected from abduction, sale or trafficking and all other forms of exploitation (Article 35 and 36)

- Children are not to be subjected to torture, capital punishment or deprivation of liberty (Article 37)
- If children have faced neglect or abuse the state has the responsibility to take all appropriate measures for rehabilitative care (Article 39)
- Children have numerous rights in regard to the administration of justice and the criminal procedure (Article 40)

The Convention also has two Optional Protocols, adopted by the General Assembly in May 2000 and applicable to those states that have signed and ratified them: the Optional protocol on the involvement of children in an armed conflict and the Optional protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

According to UNICEF, the Convention has been ratified by 192 countries, or almost all members of the United Nations. Only Somalia and the United States have not ratified the CRC. Somalia is currently unable to proceed to ratification as it has no recognized government.

Exercise 9. Find the English equivalents.

Особая забота, удовлетворять основным потребностям, независимо от, согласились принять, воспитывать, подвергаться чрезмерному влиянию, осуществлять родительские обязанности, направленный на ребёнка.

Exercise 10. Insert the proper preposition.

1. Any child has the right ... life, identity and name.
2. The Convention sets ... various children's right.
3. Children must be protected ... abuse and exploitation.
4. Many helpless people are subjected ... exploitation.
5. The Convention forbids capital punishment ... children.

Exercise 11. Agree or disagree with the following statements.

1. The Convention has been adopted by every country.
2. The Convention sets out basic rights of children to survival, education and protection from abuse and exploitation.
3. This document values the dignity and worth only of adults.
4. Article 14 states that children have the right to thought, conscience and religion.
5. If children have faced neglect or abuse the state takes measures for their care.

Exercise 12. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the main UNICEF's mission?
2. What kind of document is the CRC?
3. When was the Convention adopted?

4. Give examples of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of children.
5. What is written in Optional Protocols?
6. Have all the countries ratified the Convention?

Exercise 13. Translate into English.

1. Все дети имеют одинаковые права и равную значимость. Никто не должен подвергаться дискриминации.
2. Родители несут общую и одинаковую ответственность за воспитание и развитие ребёнка. Они обязаны в первую очередь думать о его интересах.
3. Ребёнок имеет право на защиту от физического и психологического насилия, от отсутствия внимания со стороны родителей или опекунов.
4. Ребёнок имеет право высказывать своё мнение по всем вопросам, которые имеют отношение к нему. Права ребёнка на свободу мысли, свободу совести и вероисповедания должны уважаться.
5. Ребёнок имеет право на игры, отдых и свободное время.
6. Согласно Конвенции дети имеют право на неприкосновенность личной жизни, на защиту от жестокого обращения и эксплуатации.

Did You know that ...

1. In Switzerland it was once against the law to slam your car door?
2. In Scotland children as young as 8 can be guilty of crimes?
3. It is illegal to hunt camels in the state of Arizona?
4. It is illegal to sleep within vehicles in the City of Aspen in USA?
5. On average each day about 20 banks are robbed in the world?

Text 3. The Constitution of the Republic of Belarus

Exercise 1. Pay attention to the following words. Pick out sentences with these words from the text and translate them into Russian.

the Supreme Soviet [ðə sju(:)'pri:m 'souviət] – Верховный Совет

Declaration "On the State Sovereignty of the BSSR" [ˌdeklə'reiʃən ðən ðə 'steit 'sɒvrənti] – Декларация «О государственном суверенитете БССР»

the Commonwealth of Independent States [ðə 'kɒmənwelθ əv ˌɪndɪ'pendənt 'steits] – Союз Независимых Государств (СНГ)

the Universal Declaration of Human Rights [ðə ˌju:nɪ'vɜ:səl ˌdeklə'reiʃən əv 'hju:mən raɪts] – Всеобщая декларация прав человека

the UN Charter [ði:'ju:'en 'tʃɑ:tə] – Устав ООН

the International Convent on Civil and Political Rights [ðɪ : ,ɪntə(:)'næʃənl 'kɒnvənt ɒn 'sɪvɪl ənd pə'litɪkəl raɪts] – Международная конвенция о гражданских и политических правах

the International Convent on Economic, Social and Cultural rights [ðɪ : ,ɪntə(:)'næʃənl 'kɒnvənt ɒn ,ɪ:kə'nɒmɪk 'səʊʃəl ənd 'kʌltʃərəl raɪts] – Международная конвенция об экономических, социальных и культурных правах

Exercise 2. Read the following words and word combinations and try to guess their meaning.

Ratify ['rætɪfaɪ], unitary ['ju:nɪtəri], democratic [demə'krætɪk], social ['səʊʃəl], territory ['terɪtəri], policy ['pɒlɪsɪ], presidential republic [ˌprezɪ'denʃəl rɪ'pʌblɪk], preamble [prɪ:'æmbəl], parliament ['pɑ:ləmənt], committee [kə'mɪtɪ], financial and credit system [faɪ'nænʃəl ənd 'kredit 'sɪstəm], guarantee [ˌgærən'ti:], security [sɪ'kjʊərɪtɪ], adequate ['ædɪkwɪt], association [ə'səʊsi'eɪʃən], propaganda [ˌprɒpə'gændə], dispute [dɪs'pju:t].

Exercise 3. Write down the following words and memorize them.

submit	[səb'mɪt]	подчиняться
statehood	['steɪthʊd]	государственность
adopt	[ə'dɒpt]	принимать
declare	[dɪ'kleə]	заявлять, провозглашать
sign	['saɪn]	подписывать
denounce	[dɪ'naʊns]	расторгать, денонсировать
strive (strove, striven)	['straɪv]	стараться, прилагать усилия
treaty	['tri:tɪ]	договор
supremacy	[sju'preməsi]	верховенство; верховная власть
authority	[ɔ:'θɒrɪtɪ]	власть
stipulate	['stɪpjuleɪt]	обуславливать, оговаривать в качестве особого условия
violently	['vaɪələntli]	сильно, очень; неистово; жестоко, бесчеловечно
foreign	['fɔrɪn]	иностранный, зарубежный
foreign policy	['fɔrɪn 'pɒlɪsɪ]	внешняя политика
elect	[ɪ'lekt]	избирать; выбирать
conduct	[kən'dʌkt]	вести; сопровождать; руководить

prohibit	[prə'hɪbɪt]	запрещать
interference	[ˌɪntə 'fɪərəns]	вмешательство
weapon	['wepən]	оружие

Exercise 4. Translate the given nouns with the suffix *-ment* and give the verbs which they are derived from.

Settlement, achievement, development, establishment, fulfilment, treatment, amendment.

Exercise 5. Form adjectives from the given nouns, using your dictionary if necessary.

History, politics, economy, independence, democracy, responsibility, profession, access, race, equality, inviolability, hostility, peace.

Exercise 6. Match the word from *A* with its best association from *B*. Use the phrases in your own sentences.

A	B
1) conduct	a) an agreement
2) ratify	b) democracy
3) possess	c) conditions
4) carry out	d) free education
5) set	e) authority
6) create	f) a goal
7) guarantee	g) a plan
8) exercise	h) negotiations

Exercise 7. Make sure you know all the words in the box. Then read their definitions and match the words with their definitions.

denounce	ratify	submit	treaty	prohibit
policy	elect	domestic	constitution	authority

1. Laws and principles according to which a state is governed.
2. The power to enforce laws, exact obedience, command, determine, or judge. One that is invested with this power, especially a government or government officials.
3. A plan or course of action, as of a government, political party, or business, intended to influence and determine decisions, actions, and other matters.
4. Of or relating to a country's internal affairs.

5. To select by vote for an office or for membership.
6. To forbid by authority.
7. A formal agreement between two or more states, as in reference of terms of peace or trade; a contract or an agreement.
8. To give in to the authority, power or desires of another.
9. To confirm (an agreement) by signature or other formality.
10. To give formal announcement of the ending of (a treaty).

Exercise 8. Read and translate the text.

The Constitution of the Republic of Belarus

Every country has its own Constitution. It's the main document of any country. When Belarus was a member of the former Soviet Union it submitted to the Constitution of the USSR.

A new stage in the history of Belarusian statehood began on July 27, 1990 when the BSSR Supreme Soviet adopted the Declaration "On the State Sovereignty of the BSSR". On August 25, 1991 the BSSR Supreme Soviet declared the political and economic independence of Belarus. On December 11, 1991 the Supreme Soviet ratified the Agreement on the creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States, signed on December 8, 1991 by the leaders of Belarus, Russia and the Ukraine in Viskuli in Belavezhskaya Pushcha. Simultaneously the Supreme Soviet denounced the treaty on the creation of the USSR. The final legal act that pronounced Belarus a new democratic state in Eastern Europe was the new Constitution of the Republic of Belarus adopted by the Supreme Soviet on March 15, 1994.

The Constitution of the Republic of Belarus of 1994 with amendments and additions adopted at the National referendums of November 24, 1996 and October 17, 2004 defines the Republic of Belarus as a unitary democratic social state with the rule of law, which possesses supremacy and full authority on its territory and independently carries out its domestic and foreign policy.

According to the new Constitution Belarus is a presidential republic. The head of the state is President who is elected for a 5-year term.

The new Constitution consists of a preamble and 9 sections (146 articles):

1. the basis of the constitutional system;
2. person, society, state;
3. electoral system, referendum;
4. president, parliament, government, court;
5. local government and self-government;
6. office of public prosecutor, state control and supervision committee;
7. the financial and credit system of the Republic of Belarus;
8. the Constitution in action and the order of its changing;
9. final and transitional regulations.

The Constitution of the Republic of Belarus establishes the principle of the supremacy of law. The State and all of its bodies and officials act within the limits of the Constitution and the laws adopted in accordance with it.

The Constitution establishes the responsibility of the State before its citizens for the creation of conditions for the free and adequate development of the individual, and the responsibility of citizens before the State for the strict fulfilment of the responsibilities laid upon them by the Constitution.

The Constitution guarantees the citizens of the Republic of Belarus the right to health protection, including free treatment in state health care institutions. The Fundamental law also guarantees free general education and professional technical training. Secondary special and higher education is accessible to all, depending on the abilities of each person. The citizens have the right to social security at old age, in case of illness, disability, loss of a breadwinner, and in cases stipulated by law. The Constitution establishes the right of everyone to legal assistance in the exercise and protection of one's rights and freedoms.

The multitude of political institutions, ideologies and opinions is one of the foundations of exercising democracy in the Republic of Belarus. On the territory of Belarus the creation and activities of political parties, as well as other public associations, which strive to violently change the constitutional system or are conducting propaganda of war, national and racist hostility, are prohibited.

In its foreign policy, the Republic of Belarus proceeds from the principles of the equality of States, non-use of force or threat of force, inviolability of borders, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-interference into domestic affairs, and from other universally recognized principles and norms of international law. The Republic of Belarus has set the goal to make its territory a nuclear weapon-free zone and to achieve neutrality.

The Republic of Belarus is a full-fledged member of the world community. It recognizes the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Charter, the International Conventions on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural rights.

Exercise 9. Answer the questions.

1. What is the main document of any country?
2. Does Belarus has its own Constitution?
3. When was the Declaration "On the State Sovereignty of the BSSR" adopted?
4. When was the new Constitution adopted?
5. How does the Constitution define the Republic of Belarus?
6. How many articles does the Constitution consist of?
7. What are some of the rights that the Constitution guarantees the citizens of the Republic of Belarus?

8. What principles does the Republic of Belarus proceed from in its foreign policy?

Exercise 10. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Республика Беларусь - унитарное демократическое социальное правовое государство.
2. Республика Беларусь обладает верховенством и полнотой власти на своей территории, самостоятельно осуществляет внутреннюю и внешнюю политику.
3. Запрещается создание и деятельность политических партий, а равно других общественных объединений, имеющих целью насильственное изменение конституционного строя либо ведущих пропаганду войны, социальной, национальной, религиозной и расовой вражды.
4. Республика Беларусь в своей внешней политике исходит из принципов равенства государств, неприменения силы или угрозы силой, нерушимости границ, мирного урегулирования споров, невмешательства во внутренние дела и других общепризнанных принципов и норм международного права.
5. Республика Беларусь ставит целью сделать свою территорию безъядерной зоной, а государство – нейтральным.
6. Гражданам Республики Беларусь гарантируется право на социальное обеспечение в старости, в случае болезни, инвалидности, потери кормильца и в других случаях, предусмотренных законом.

Did You know that ...

1. Swimming during the day was illegal in New South Wales from 1833 until 1903?
2. You can be imprisoned for not voting in Fiji, Chile and Egypt, at least in theory?
3. To kiss in public was a crime in Naples in 1562?
4. Members of the armed forces and the police are not allowed to vote in the Dominican Republic?
5. It was for some time illegal to sell ET dolls in France?

CHAPTER III

Text 1. Crime statistics

Exercise 1. Train the pronunciation of the following geographical names.

America [ə'merikə], Washington ['wɒʃɪŋtən], Maryland ['merɪlənd], Detroit [də'trɔɪt], Philadelphia [ˌfɪlə'delfiə].

Exercise 2. Read the following words and try to guess their meaning.

Design [di'zəɪn], aspect ['æspekt], physical ['fɪzɪkəl], financial [f(ɪ)nənsiəl], psychological [ˌsaɪkə'lɒdʒɪkəl], social [səʊl], statistics [stə'tɪstɪks], national [næʃnl], victimization [vɪktɪmɪ'zeɪʃn], mile [maɪl], occupation [ɔkju'peɪʃn], proportionately [prə'pɔ:ʃnɪtlɪ], marital [mə'rɔ:tlɪ], resident ['rezɪdənt], alcohol ['ælkəhɒl], racial [reɪl].

Exercise 3. Sentences 1-5 below are incomplete. Choose one of the words in the brackets, that the best completes the sentence.

1. Is it (safe / safety) to stay at home?
2. Who knows the exact time of (occur / occurrence)?
3. Every two minutes someone is sexually (assault / assaulted).
4. Any person can become a (victim / victimization) nowadays.
5. The penalties for unlawful (homicidal / homicide) vary from state.

Exercise 4. Write down the following words and memorize them.

ensure	[ɪn'ʃʊə]	обеспечивать, гарантировать
safety	['seɪftɪ]	безопасность
endanger	[ɪn'deɪndʒə]	ставить в опасность, подвергать опасности; создавать угрозу безопасности
assault	[ə'sɔ:lt]	1) нападение; совершить нападение 2) словесное оскорбление и угроза

aggravated	[ˈægrəveɪtɪd]	физическим насилием
assault		нападение при отягчающих обстоятельствах
larceny	[ˈlaːsnɪ]	похищение имущества
forcible rape	[ˈfɔːsəbl ˈreɪp]	изнасилование с применением физической силы
male	[meɪl]	лицо мужского пола, мужчина
female	[ˈfiːmeɪl]	лицо женского пола, женщина
victimization	[ˌvɪktɪmaɪˈzeɪʃn]	виктимизация (сообщение или приобретение статуса потерпевшего, регистрация в качестве потерпевшего)
violent crime	[ˈvaɪələnt]	насильственное преступление
intimate	[ˈɪntɪmɪt]	близкий друг
acquaintance	[əˈkweɪntəns]	знакомый, знакомая
assailant	[əˈseɪlənt]	1) нападающий, напавший 2) субъект преступного нападения
occurrence	[əˈkʌrəns]	событие; происшествие; случай
locale	[ləʊˈkaːl]	место действия (преступления)
ownership	[ˈəʊnəʃɪp]	собственность, право собственности
rent	[rent]	арендная плата; брать в аренду, арендовать
household	[ˈhaʊshəʊld]	семья, домохозяйцы, домашние
vulnerable	[ˈvʌln(ə)rəbl]	уязвимый, ранимый
victim	[ˈvɪktɪm]	жертва, потерпевший
correctional officer	[kəˈrekʃnəl ˈɔːfɪsə]	сотрудник исправительного заведения
bartender	[ˈbɑːtəndə]	амер. бармен
fatal	[ˈfeɪtəl]	смертельный, летальный
urban	[ˈəːbən]	городской
suburban	[səˈbʊəːbən]	пригородный; загородный
rural	[ˈrʊərəl]	сельский
resident	[ˈrezɪdənt]	постоянный житель
homicide	[ˈhɒmɪsɪd]	1) лишение человека жизни 2) убийство
blunt	[blʌnt]	тупой
sustain	[səsˈteɪn]	потерпеть, понести (убыток)

Exercise 5. Write the derivatives to the following words.

Homicide, victim, to rob, to occur, vulnerable, acquaintance, assailant, to own, safe, danger, fatal, to reside, to sustain.

Exercise 6. Translate the following pairs of words into Russian. Pay attention to the word combinations given below. Make up your own sentences.

assault (n) – to assault (v);

assault and battery; assault attempted without weapon; assault causing grievous bodily harm; secret assault; sudden assault; assault in concert; murderous assault;

a victim (n) – victimization (v);

victim in attendance; to pay back the victim; victim of mistaken identity; contemplated victim; chief victim; intimate victimization;

homicide (n) – homicidal (adj);

reckless homicide; homicide with malice; wilful homicide; robbery-related homicide; calculated homicide; homicidal act; homicidal maniac; homicidal intent;

to own (v) – ownership (n);

to own a crime; ownership of property; corporate ownership; ownership in common; joint ownership; ownership of patent; ownership in the goods;

to occur (v) – occurrence (n);

accidental occurrence; occurrence of the day; disastrous occurrence; it occurs to me that he is wrong; everyday occurrence; a good idea occurred to me.

Exercise 7. Choose the equivalents to the following words and phrases.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. to ensure safety | a) быть знакомым с нападавшим |
| 2. to be acquainted with the assailant | b) наиболее уязвимый |
| 3. locale for violent crimes | c) насильственное преступление без смертельного исхода |
| 4. the most vulnerable | d) тупой объект |
| 5. time of occurrence | e) обеспечить безопасность |
| 6. nonfatal violent crime | f) время совершения преступления |
| 7. blunt object | g) сельские жители |
| 8. rural residents | h) место совершения насильственных преступлений |
| 9. aggravated assault | i) изнасилование с применением физической силы |
| 10. forced rape | j) нападение при отягчающих обстоятельствах |

Exercise 8. Make sure you know all the words in the box. Read the definitions and match the words with their definitions.

assault	larceny	victimize
homicide	acquaintance	locale blunt
occurrence	vulnerable	ownership

1. Somebody who is known slightly rather than intimately.
2. A violent physical or verbal attack.
3. The place in which something happens or in which the action in a movie takes place.
4. Having a cutting edge or point that is not sharp.
5. Something that happens.
6. Without adequate protection; open to physical or emotional harm.
7. The unlawful taking and removal of another person's property.
8. The act or an instance of unlawfully killing another human being.
9. To cause somebody to become a victim.
10. The legal right to possessing something.

Exercise 9. Read and translate the text.

Crime statistics

Laws are designed to protect us and ensure our safety in all aspects of our lives: physical, financial, psychological and social. Yet not a day does go by that we don't hear of crimes taking place in the city or state. When a crime is committed, public safety becomes endangered and specific individuals or groups may feel violated. While we would like to avoid such events, they happen too often. Here are some statistics that demonstrate this:

- Every two minutes, somewhere in America, someone is sexually assaulted.
- In 2002, there were a total of 4,854 cases of aggravated assault in Washington DC. On a daily basis, this computes to 13.2 aggravated assaults a day.
- In Maryland, there were 3,228 cases of larceny and thefts per 100,000 people in 2003. This is one-third higher than the national average rate of 2,445.8 cases per 100,000.
- In Detroit there were 41.79 murders per 100,000 people in 2002. This is alarmingly way above the national average rate of 5.6 for the same year.
- In 2002, with the exception of burglaries, Philadelphia led all crime levels which were above the national average rates for murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, larceny/theft and motor vehicle theft.

Victim/offender relationship

- Males experienced higher victimization rates than females for all types of violent crime except rape/sexual assault.
- About seven in ten female rapes or sexual assaults victims state the offender was an intimate, other relative, a friend or an acquaintance.
- For murder victims 43% were related to or acquainted with their assailants; 14% of victims were murdered by strangers, while 43% of victims had an unknown relationship to their murderer in 2002.
- Two thirds of murders of children under the age of 5 were committed by a parent or other family member.
- Sixty-two percent of males and 45% of females stated the individual(s) who robbed them was a stranger.

Time of occurrence

- 51% of incidents of violent crime occurred during the day between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.
- Almost two-thirds of the rapes/sexual assaults occurred at night from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Place of occurrence

- The location of about a quarter of incidents of violent crime was at or near the victim's home. Among common locales for violent crimes were in the streets rather than those near the victim's home (15%), at school (14%) or at a commercial establishment (8%).
- Of the violent crimes that occurred away from home about half occurred within a mile from home and 75% within five miles. Only 3% of victims of violent crime reported that the crime took place more than fifty miles from their home.
- Of victims of violent crime 22% were involved in some form of leisure activity away from home at the time of their victimization, 23% said they were at home and another 20% mentioned they were at work or travelling to or from work when the crime occurred.

Home ownership

- Households in rented property experienced 201 property crimes per 1,000 households, while those that own their homes experienced 143 property crimes per 1,000 households.
- Households living in rented property had almost twice the rate of motor vehicle theft than those in owned property.

Workplace violence

- Of selected occupations examined from 1993 to 1999, police officers were the most vulnerable to be victims of workplace violence as well as correctional officers, taxicab drivers, private security workers and bartenders.

- Police officers were victims of a nonfatal violent crime while they were working or on duty between 1993 to 1999 at a rate of 261 per 1,000 officers.

Age

- The FBI's Uniform Crime Reports* show that in 2004 89% of murder victims were age 18 or older. Of all murder victims 45% were 20 to 34 years old.
- When compared with other age groups, persons age 65 or older were disproportionately affected by property crimes.
- More than nine in ten crimes against persons age 12 to 24 were property crimes.

Marital status

- Never married persons were victimized at higher rates than married, widowed and divorced/separated persons for violent crime overall.

Urban, suburban and rural

- Six urban residents, four suburban residents and four rural residents per 1,000 were victims of an aggravated assault.
- Suburban and rural residents were victims of violence rather than rape/sexual assault at similar rates during 2004.
- Urban households experienced all forms of property crime at rates higher than those for suburban or rural households.

Weapon use

- In 2004 22% of the incidents of violent crime a weapon was present.
- Offenders had or used a weapon in 46% of all robberies, compared with 20% of all aggravated assaults and 8% of all rapes/sexual assaults in 2004.
- Homicides are most often committed with guns, especially handguns. In 2004 55% of homicides were committed with handguns, 16% with other guns, 14% with knives, 5% with blunt objects and 11% with other weapons.

The role of alcohol in crime victimization

- About 1 million violent crimes occurred in 2002 in which the victims perceived the offender to have been drinking at the time of the offence. Among those victims who provided information about the offender's use of alcohol about 30% of the victimizations involved an offender who had been drinking.
- Two-thirds of victims who suffered violence by an intimate (a current or former spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend) reported that alcohol had been a factor. Among spouse victims 3 out of 4 incidents were reported to have involved an offender who had been drinking. By contrast an estimated 31% of stranger victimizations where the victim could determine the absence or presence of alcohol were perceived to be alcohol-related.

- For about 1 in 5 violent victimizations involving perceived alcohol use by the offender victims also reported they believed the offender to have been using drugs as well.

Race

- Per every 1,000 persons in that racial group 26 blacks, 21 whites and 13 persons of other races sustained a violent crime.
- Black and white persons experienced similar rates of simple assault.
- Black, white, and other races experienced about the same rates of rape/sexual assault.
- Blacks were more likely than whites to be victimized by a carjacking (6 versus 2 per 10,000 respectively) 1992-1996.
- Between 1992-2001 American Indians experienced violence at rates more than twice that of blacks, 2 1/2 times that of whites, and 4 1/2 times that of Asian.
- Black households experienced higher levels of property crime than white households; property crimes were experienced by 191 of 1,000 black households and 157 of 1,000 white households.
- Burglaries were experienced by 44 of 1,000 black households and 28 of 1,000 white households.
- For motor vehicle theft, the rates were 16 per 1,000 black households and 8 per 1,000 white households.
- The theft rate was 131 per 1,000 black households and 122 per 1,000 white households.

*Uniform Crime Reports – Унифицированный сборник судебных решений по преступлениям

Exercise 10. Find the English equivalents for the following Russian expressions and words.

Ни один день не проходит; общественная безопасность; подвергается опасности; избегать такие события; происходить; ежедневно; на 1/3 выше; средний уровень; за исключением; семь из десяти; до пяти лет; случай; почти в два раза; арендованная собственность; сравнивая; совершать преступление с помощью оружия; вероятнее; угон машины; соответственно.

Exercise 11. Say if it is true or false. If false, correct it.

1. Every two minutes someone is robbed.
2. Males and females experience the same victimization rates.
3. 51% of incidents of violent crime occurred during the day.

4. The highest rates of violent crimes were committed at or near the victim's home.
5. Suburban households experienced property crimes at higher rates than urban and rural ones.
6. Alcohol doesn't influence the number of violent crimes.
7. Blacks were more likely to be victimized by a carjacking.

Exercise 12. Answer the questions.

1. Does the sex of a person mean much in the commission of a crime?
2. When do most rapes occur?
3. What do we know about the location of violent crimes?
4. Does rented property experience more property crimes?
5. What occupations are the most vulnerable to be the victims of workplace violence?
6. Is weapon used while committing a crime?
7. What is the role of alcohol in crime victimization?
8. Do offenders differentiate black and white people?

Exercise 13. Read the text and render it in English.

Проблемы виктимизации населения на территории Могилевской области

Под виктимизацией понимается процесс превращения лица в жертву преступления, а также результат этого процесса как в единичном, так и в массовом порядке. Криминологические исследования показывают, что нередко жертвами преступлений являются лица, сходные с преступниками по характеристике: без определенного рода занятий, злоупотребляющие спиртными напитками и т.д. Как правило, виктимология изучает жертву со стороны социально-демографических и морально-психологических характеристик. Мы рассмотрим первый из этих аспектов на основе анализа жертв преступлений на территории Могилевской области за 2002-2004 гг.

Очевидно, что с ростом преступлений возрастает количество потерпевших от них. Сравнивая динамику количества потерпевших от преступлений и общей преступности на территории области, можно констатировать, что по сравнению с общереспубликанской статистикой, где они коррелируют с незначительным отклонением, в Могилевской области наблюдается рост количества жертв преступлений. Так, количество потерпевших от преступлений в 2002 году составило 74,1% от общего количества зарегистрированных преступлений по всем линиям служб (14005 потерпевших, 18904 – общее количество

зарегистрированных преступлений). В 2003 году – 77,3% (16229 потерпевших и 21002 соответственно), а в 2004 году – 78,4% (18548 и 23671 соответственно).

Картина роста жертв преступлений за исследуемый период выглядит следующим образом: их количество по всем линиям служб увеличилось в 2003 г. по сравнению с 2002 г. на 15,9%, а в 2004 г. по сравнению с 2003 г. – еще на 14,3%. Количество жертв от преступлений по линии уголовного розыска соответственно возросло на 17,2% и 18,6%.

Среди пострадавших от преступлений большинство составили жертвы наиболее распространенных насильственных, корыстных и корыстно-насильственных преступлений по линии уголовного розыска: убийств с покушением, умышленного причинения тяжкого телесного повреждения, умышленного причинения менее тяжкого телесного повреждения, изнасилований с покушением, краж, грабежей, разбоев, вымогательства, мошенничества, хулиганства.

Большинство криминологов предлагает классифицировать жертвы преступлений по возрастному признаку, так как повышенная виктимность той или иной возрастной категории диктует необходимость разработки специальных мер виктимологической профилактики. За исследуемый период от общего числа потерпевших несовершеннолетние составили ≈4,5%, лица в возрасте 18-29 лет – ≈19,5%, 30-49 лет – ≈52,5%, старше 50 лет – ≈23,5%. Вместе с тем, говоря о возрастных категориях потерпевших, следует отметить, что на протяжении исследуемого периода наиболее уязвимой остается категория жертв самого трудоспособного возраста: от 30 до 49 лет. Так, в 2002 г. эти потерпевшие составили 53% от общего количества потерпевших (3227 человек), в 2003 г. – 52,5% (3851), а в 2004 г. – 51,4% (4417), то есть всегда более половины.

Did You know that ...

1. 0.7% of Americans are currently in prison?
2. In September 2004, a Minnesota state trooper issued a speeding ticket to a motorcyclist who was clocked at 205 mph (miles per hour)?
3. Every Swiss citizen is required by law to have their own bomb shelter or access to a bomb shelter?
4. In Maine it is illegal to catch a lobster with your bare hands?
5. Two-thirds of the world's kidnappings occur in Colombia?

Text 2. Juvenile delinquency

Exercise 1. Read the following words and translate them.

Conduct ['kɒndʌkt], adult ['ædʌlt], incidence ['ɪnsɪdəns], conventional [kən'venʃənl], report [rɪ'pɔ:t], bureau [bjʊə'rəʊ], increase (v) [ɪn'kri:s], decline [dɪ'klaɪn], data ['deɪtə], involvement [ɪn'vɒlmənt], disparity [dis'pærɪtɪ], adolescent [ædəu'lesnt], suicide ['sjuɪsɪd], weapon ['wepən], counsellor ['kʌʊnslə], psychologist [səɪ'kɒlədʒɪst], psychiatrist [səɪ'kɒɪətrɪst], adjust [ə'dʒʌst].

Exercise 2. Write down the following words and phrases and learn them.

innocence	['ɪnəsəns]	невинность; невиновность; простота, наивность
juvenile delinquency	['dʒu:vɪnəl dɪ 'lɪŋkwənsɪ]	преступность несовершеннолетних
youthful offender = juvenile delinquent	['ju:θfʊl ə'fendə]	малолетний преступник
truancy	['tru(:)ənsɪ]	прогул
truant	['tru(:)ənt]	прогульщик; школьник, прогуливающий уроки
to play truant		прогуливать
theft	['θeft]	кража
arson	['a:sn]	поджог
bigotry	['bɪgətrɪ]	слепая приверженность (чему-л.); фанатизм
drug addict	['drʌg 'ædɪkt]	наркоман
drug habit	['drʌg 'hæbɪt]	наркомания
drug trafficking	['drʌg 'træfɪkɪŋ]	торговля наркотиками
drug abuse	['drʌg ə'bju:s]	злоупотребление наркотиками
robbery	['rɒbəri]	кража; грабёж с насилием или разбой
burglary	['bɜ:gləri]	кража со взломом
white-supremacy	['wʌɪt sju:'preməsi]	превосходство белой расы
gang	[gæŋ]	банда
law enforcement agency	['lɔ: ɪn'fɔ:smənt 'eɪdʒənsɪ]	правопринимающий орган; орган исполнения решений и приговоров; орган юстиции; полицейский орган
justice	['dʒʌstɪs]	правосудие, юстиция
violation	[,vɔɪə'leɪʃən]	нарушение (закона)
prey on	['preɪ]	охотиться; обманывать, вымогать, грабить

injury	['ɪndʒəri]	вред, повреждение, рана, ушиб; несправедливость; оскорбление, обида
violent death	['vɔɪələnt 'deθ]	насильственная смерть
transition time	[træn'sɪʒən 'tɔɪm]	переходный возраст
threaten	['θreɪn]	грозить, угрожать
confinement = imprisonment	[kən'faɪnmənt]	тюремное заключение
lenient	['lɪ:njənt]	мягкий, снисходительный
probation	[prə'beɪʃən]	условное освобождение на поруки
parole	[pə'rəʊl]	досрочное освобождение заключённых под честное слово
foster care	['fɒstə keə]	отдача (ребёнка) на воспитание, воспитание (чужого) ребёнка
suspend	[səs'pend]	приостанавливать, откладывать; (временно) прекращать
suspended sentence	[səs'pendɪd 'sentəns]	условное наказание, условный приговор
release	[rɪ'li:s]	освобождать
to bring a case before the court	[tə 'brɪŋ ə 'keɪs bɪ'fɔ: ðə 'kɔ:t]	предъявить иск в суд
riot	['rɔɪət]	бунт; нарушение общественного порядка, тишины

Exercise 3. Complete the following chart.

Verb	Noun	Person
start a fire deliberately	arson	----
burgle	----	----
commit a crime	crime	----
imprison	----	----
kill	----	----
commit an offence	offence	----
----	robbery	----
steal	----	thief
put on probation	probation	----

investigate	----	----
----	supervision	----

Exercise 4. Which crimes are being described in the following situations? Fill the gaps with words from the list.

vandalism	hooliganism	burglary	arson	theft	murder
robbery	drug-trafficking	rioting	hacking	mugging	

1. People broke into our house and stole our video camera.
2. She killed him by poisoning his coffee.
3. Having made no profit that year, he set fire to his own factory.
4. They ran around smashing things and fighting other drunken youths.
5. Someone has stolen my purse from my desk.
6. The clerk handed over the money when they threatened to shoot him.
7. They were accused of deliberately smashing the phone box.
8. Trained dogs found the packages stuffed into the seats of the lorry.
9. They accessed the information from government computer systems.
10. Hundreds of police in helmets broke up the angry crowds.
11. Youths attacked her in the street and ran off with her handbag.

Exercise 5. Complete each space in the text with a word formed from the word in capitals.

One of the most (1) crime statistics in Europe is the rise in juvenile crime. Often the root cause is (2) to drugs, an expensive habit which often leads young (3) into a life of petty crime. Some parents, unable to cope with their children's addiction have thrown them out of home, forcing them to live the lives of (4) 'Kate' (not her real name) is one such person. (5) since she was 18, Kate has had various brushes with the law, most recently for (6), in order to raise cash to fuel a heroin habit. As a result of that transgression, Kate spent two months in prison, rubbing shoulders with (7) criminals and murderers. Kate accepts that she acted (8) in stealing computer equipment, and doesn't bear any grudges towards the police. 'It's their job to (9) the law, I understand that. And I'm trying to come to terms with my addiction. Kate has come good. Helped by the social services, she hasn't touched any drugs for the best part of a year. But, sadly, for every Kate there are ten young people for whom prison is no (10) at all.	WORRY ADDICT OFFENCE BEG HOME SHOP HARD LEGAL FORCE DETER
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Exercise 6. Decide which prepositions collocate in the following sentences.

- 1) Ann was released from prison and now she isprobation.
- 2) Local students have been banned taking part in the demonstration.
- 3) Local people have called for an investigation the causes of the fire.
- 4) Football fans went the rampage in the centre of Norwich last night.
- 5) She claimed that the selling of habit-forming drugs was getting control.
- 6) The car left the road and crashed a tree.
- 7) Several guests at the hotel were robbed jewellery and money.
- 8) David, 19, has been sleeping a park bench for the past six months.
- 9) The police have charged her driving without due care and attention.
- 10) His wallet was stolen his pocket.

Exercise 7. Read and translate the text.

Juvenile delinquency

Childhood is a time of joy and innocence for most people: for others, life turns violent and so do they. Criminal acts of young persons are referred to broadly as juvenile delinquency. In some countries, delinquency includes conduct that is antisocial, dangerous, or harmful to the goals of society. The general tendency is to limit the term to activities that if carried out by an adult would be called crimes. In the United States since the 1980s juvenile delinquents are often referred to as “youthful offenders”. The age at which juveniles legally become adults varies from country to country, but it generally ranges from 15 to 18. In the United States, definitions and age limits of juveniles vary, the maximum age being set at 14 years in some states and as high as 21 years in others. The 16- to 20-year age group, considered adult in many places, has one of the highest incidences of serious crime. The sad fact is that young people – teenagers and those even younger – can and do commit the same types of conventional crimes as adults. Traditionally, delinquency meant offences such as truancy, assault, theft, arson, or vandalism. In recent decades, more violent crimes by teens became more common, especially for those who traffic in drugs or are addicted and commit crimes to support their habits. Bigotry could be seen in teens of all races; one example is the rise of white-supremacist gangs called skinheads. Homicides, assaults, rapes, robberies, burglaries – the whole litany of ordinary crimes – are found in juvenile as well as adult criminal courts. Indeed, a substantial proportion of the total criminal activity reported in the official measures of crime involves juveniles. For the majority of young offenders, delinquency seems to be a phase passed through on the way to adulthood. Delinquent acts begin at about age of 10 or 11, though there has been a substantial increase in even younger offenders in recent years.

In 2004, law enforcement agencies in the United States made an estimated 2.2 million arrests of persons under age 18. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), juveniles accounted for 16% of all arrests and 16% of all violent crime arrests in 2004. The substantial growth in juvenile violent crime arrests that began in the late 1980s peaked in 1994. In 2004, for the tenth consecutive year, the rate of juvenile arrests for Violent Crime Index offences—murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault—declined. Specifically, between 1994 and 2004, the juvenile arrest rate for Violent Crime Index offences fell 49%. As a result, the juvenile Violent Crime Index arrest rate in 2004 was at its lowest level since at least 1980. From its peak in 1993 to 2004, the juvenile arrest rate for murder fell 77%.

These findings are derived from data reported annually by local law enforcement agencies across the country to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Based on these data, the FBI prepares its annual Crime in the United States report, which summarizes crimes known to the police and arrests made during the reporting calendar year. This information is used to characterize the extent and nature of juvenile crime that comes to the attention of the justice system. Other recent findings from the UCR Program include the following:

- Of the estimated 1,590 juveniles murdered in 2004, 38% were under 5 years of age, 68% were male, 51% were white, and 48% were killed with a firearm.
- Juveniles were involved in 12% of all violent crimes cleared in 2004—specifically, 5% of murders, 12% of forcible rapes, 14% of robberies, and 12% of aggravated assaults.
- In the peak year of 1993, there were about 3,790 juvenile arrests for murder. Between 1993 and 2004, juvenile arrests for murder declined, with the number of arrests in 2004 (1,110) 71% below the 1993 level.
- Females accounted for 24% of juvenile arrests for aggravated assault and 33% of those for other assaults in 2004, far more than their involvement in other types of violent crimes.
- Between 1980 and 2004, the juvenile arrest rate for simple assault increased 106% for males and 290% for females.
- The disparity in violent crime arrest rates for black juveniles and white juveniles declined from 6-to-1 in 1980 to 4-to-1 in 2004.
- The juvenile arrest rate for motor vehicle theft declined consistently and substantially between 1990 and 2004, falling 66%.
- Between 1995 and 2004, juvenile arrests for drug abuse violations fell 8% for males and increased 29% for females.

Victimization surveys show also that a disproportionate number of crime victims are adolescents. Persons between the ages of 12 and 24 face the greatest risk of being the victim of violence. Indeed, victimization declines rapidly as people reach adulthood. In general, victim surveys belie the myth that juveniles

prey on adults. While this does occur, of course, it is more likely that they prey on each other. High school students are frequently victimized in school or on school grounds. National Center for Injury Prevention and Control gives the following statistics:

- School-associated violent deaths represent less than 1% of all homicides and suicides that occur among school-aged children.
- More than 50% of all school-associated violent deaths occurred during transition times during the school day – at either the beginning or the end of the day or during lunchtime.
- Homicide is the leading cause of death among 15 to 24 year olds.
- 40% of youth have been concerned about a potentially violent classmate.
- One in twelve high-school students is threatened or injured with a weapon each year.

Society tries to deal with youthful offenders in a variety of ways. The most common unofficial means are through school counselling and sessions with psychologists and psychiatrists. Social workers who deal with family problems also attempt to sort out the differences of young potential delinquents. Serious offences are dealt with officially by the police and the courts. Because of the nature of some of the offences committed by juveniles, there has been a tendency to try them in court as adults for certain crimes, especially for murder. The juvenile courts attempt to steer young people away from a life of crime, though the most serious offences normally result in periods of confinement in juvenile halls or prisons for younger criminals. If possible, however, the courts try more lenient methods of probation, juvenile aftercare, or foster care.

Probation means that the court suspends sentence and releases the offender on the condition of good behaviour, subject to certain rules and under the supervision of the court. Probation is frequently granted to first-time offenders. Sometimes in order to avoid bringing a case before the court, informal probation under the supervision of a probation officer is prescribed.

Juvenile aftercare is the equivalent of parole for an older criminal; it takes place after the young person has been released from an institution and is supervised by a youth counsellor. The purpose of aftercare is to promote readjustment to society.

In foster care the juvenile is placed in a stable family situation with the hope that he will adjust to the positive values of society.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions.

1. Juvenile delinquency is an issue about which people all over the world are concerned, isn't it?
2. At what age do young people usually begin to take responsibility for their delinquent acts as adults?

3. Is the juvenile delinquency rate great in your country?
4. What are possible reasons for juvenile delinquency?
5. Speak on the vital role of drug addiction and alcohol consumption in the growing crime rate in general and in juvenile delinquency in particular?
6. In what ways does society try to deal with youthful offenders?

Exercise 9. This is an interview with the experienced police inspector from Louisiana. Translate the interview into English.

- Вы думаете, что уровень преступности среди несовершеннолетних вырос за последнее время?

- Возможно... Я не знаю данных (data — pl.) статистики. Однако работы хватает.

- Что, по-вашему, влияет на рост подростковой преступности?

- Многие считают, что преступниками становятся дети из неблагополучных семей. Это не так. И в обеспеченных семьях дети могут страдать (suffer from) от недостатка внимания, заботы, тепла. Я часто имею дело с головорезами, чьи родители вполне приличные люди. Часто подростки даже не понимают, что они совершают преступление. Для них это просто развлечение, хулиганская выходка. Многие из них имеют среднее образование, а законов не знают. Они уверены, что если им ещё нет 18, никто не может посадить их в тюрьму.

- Ограничивается ли подростковая преступность только мелкими правонарушениями?

- Конечно, нет. Сотни малолетних преступников вовлечены в торговлю наркотиками. Думаю, что политики обязаны принять во внимание это факт.

- Как можно предотвратить рост подростковой преступности?

- Не думаю, что это задача полиции. Наше правительство ответственно за решение данной проблемы. Мы должны принимать меры против несовершеннолетних правонарушителей.

- Извините, но я не могу с вами согласиться, так как ...

Exercise 10. Render the following text in English.

Преступность несовершеннолетних

... Выделяя совокупность преступлений несовершеннолетних в особый вид и признавая необходимость принятия специфических мер для их профилактики, следует определить, какие деяния образуют данный вид преступности. К числу таковых относятся деяния, совершенные лицами, которым до преступления исполнилось 16 лет (для некоторых преступлений - 14)¹. Достижение социальной и

психофизической зрелости влечет за собой наступление ряда правовых последствий. Такое отграничение несовершеннолетних от малолетних, с одной стороны, и совершеннолетних - с другой, абсолютно необходимо.

С криминологической точки зрения определить момент наступления полной социальной зрелости значительно труднее, чем момент юридического совершеннолетия. Дело в том, что социальная зрелость включает не только определенный уровень физического и психического развития личности. Необходимым элементом полной социальной зрелости является также желание человека обеспечивать себя собственным трудом. Социологические исследования последних лет свидетельствуют, что полная социальная зрелость наступает обычно к 24—25 годам. Учитывая это, большинство авторов относит к преступности молодежи деяния, совершенные лицами в возрасте 18-24 (25) лет.

Уголовный и Уголовно-процессуальный кодексы устанавливают специальный порядок ответственности, особые правила расследования и судебного разбирательства преступлений, совершенных указанной категорией лиц. Это обстоятельство правового характера свидетельствует о том, что преступность несовершеннолетних представляет собой специфический вид преступности.

В структуре преступности несовершеннолетних можно выделить наиболее распространенные виды преступлений: кражи имущества (из квартир, транспортных средств), хулиганство, разбои, грабежи, умышленное причинение тяжких телесных повреждений, умышленные убийства и покушения на них, изнасилование и покушение на изнасилование, мошенничество.

На первом месте кражи и хулиганство (вместе они составляют более 2/3 совершаемых преступлений). Далее идут разбои, грабежи и другие виды преступлений. Так, в Республике Беларусь по состоянию на 1 января 2005 г. количество грабежей увеличилось на 52,5 %, умышленного причинения тяжкого телесного повреждения - на 22,6 %, хулиганства - на 13,5 %, краж - на 5,6 %, мошенничества - на 2,1 %. Вместе с тем произошло уменьшение количества совершенных убийств с покушениями на 22,7 %, изнасилований с покушениями - на 18,8 %, разбоев - на 68,3 %. Наибольший удельный вес среди преступлений, совершаемых несовершеннолетними, несут корыстно-насильственные преступления (в 80-е гг. XX в. в республиках Советского Союза несовершеннолетние привлекались к уголовной ответственности в основном за хулиганство).

Из общего количества несовершеннолетних, привлеченных к уголовной ответственности, на первом месте - учащиеся средних школ, на втором - ПТУ, на третьем - студенты. Интенсивность преступлений несовершеннолетних в городах по сравнению с сельской местностью выше. В данном случае немаловажную роль играет и встречная миграция совершающих преступления несовершеннолетних. Выборочные

исследования показывают, что четыре из пяти преступлений совершаются вблизи от места жительства, учебы, работы. Около 50 % из них совершаются после 22 ч.

Доля рецидива в структуре преступности несовершеннолетних составляет 15-18 %, однако она ниже, чем среди взрослых. В основном такие преступления совершаются в группах, однако их абсолютное большинство малочисленно по составу (2/3 из них состоят из двух-трех человек). Более активная преступная деятельность характерна для смешанных групп, имеющих в своем составе взрослых, как правило, обладающих преступным опытом.

Своевременное и качественное выявление причин и условий каждого совершенного преступления определяет эффективность борьбы с преступностью указанной категории лиц, которая находится в прямой зависимости от оздоровления семейной обстановки, действенности и интенсивности общих и индивидуальных профилактических мер по устранению обстоятельств, способствующих возникновению отрицательных явлений в семье ... (Вестник Академии МВД Республики Беларусь. 2006. № 1. С. 209-214)

¹См.: Уголовный кодекс Республики Беларусь. 2-е изд., испр. и доп. Мн.: Тесей, 2002.

Did You know that ...

1. You're 66 times more likely to be prosecuted in the USA as in France?
2. In Quitman, Georgia, it is against the law for a chicken to cross the road?
3. It is illegal to get fish drunk in Oklahoma?
4. It is a criminal offence to drive around in a dirty car in Russia?
5. In Iceland it was once against the law to have a pet dog?

Text 3. Violence against women

Exercise 1. Pay attention to the following words. Pick out sentences with these words from the text and translate them into Russian.

The UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women – Декларация ООН об искоренении насилия против женщин (принята 20 декабря 1993г.)

The World Health Organization – Всемирная организация здравоохранения

The Belarusian Young Women's Christian Association – Белорусская Ассоциация молодых христианских женщин

The International Organization for Migration – Международная организация по миграции

The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) - Конвенция о ликвидации всех форм дискриминации в отношении женщин (принята 18 декабря 1979г.)

The UN Development Fund for Women – Фонд ООН для развития в интересах женщин (ЮНИФЕМ)

The Ministry of the Interior Department for the Prevention of Crime – Департамент МВД по борьбе с преступностью

Amnesty International – Международная Амнистия (всемирное движение добровольцев, защищающих международно-признанные права человека)

NGO (non-governmental organization) - неправительственная организация

La Strada – программа «Ла Страда» (международная сеть неправительственных организаций Центральной и Восточной Европы, противодействующая международной торговле людьми)

Exercise 2. Practise the pronunciation of the following proper names.

Germany ['dʒə:məni]; Burkina-Faso [bə:'kina 'fa:sou]; South Africa ['sʌʊθ 'æfrikə]; Mali ['ma:li]; Peru [pə'ru:]; Oman [əʊ'ma:n]; Australia [ɔ'streɪljə]; Canada ['kænədə]; Israel ['ɪzreɪəl].

Exercise 3. Read the following word and guess their meaning. Mind the stress.

Physical ['fɪzɪkəl], gender ['dʒendə], sexual ['seksjuəl], psychological [ˌsaɪkə'lɒdʒɪkəl], social ['soʊʃəl], subordinate *adj, n* [sə'bɔ:dnɪt], subordinate (*v*) [sə'bɔ:dneɪt], intimate ['ɪntɪmɪt], migration [maɪ'greɪʃən], isolate ['aɪsəleɪt].

Exercise 4. Write down the following words and word combinations.

Memorize them.

gender - based violence	['dʒendə beɪst 'vəɪələns]	насилие по половому признаку
domestic violence	[dəʊ'mestɪk 'vəɪələns]	домашнее насилие
endure violence	[ɪn'djuə 'vəɪələns]	терпеть насилие
experience violence	[ɪks'pɪəriəns]	подвергаться насилию
threat	[θret]	угроза
coercion	[kəʊ'sɜ:ʃən]	принуждение, насилие
arbitrary	['a:bɪtrəri]	произвольный, необоснованный,

deprivation of liberty	[,deprɪ'veɪʃən əv 'lɪbəti]	незаконный лишение свободы
abuse	[ə'bjʊ:s]	оскорбление, плохое обращение, злоупотребление
intimidation	[ɪn,tɪmɪ'deɪʃən]	запугивание
belittling	[bɪ'litlɪŋ]	принижение
humiliation	[hju(:),mɪlɪ'eɪʃən]	унижение
forced intercourse	['fɔ:st 'ɪntə(:)'kɔ:s]	принуждение к половому акту, сексуальное принуждение
beating	['bi:tɪŋ]	телесное наказание
trafficking	['træfɪkɪŋ]	торговля запрещенным товаром, трафик
assault	[ə'sɔ:lt]	словесное оскорбление или угроза физическим насилием
subject (to)	[səb'dʒekt]	подвергать (воздействию, влиянию); подчинять, покорять
sexual harassment	['seksjuəl 'hærəsmənt]	сексуальное домогательство
prosecution	[,prɔ:sɪ'kju:ʃən]	судебное преследование
perpetrator	['pə:pɪtreɪtə]	нарушитель
injury	['ɪndʒəri]	увечье, повреждение, оскорбление

Exercise 5. Form noun-derivatives of the given verbs. Translate them into Russian.

Assist, behave, deprive, manifest, move, humiliate, intimidate, implement, eliminate, harass, prosecute, prevent.

Exercise 6. Make sure you know all the words in the box. Then read their definitions and match the words with their definitions.

harm coerce victim humiliation slapping harass
trafficking treatment unequal intimidate

1. To use a fear inspiring force that compels one to or keeps one from action.
2. Physical or psychological injury or damage; wrong; evil.
3. To force to act or think in a certain way by use of pressure, threats, or intimidation.

4. The commercial exchange of goods; trade; illegal or improper commercial activity.
5. To irritate or torment persistently.
6. Lowering the pride, dignity, or self- respect of someone.
7. A sharp blow made with the open hand or with a flat object.
8. Not the same as another in rank or social position.
9. The act, manner, or method of handling or dealing with someone or something.
10. One who is harmed or killed by another or who is made to suffer from an act, circumstance, or condition.

Exercise 7. Read and translate the text.

Violence against women

What is violence against women?

The UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women defines violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life" (paragraph 1).

In its preamble, the Declaration describes violence against women as "a manifestation of historically unequal power relationships between men and women" and as one of the "crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men".

The World Health Organization has defined partner violence as any behaviour within an intimate relationship that causes physical, psychological or sexual harm, including:

- acts of physical aggression, such as slapping, hitting, kicking and beating;
- psychological abuse such as intimidation, constant belittling and humiliation;
- forced intercourse and other forms of sexual coercion;
- various controlling behaviours such as isolating a person from their family and friends, monitoring their movements, and restricting their access to information or assistance.

In Belarus, violence against women by family members spans the spectrum from depriving women of economic necessities through verbal and psychological violence, to beatings, sexual violence and killings.

Trafficking

The Belarusian Young Women's Christian Association has been carrying out an anti-trafficking programme under the umbrella of the international anti-trafficking network, La Strada, for the past five years. Calls to their hotline demonstrate that Belarusian women and girls (and increasingly men) consider working – and therefore may become victims of trafficking – in over 82 countries. These countries include Germany (13 per cent), Russia (8.3 per cent), the UK (7.2 per cent) and the USA (6.6 per cent). Yemen, Burkina-Faso, Mali, Peru, South Africa and Oman are also possible destinations.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) offered reintegration and assistance to 563 returned trafficked women in 2005 and the La Strada helpline has assisted 190 calls from trafficked women or their families over the past five years.

There is no conclusive research on the link between trafficking and domestic violence, but women's NGOs in Belarus acknowledge that domestic violence is a significant push factor for trafficking, as women seek to escape their home situation and feel that they have nothing to lose.

Scale of domestic violence

The crime sections of Belarusian newspapers regularly carry reports of violence in the family:

- In September 2005, in Navapolack, a man poured hot liquid over his wife causing fourth degree burns over 80 per cent of her body (*Khimik*, 13 September 2005).
- In Salihorsk, a man and woman were taken to hospital with burns. The woman claimed that her husband had poured acetone over her and set her alight. The man claimed that they had had an accident while decorating (*Sovetskaya Belarusiya*, 2 February 2006).
- In March 2006, as a result of an argument, a man threw his wife from the balcony of their ninth floor flat in Mahiliou. Her clothing caught on an aerial on the eighth floor, but by the time she was removed she was dead (*Sovetskaya Belarusiya*, 21 March 2006).

Surveys by the World Health Organization show that, across the world, between 10 and 69 per cent of women reported being physically assaulted by an intimate partner at least once in their lives. In Australia, Canada, Israel, South Africa and the USA, 40-70 per cent of female murder victims were killed by an intimate partner.

The real scale of the problem in Belarus is not known. Most cases go unreported because women either endure the violence or solve their problems without reporting the violence, such as by divorcing their husbands. However, there are indications that violence in the home is very widespread. In January

2004, Belarus presented its report on its implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women to CEDAW committee. In the oral presentation, the state representative identified violence against women as one of the main challenges towards achieving gender equality and stated that 30 per cent of women in Belarus experienced violence in the home and 12 per cent were subjected to sexual harassment in the workplace. A survey by the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), carried out from October 2001 to March 2002, concluded that 3.9 per cent of the women questioned in Belarus had been struck on the head or pushed frequently and that 20 per cent had been subjected to such treatment less frequently.

There are no publicly available detailed government statistics concerning the problem of domestic violence and its impact on the lives of women and their families. The Ministry of the Interior website gives statistics about crime figures and prosecutions, but these statistics do not include information about the victim or his or her possible relationship to the perpetrator. The Ministry of the Interior Department for the Prevention of Crime collates information from the duty officers who have responsibility for dealing with "domestic crimes", but these statistics are not easily disaggregated by gender. In response to an inquiry, the Department reported to Amnesty International that in 2005, 166 people were murdered in the context of domestic relationships. In the same year, there were 396 cases of serious injury and 211 cases of less serious injury in the context of family relations. These figures cover all aspects of "domestic crime" and the victims include men, women and children. In total 2,736 women were victims of all types of crime in the home.

A policeman working in the Department for Crime Prevention in Barysau (population: 150,148) told Amnesty International representatives that in the month of January 2006 there had been 232 reports of "domestic crime" in the town. Another policeman told Amnesty International representatives that in one of five districts of the town of Mazyr (population: 110,700) two men had attempted to murder their wives in 2005.

Many women escape from violent relationships by divorcing their husbands. Belarus has a high divorce rate; in 2003 there were 31,700 divorces compared to 69,900 marriages. Svetlana Burova, a social scientist who works with the NGO Belarusian Young Women's Christian Association, carried out a survey in 1979 among recently divorced women and found that 64 per cent of divorces took place because of beatings and alcoholism. Unfortunately, no more recent surveys have been carried out.

Exercise 8. Answer the questions.

1. How does the UN Declaration define violence against women?
2. What organizations carry out programmes aimed at eliminating violence against women?

3. What are the main push factors for trafficking?
4. What measures do you think should be taken to stop trafficking?
5. What impact does the problem of domestic violence have on the lives of women and their families?

Exercise 9. Translate the following sentences in to English.

1. Уголовный кодекс наказывает за преступления, связанные с торговлей людьми с целью сексуальной или другого рода эксплуатации.
2. Фонд ООН для развития в интересах женщин, основанный в 1976 году, осуществляет финансовую и техническую поддержку новаторским программам, направленным на улучшение положения женщин и их гендерному равенству.
3. Неправительственные организации, нередко при поддержке местных властей, осуществляют шаги по защите женщин и ознакомлению общественности с серьезностью проблемы.
4. Генеральная ассамблея ООН выразила беспокойство по поводу того, что повсеместное насилие против женщин препятствует реализации прав женщины на активное юридическое, социальное, политическое и экономическое равноправие в обществе.
5. Насилие в семье, или домашнее насилие, весьма распространено во всех его проявлениях: унижение, оскорбление, рукоприкладство, избиение, сексуальное принуждение, экономическое насилие, психологическое подавление.
6. О случаях насилия часто не сообщается по причине стыда или опасения возмездия.
7. По данным МВД в РБ за 9 месяцев 2006г. было зарегистрировано 2910 преступлений в сфере семейно-бытовых отношений по сравнению с 2897 преступлениями за аналогичный период 2005 года.

Did You know that ...

1. America puts much more of its citizens in prison than any other nation?
2. More than 2,500 left-handed people are killed each year from using products that are made for right-handed people?
3. Duelling is legal in Paraguay as long as both parties are registered blood donors?
4. A Kentucky law specifies that if you come "face-to-face" with a cow on the road you must remove your hat?
5. Two-thirds of the world's executions occur in China?

CHAPTER IV

Text 1. Court System

Exercise 1. Write down the following words and phrases and learn them.

judicial	[dʒu(:)'dɪʃəl]	судебный, законный; судейский
authority	[ɔ:'θɔ:riti]	власть; полномочие
determine disputes	[dɪ'tə:mɪn dɪs'pju:ts]	разрешать споры, разногласия
case	['keɪs]	случай; обстоятельство; судебное дело; случай в судебной практике, прецедент
civil	['sɪvl]	гражданский
criminal	['krɪmɪnl]	преступный; криминальный, уголовный
military	['mɪlɪtəri]	военный, воинский
try	['trʌɪ]	расследовать (дело), судить
proceeding	[prə'si:dɪŋ]	рассмотрение дела в суде; судебное разбирательство; судопроизводство
judgement	['dʒʌdʒmənt]	приговор, решение суда; заключение суда в отношении правильности процедуры
pass judgement (on smb)	[pa:s]	выносить приговор
bring under review	['brɪŋ 'ʌndə rɪ'vju:]	пересматривать, рассматривать

tribunal	[trɒl 'bjʊ:nl]	суд; трибунал
justification	[,dʒʌstɪfɪ'keɪʃən]	оправдание; оправдывающие обстоятельства
appellate	[ə'pelɪt]	апелляционный
assessor inferior court	[ə'sesə ɪn'fɪəriə 'kɔ:t]	низший суд
coroners' court	['kɔ:rənəz 'kɔ:t]	суд коронера (специальный судья, в обязанность которого входит выяснение причины смерти, наступившей при необычных или подозрительных обстоятельствах)
court of appeal	['kɔ:t əv ə'pi:l]	апелляционный суд
hearing	['hɪərɪŋ]	слушание (дела)
juvenile court	['dʒu:vɪnaɪl 'kɔ:t]	суд по делам несовершеннолетних
litigation	[lɪtɪ'geɪʃn]	гражданский судебный спор, процесс
people's assessor	['pi:plz ə'sesə]	народный заседатель
sue or be sued	[sju:]	выступать в суде в качестве истца или ответчика; преследовать судебным порядком; возбуждать дело
superior court	[sju:'piəriə 'kɔ:t]	высший суд

Exercise 2. Complete the missing forms and translate them.

Noun	Adjective	Verb
dispute	----	----
----	----	try
----	legal	----
----	----	investigate
----	litigious	----
justification	----	----
----	----	criminate
----	----	decide
offender	----	----
election	----	----

Exercise 3. Match the pairs of synonyms and make up your own sentences.

A

- 1) take place
- 2) determine
- 3) investigate
- 4) judgement
- 5) fair
- 6) similar
- 7) sue
- 8) review
- 9) lower
- 10) deal with
- 11) unnatural
- 12) hearing

B

- a) try
- b) happen
- c) legal trial
- d) unusual
- e) reconsider
- f) inferior
- g) have to do with
- h) verdict
- i) just
- j) identical
- k) resolve
- l) litigate

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences below by using prepositions. Translate them into Russian.

1. Both parties can appeal ... a higher court ... reconsideration of the decision.
2. She was arrested and put ... trial ... murdering her husband.
3. English courts are divided ... certain features.
4. One common feature ... almost all tribunals is that they are subject ... judicial review ... the High Court.
5. Some years ago the police made the final decision to prosecute in the cases they were dealing ...
6. A case requiring a heavier punishment must be referred ... the Crown Court ... sentencing.
7. The jurisdiction of the courts is limited ... the type of case and, with the lower courts ... the geography and the amount of the claim.
8. There are two main reasons ... having a variety ... courts. One is that a particular court can specialize ... particular kinds ... legal actions – for example, family courts and juvenile courts. The other is so that a person who feels his case was not fairly treated ... a lower court can appeal ... a higher court.
9. The right ... appeal usually depends ... the appellant being able to show certain reasons ... his dissatisfaction.
10. The decisions of a higher court are binding ... lower courts.

Exercise 5. Look through the list of phrases in A and find their Russian equivalents in B. Try to memorize them.

A. court of Appeal; court of cassation; court of honour; court of last resort; court procedure; court ruling; burlaw court; commit to court; constitutional court; general court; hold for court; leave of court; open court; go into court; civil court.

В. отдавать под суд; суд последней инстанции; кассационный суд; законодательное собрание; апелляционный суд; открытое/открывать судебное заседание; суд чести; соседский, "товарищеский" суд; судопроизводство; конституционный суд; разрешение суда; гражданский суд; подавать жалобу; предавать суду; постановление суда.

Exercise 6. Read and translate the text.

Court System

Court is a person or body of persons having judicial authority to hear and determine disputes in particular cases: civil, criminal or military. Court is also a large room in a building where trials and other legal cases happen.

English courts are divided by certain features. The first distinction is between courts trying criminal cases and courts trying civil cases. The second distinction is made between the inferior courts, or courts of first instance, in which the first hearing of any judicial proceeding takes place, and the superior courts, or courts of appeal, in which the judgement of the first courts are brought under review. The court of appeal is the main appeal court, whose decision may be reviewed by the House of Lords in important points of law.

The legal system also includes juvenile courts (which deal with offenders under seventeen) and coroners' courts (which investigate violent, sudden or unnatural deaths). There are administrative tribunals, which make quick, cheap and fair decisions with much less formality. Tribunals deal with professional standards, disputes between individuals, and disputes between individuals and government departments (e.g. over taxation).

The American court system is complex. It functions as part of the federal system of government. Each state runs its own court system, and no two are identical. The federal courts coexist with the state courts.

Individuals fall under the jurisdiction of two different court systems, their state courts and federal courts. They can sue or be sued in either system, depending mostly on what their case is about. The vast majority of cases are resolved in the state courts.

The federal courts are organised in three tiers, like a pyramid. At the bottom of the pyramid there are the U.S. district courts, where litigation begins. In the middle there are the U.S. courts of appeals. At the top there is the U.S. Supreme Court. To appeal means to take a case to a higher court. The courts of appeals and the Supreme Court are appellate courts, with few exceptions; they review cases that have been decided in lower courts. Most federal courts hear

and decide a wide array of cases; the judges in these courts are known as generalists.

Belarusian courts are judicial organs of government, which resolve disputes of civil and criminal cases on the territory of Belarus. The Constitution of Belarus (Articles 151—161) provides the system of election of judges and People's assessors and the collective order of trying criminal and civil cases in courts. In general the court system is divided into three stages — district (municipal) People's courts, regional courts and Minsk city court and the highest one — the Supreme Court of the Republic of Belarus. Criminal and civil courts are distinguished as courts of first and second instances. Courts of first instance pronounce verdicts in criminal cases and pass judgement in civil cases after trial. Courts of second instance are courts of cassation and can control the legality and justification of verdicts or judgement pronounced by courts of first instance.

Exercise 7. Answer the following questions.

1. What is court in a wide sense of the word?
2. How are English courts divided?
3. What is a court of appeal?
4. What are the main functions of juvenile courts?
5. How do tribunals function?
6. Name American courts in the descending order.
7. In what way are the federal courts organized?
8. Where does litigation begin?
9. What does the word «to appeal» mean?
10. What do Articles 151-161 of the Constitution of Belarus provide?
11. What is the hierarchy of the Belarusian court system?
12. What functions does the court of first instance have?
13. What are the main functions of the court of second instance?

Exercise 8. Translate into English.

1. Наиболее распространенным типом судов в Англии и Уэльсе являются суды магистрата (magistrates' courts). Наиболее серьезные дела передаются затем в королевский суд (the Crown Court), который имеет 90 отделений в различных городах и населённых пунктах. Гражданские дела (например, дела о разводе и банкротстве) рассматриваются в окружных судах (County Courts). Апелляции слушаются в Королевском суде, если только они не касаются статей закона (unless they are appeals on points of law). Главнейший апелляционный суд в Англии и Уэльсе — это палата лордов (Шотландия имеет свой собственный высший суд в Эдинбурге).

Судебная система Англии и Уэльса также включает в себя суды по делам подростков (суды, которые имеют дело с нарушителями в возрасте до 17 лет) и суды коронеров (расследующие случаи насильственной,

скоропостижной смерти или смерти при загадочных обстоятельствах). Существуют также административные трибуналы, выносящие быстрые, справедливые и не требующие значительных денежных затрат решения с гораздо меньшей формальностью. Трибуналы занимаются вопросами профессиональных норм, спорами между частными лицами, а также спорами между частными лицами и правительственными организациями (например, по вопросам налогов).

2. Американская судебная система сложна. Она функционирует как часть федеральной системы власти. Каждый штат имеет свою собственную судебную систему. К тому же, они имеют систему судов общенационального правительства. Федеральные суды сосуществуют с судами штатов. Частные лица подпадают под юрисдикцию двух различных судебных систем - системы судов их штатов и системы федеральных судов. Они могут подавать в суд и быть судимыми в любой из этих систем в основном в зависимости от того, в чем заключается суть их дела. Подавляющее большинство дел разрешаются в судах штатов. Федеральные суды имеют три ступени, подобно пирамиде. У основания пирамиды находятся окружные суды, где начинается разбирательство, в середине – апелляционные суды и у вершины – Верховный суд США. Подать апелляцию – значит передать дело в более высокий по уровню суд.

3. Первичным звеном системы общих судов РБ являются районные (городские) суды. Районный (городской) суд рассматривает все гражданские, уголовные и административные дела, за исключением дел, отнесённых законом к компетенции (*attributed by the law to ...*) других судов. В случаях, предусмотренных законодательными актами РБ, районный (городской) суд рассматривает материалы об исполнении решений, приговоров, постановлений и определений. Районный (городской) суд изучает и обобщает судебную практику (*judiciary practice*), а также осуществляет иные полномочия в соответствии с законодательными актами.

Второй уровень судебной системы общей юрисдикции образуют областной, Минский городской суды. Областной, Минский городской суды рассматривают в пределах своих полномочий дела в качестве суда первой инстанции, в кассационном порядке, в порядке надзора и по вновь открывающимся обстоятельствам; осуществляют надзор за судебной деятельностью районных (городских судов), оказывают им помощь в применении законодательства; изучают и обобщают судебную практику, анализируют судебную статистику; осуществляют иные полномочия в соответствии с законодательными актами.

Высшей судебной инстанцией в системе общих судов является Верховный Суд РБ. Он осуществляет правосудие и надзор за судебной деятельностью общих судов РБ в порядке, устанавливаемом законами РБ. Верховный Суд РБ в пределах своих полномочий рассматривают дела в

кассационном порядке, в порядке надзора по вновь открывающимся обстоятельствам, а также в качестве суда первой инстанции в случаях, предусмотренных законами РБ; изучает и обобщает судебную практику; дает разъяснения по вопросам применения законодательства РБ; осуществляет контроль за исполнением судами РБ разъяснений Пленума Верховного Суда РБ; вносит предложения в Конституционный Суд РБ и др.

Exercise 9. Make reports on the following topics.

1. The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Belarus.
2. Economic courts of the Republic of Belarus.
3. Military court.
4. Office of Public Prosecutor.

Did You know that ...

1. In Alabama it's against the law to play dominoes on Sunday?
2. Swimming during the day was illegal in New South Wales from 1833 until 1903?
3. In Nevada sex without a condom is considered illegal?
4. In Alaska it is legal to shoot bears. Waking a sleeping bear for the purpose of taking a photo is a crime?
5. A person's chances of being mugged in London are much higher than in New York City?

Text 2. Criminal procedure

Exercise 1. Read the following words and guess their meaning.

File [fɔɪl], information [ɪnfə'meɪʃn], eyewitness ['aɪ'wɪtnɪs], advise [əd 'vɔɪz], reconsider [rɪkən'sɪdə], hearing ['hɪərɪŋ], discovery [dɪs'kʌvəri], investigatory [ɪn'vestɪɡeɪtəri], criminal ['krɪmɪnl], civil ['sɪvɪl], document ['dɒkjumənt], start [stɑ:t], call [kɔ:l], state [steɪt], sheriff ['ʃerɪf], source [sɔ:s], arrest [ə'rest], result [rɪ'zʌlt], free [fri:].

Exercise 2. Write down the following words and learn them.

proceeding
pleading

[prə'si:dɪŋ]
['pli:dɪŋ]

судопроизводство
1) исковое заявление;
2) состязательные бумаги,
которыми обмениваются стороны

file	[fɑɪl]	на предварительной стадии судебного разбирательства 1) досье, дело; 2) подавать (иск)
information	[ɪnfə'meɪʃn]	заявление об обвинении
affidavit	[æfi'deɪvɪt]	письменное показание с целью выдачи ордера на арест
probable cause	['prɒbəbl 'kɔːz]	возможная причина, основание для возбуждения судебного дела против правонарушителя
under oath	[əvθ]	под присягой
set forth	['set 'fɔːθ]	определять (излагать)
eyewitness	['aɪ'wɪtnɪs]	очевидец событий (не обязательно тот, который всё видел, но также тот, который узнал или опознал что-либо)
bench warrant	['wɔːrənt]	распоряжение, приказ суда, судебный ордер
serve with smb.	[sə:v]	вручать судебный документ
take into custody	['kʌstədi]	взять под стражу, под охрану
advise	[əd'vaɪz]	1) извещать, уведомлять, ставить в известность 2) советовать, консультировать
charge	[tʃɑːdʒ]	обвинение
bail	[beɪl]	денежный залог
secure	[sɪ'kjʊə]	получать
arraignment	[ə'reɪnmənt]	предъявление обвинения
plea of "guilty"	['pliː əv 'gɪltɪ]	заявление подсудимого о
or plea of "not guilty"		признании или непризнании себя виновным
jury trial	['dʒʊəri 'trɑɪəl]	суд присяжных
to waive one's right	[weɪv]	отказаться от права, заявить суду отказ от права
reconsider	[rɪkən'sɪdə]	пересматривать
pre-trial	['priː'trɑɪəl]	досудебный
omnibus hearing	['ɒmnɪbəs]	слушание различных вопросов, комплексное слушание всех ходатайств в едином заседании
discovery	[dɪs'kʌvəri]	1) открытие; 2) раскрытие, представление сведений, документов; 3) обнаружение (нового факта, преступления)

investigatory	[ɪn'vestɪgeɪtəri]	следственный, относящийся к расследованию
deposition	[depə'zɪʃn]	письменное показание под присягой и приобщение к материалам дела документов, вещественных доказательств
testify	['testɪfaɪ]	давать показания
compel	[kəm'pel]	заставлять, вынуждать, принуждать
subpoena	[səb'pi:nə]	вызов в суд, повестка (под страхом наказания или штрафа в случае неявки)
tangible	['tændʒəbl]	вещественный
indigent	['ɪndɪdʒənt]	неимущий
sentence	['ba:ɡɪnɪŋ]	делка о признании вины в
bargaining		наименее тяжком из вменяемых обвинением преступлений
admissibility of evidence	[əd'mɪsɪ'bɪlɪtɪ]	допустимость доказательств
search warrant	['sə:tɪ 'wɔ:rənt]	ордер на обыск
pre-sentence report	['pri:'sentəns]	доклад о личности и обстоятельствах жизни подсудимого (предоставляется вниманию суда перед вынесением приговора)
mandatory sentence on parole	['mændət(ə)rɪ]	обязательное по закону наказание
probation	[prə'beɪʃn]	1) условное освобождение;
nullify	['nʌlɪfaɪ]	2) отпускать на поруки
plea bargain	['pli:'ba:ɡɪn]	условно-досрочное освобождение
confrontation	[,kɒnfrʌn'teɪʃ(ə)n]	аннулировать
		делка о признании вины в
		наименее тяжком из вменяемых обвинением преступлений
		очная ставка

Exercise 3. Form the verbs from the given nouns, using your dictionary if necessary.

Information, file, cause, eyewitness, advice, charge, plea, consideration, hearing, discovery, investigation, sentence, nullification, confrontation, bargain, excuse, testimony.

Exercise 4. Translate the converted pairs of words into Russian. Pay attention to the word combinations and sentences given below. Make up your own sentences.

to file (v) – a file (n);

to file a case; to file a criminal charge; to file an appeal; to file an objection; criminal file; fingerprint files; known offenders files; medical files; parole file; search for wanted file; tattoo file;

to witness (v) – a witness (n);

witness on oath; witness against a defendant (plaintiff); witness by the accused (court, defence, prosecution); to witness an arrest (a search); to witness an inquest on a body;

to advise (v) – advice (n);

advice of payment; advice of right; credit advice; to advise a claim; to advise fate;

to charge (v) – a charge (n);

to bring a charge; to charge against smb; the judge dismissed all charges. They trumped up various charges against her;

to bail (v) – a bail (n);

bail agency; to be (to go) bail; bail bond; bail determination; bail jumping; bail request; bail supervision; bail surety; bail revocation.

Exercise 5. Choose the equivalents to the following words and phrases.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. arraignment | a) взять под стражу |
| 2. depositions of witnesses | b) сделка о признании вины |
| 3. to take into custody | c) заявление об обвинении |
| 4. affidavit | d) представить доказательство на слушании |
| 5. plea bargaining | e) вызов в суд, повестка |
| 6. information | f) суд присяжных |
| 7. pleading | g) предъявление обвинения |
| 8. the existence of probable cause | h) состязательные бумаги |
| 9. to introduce evidence at hearing | i) письменное показание свидетелей под присягой |
| 10. confrontation of the offender | j) письменное показание с целью выдачи ордера на арест |
| 11. jury trial | k) очная ставка преступника |
| 12. subpoena | l) существование возможной причины для возбуждения дела |

Exercise 6. Find in the dictionary and name the participants in the criminal procedure.

Exercise 7. Fill the gaps in the sentences below with the words and expressions from the box. There are two expressions which you don't need to use.

prosecutor	subpoena	deposition	indigent	pleading indictment
information	custody	public defender	interrogatory	confrontation
bench warrant	affidavit to show probable cause	request for admission	testimony	bail
omnibus hearing				

1. Documents filed in any court case are called _____.
2. To begin a criminal case the _____ files either an _____ together with an _____ or an _____ as a result of actions of a Grand Jury.
3. This document, issued by a judge in a criminal case, causes you arrested: _____.
4. This document, in either a civil or a criminal case, orders you to appear and testify: _____.
5. If a person is taken into _____ without a court order, the police may only hold him for 72 hours.
6. Three types of discovery are: _____, _____ and _____.
7. In a criminal case, if the defendant is _____, he is often represented by a _____.
8. In a criminal case to see if a case is ready for the trial, a judge meets with the attorneys in an _____.
9. In Criminal Law the act of setting a witness face to face with the accused is called _____.

Exercise 8. Read and translate the text.

Criminal procedure

In both criminal and civil proceedings, a document (pleading) must be filed with the court to start a proceeding - called an information in Criminal Law. The papers are filed for the state by a prosecutor. An affidavit to show probable cause is attached to an information under oath. The documents name a defendant, set forth the facts constituting the offence, the statute which has been violated and the source of the information (confession, eyewitness, etc.).

The judge then issues a bench warrant to the sheriff for the arrest of the defendant. The court cannot proceed further until the defendant is served with a warrant plus an information and affidavit service results in the arrest and the defendant is taken into custody.

Upon arrest a day for the defendant to appear in court is set normally within one week. At arrest the defendant will be advised of (1) the charge; (2) right to an attorney; (3) right to an appointed attorney at state expense if he can't afford an attorney; (4) does not have to say anything without attorney's presence; (5) anything said can be used against him in court; and (6) right to bail, amount of bail and way to post it. The defendant is allowed free phone calls to tell people where he is and to arrange bail.

The defendant may be arrested before papers have been filed when the officer has a probable cause to believe he has committed a crime. Then he will be told these same rights, except bail. But if a warrant is not secured from a judge filed within 72 hours, he must be released (he can be rearrested later, however).

At the first court hearing (arraignment) the court will ask the defendant (1) if he has an attorney, intends to employ an attorney or needs attorney appointed for him; (2) if he is prepared to enter a plea of guilty or not guilty; (3) advise defendant of his right to jury trial; (4) if the defendant says he wants to waive any right, the court will examine him to see if he understands rights and the effect of a waiver; (5) reconsider the matter of bail possibly by a pre-trial release report; (6) possibly set the matter for a preliminary hearing or for an omnibus hearing and/or set the case for the trial.

If the defendant remains silent the court will enter a plea of not guilty, set the case for jury trial, and appoint an attorney to meet and consult with the defendant.

Between arraignment and trial, the defendant has the right to discovery: to see investigatory files of the prosecutor, take depositions of witnesses, view physical evidence, have special investigators appointed or expert witnesses hired to examine evidence and testify, right to compel people to come and testify (subpoenas) or produce tangible evidence, etc. He must tell the prosecutor names and addresses of his witnesses and certain special defences (as alibi or self-defence). If the defendant is indigent all necessary costs of defence will be paid by the state.

Between arraignment and trial, the prosecutor and defence attorney will engage in plea and/or sentence bargaining. There may be special pre-trial hearings on issues of the admissibility of evidence (such as a confession, evidence seized by a search warrant, etc.). There may be a preliminary hearing requested by the defendant to test the existence of the probable cause. The court may set an omnibus hearing with a prosecutor and a defence attorney to discuss if the case is ready for trial. In criminal cases the judge keeps the case moving; in civil cases, the lawyers do.

If the defendant pleads guilty or is convicted at trial the court sets a sentencing hearing and a pre-sentence report (normally prepared by Probation Department). The report will contain criminal, educational, family and work histories of the defendant; statement of facts of the crime charged; and drug or

psychological evaluations. The defendant gets to view report before hearing and can introduce evidence at the hearing. The victims are often invited to the hearing and can give an input on what they believe should happen. However, the court may be bound by a form of mandatory sentence.

If sentenced to prison, the defendant is sent to the Department of Corrections which selects the actual prison. When released from prison he is placed on parole (like probation - periodic reporting to the officer).

A purpose of the jury was to keep citizenry informed about rightness of the law as a check against tyranny of the law. That protection is breaking down because of (1) inability of the jury to nullify the law; (2) failure of the jury to know the penalty; (3) the dramatic increase of plea-bargaining; (4) the development of Administrative Law where there is no right to a jury trial. At the same time confrontation of the offender is breaking down. Confrontation means: "This is what you did; It was wrong; You chose to do it; Here is the harm you caused; Here is what you must do to make the wrong right; Don't do it again". Without confrontation there is little chance of reformation.

The main problems are (1) lack of speed in the process; (2) plea bargaining; (3) lack of direct confrontation by the victim; (4) prosecutor discretion; (5) change in a defence attorney from a counsellor to an upholder of rights rules and process; (6) Juvenile Justice System and (7) highly adversarial nature of the process.

The results are excuse, justification, rationalization and blame-casting of defendant rather than repentance.

Exercise 9. Find the English equivalents for the following Russian expressions.

Заявление об обвинении; письменное показание с целью выдачи ордера на арест; приказ суда, судебный ордер; взять под стражу; выдавать на поруки, освобождать из-под стражи под залог; предъявление обвинения; отказываться от права; обязательное, по закону, наказание; условное освобождение; очная ставка; прокурор; вызов в суд по повестке; обвинительный акт; суд присяжных; давать показания.

Exercise 10. Answer the questions.

1. What are the documents starting a criminal proceeding?
2. What is the next stage?
3. What is the defendant advised of?
4. What happens at the first court hearing?
5. What happens between arraignment and trial?
6. What is a pre-sentence report?
7. Where is the defendant sent after the sentence?

8. What is the main purpose of the jury?
9. What problems appear in this connection?

Exercise 11. Do you agree or not? Comment on the following statements.

1. In both criminal and civil proceedings a document (pleading) must be filed with the court to start a proceeding. In Criminal Law it is called an information.
2. The papers are filled for the state by the defendant. A subpoena to show probable cause is attached to an information under oath.
3. At time of arrest a defendant will be advise of (a) charge; (b) right to an attorney; (c) right at appointed attorney at state expense if he can't afford an attorney; (d) he can say everything without attorney's presence; (e) that anything said can't be used against him in court; and (f) right to bail, amount to bail, and way to post it.
4. The judge issues a search warrant to the sheriff for the arrest of the defendant.
5. At the first court hearing the court advises the defendant of his right to jury trial and if the defendant says he wants to waive any right, the court will examine him to see it he understands rights and the effect of a waiver.

Exercise 12. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Судебное дело о привлечении к уголовной ответственности за совершение преступления возбуждает прокурор.
2. Судья выдаёт шерифу ордер на арест обвиняемого.
3. Во время ареста обвиняемому сообщается следующее: (а) обвинение; (б) что он имеет право воспользоваться адвокатом; (в) что он имеет право на адвоката за государственный счёт, если у него нет средств оплатить услуги своего адвоката; (г) что он имеет право не отвечать на вопросы в отсутствие своего адвоката; (д) что всё сказанное им может быть использовано против него в суде и (е) что он имеет право быть отпущенным под залог.
4. Обвиняемый имеет право быть ознакомленным с показаниями свидетелей.
5. Потерпевшие часто приглашаются на слушание дела.

Did You know that ...

1. Around 1 in 3 persons in Australia is a victim of a crime?
2. 715 of every 100,000 people in America are imprisoned?
3. In Cleveland, Ohio, it's illegal to catch mice without a hunting license?
4. Federal law forbids recycling used eyeglasses in the United States?
5. In ancient Egypt killing a cat was a crime punishable by death?

Text 3. Civil procedure

Exercise 1. Read the following words and guess their meaning. Mind the stress.

Party ['pa:tɪ], organization [ˌɔ:gənəɪ'zeɪʃn], jury ['dʒʊəri], speedy ['spi:dɪ], procedure [prə'si:dʒə], system ['sɪstəm], federal ['fedərəl], need [ni:d], jurisdiction [ˌdʒʊərɪs'dɪkʃn], general ['dʒenərəl], special [speʃl], exclusive [ɪks'klu:sɪv], consider [kən'sɪdə], bankruptcy ['bæŋkrəpsɪ], type [taɪp], reason [ri:zn], effect [ɪ'fekt], specific [spi'sɪfɪk], motion [məʊʃn], examination [ɪg,zæmɪ'neɪʃn], production [prə'dʌkʃn].

Exercise 2. Write down the following words and learn them.

complaint	[kəm'pleɪnt]	1. жалоба 2. иск 3. официальное обвинение
plaintiff	['pleɪntɪf]	истец
accuse	[ə'kju:z]	обвинять; предъявить официальное обвинение
verify	['verɪfɑɪ]	1. удостоверить; подтверждать присягой 2. заверять; засвидетельствовать
court costs	['kɔ:t 'kɔ:sts]	судебные издержки
summons	['sʌmənz]	вызов в суд
appearance	[ə'piərəns]	появление; явка
judgement	['dʒʌdʒmənt]	судебное решение; приговор
default	[dɪ'fɔ:lt]	принятие судебного решения вследствие неявки ответчика
speedy trial	['spi:dɪ 'trɔɪəl]	безотлагательное рассмотрение дела судом
in personam (Lat)		1. в отношении конкретного лица 2. носящий обязательственный характер, относительный (о праве)
in rem (Lat)		1. в отношении самой вещи 2. вещный абсолютный (о праве)
quasi (Lat)		почти; как если бы; частично
suit	[sju:t]	1. судебное дело 2. иск
statute of limitations	['stætju:t əv lɪmɪ]	закон об исковой давности; закон

	'teɪ[nz]	о давности уголовного преследования
expire	[ɪks'paɪə]	кончаться; истекать (о сроке); прекращаться с истечением срока
allegation	[æli'geɪʃn]	заявление; утверждение
counter-claim	['kɑʊntə 'kleɪm]	встречный иск
tort	[tɔ:t]	гражданское правонарушение; деликт
cross-claim	['krɔ:s 'kleɪm]	встречный иск
interplead	[,ɪntə'pli:d]	возбуждать процесс в целях определения прав третьих лиц на спорный предмет; иск для установления права собственности на имущество, на которое претендуют несколько лиц
determination	[dɪ,tə:mɪ'neiʃn]	определение, постановление (суда)
affirmative defence	[ə'fə:mətɪv dɪ 'fens]	заявление о фактах, опровергающих иск или обвинение
set-off	['set 'ɔf]	зачёт требований
motion for judgement	[məʊʃn]	предложение о приговоре
motion for summary judgement	['sʌməri]	ходатайство об упрощенном делопроизводстве
commence	[kə'mens]	начинать, приступать к чему-л.
interrogatories	[,ɪntə 'rɔgət(ə)rɪz]	письменный опрос сторон или свидетелей
request for admission	[rɪ'kwest fə(r) əd 'mɪʃn]	запрос о признании противоположной стороной каких-либо фактов
examination	[ɪg,zæmɪ'neiʃn]	1. опрос, допрос 2. осмотр, исследование (медицинское)
request for production	[rɪ'kwest fə prə 'dʌkʃən]	запрос (просьба) о предоставлении (документов, доказательств и др.)
order	['ɔ:də]	предписание суда
settle	[setl]	1. урегулировать 2. решать, определять

Exercise 3. Form the nouns from the given verbs, using your dictionary if necessary.

To complain, to accuse, to verify, to summon, to appear, to judge, to suit, to limit, to expire, to interplead, to determine, to examine, to admit, to produce.

Exercise 4. Translate the converted pairs of words into Russian. Pay attention to the word combinations given below. Make up your own sentences.

to summon (v) – a summons (n);

to summon jury, to summon to appear; criminal summons; short summons, debtor's summons; summons upon complaint alias summons;

to request (v) – a request (n);

request for counsel; request in writing; bail request; timely request, walk-in request, legitimate request; pre-trial request, duplicative request;

to order (v) – an order (n);

order for confiscation; bankruptcy order, administration order; to order goods;

to claim (v) – a claim (n);

to make a claim against smb; claim in return, counter-claim; to claim the inheritance, to claim compensation, to claim damages; to claim against the car insurance;

to cost (v) – costs (n);

with costs; at all costs, auditing costs; business costs; cost in full, cost of litigation; to cut costs; extra costs; insurance costs; legal costs.

Exercise 5. Choose the equivalents to the following words and phrases.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. state a cause | a) встречный иск |
| 2. consider a case | b) вызов в суд |
| 3. cross-claim | c) приводить приговор в исполнение |
| 4. civil procedure | d) вручать судебный документ |
| 5. summons | e) указать, сформулировать причину |
| 6. enforce a judgement | f) жалоба |
| 7. motion for judgement | g) предложение о приговоре |
| 8. default judgement | h) подтверждение |
| 9. verification | i) рассматривать дело |
| 10. interpleader | j) гражданский процесс |
| 11. complaint | k) возбуждение лицом процесса в целях определения прав третьих лиц на спорный предмет |
| 12. to serve | l) принятие судебного решения вследствие неявки ответчика |

Exercise 6. Fill the gaps in the sentences below with the words and expressions from the box. There are two expressions which you don't need to use. There are expressions which you may use twice.

plaintiff complaint private wrong plea bargain *in personam*
 public wrong summons pre-trial conference default judgment
 verification settlement *in rem* cross-claim defendant *quasi in rem*

1. In a civil case the _____ starts the case by filing a _____ against the _____.
2. The document in a civil case which invites you to appear and defend is _____.
3. To see if a case is ready for trial, a judge, in a civil case meets with the attorneys in a _____.
4. Most of our criminal cases are disposed of by _____ while most civil cases are disposed of by _____.
5. A tort is considered to be a _____ while a crime is considered to be a _____.
6. _____ jurisdiction means that the court has power over the person.
7. _____ means that the court has jurisdiction property (real or personal) of the other party.
8. _____ means that jurisdiction over the property is used to create in personam jurisdiction if certain other factors are present.
9. Jurisdiction may be _____, _____ or _____.
10. If the defendant doesn't make his appearance at the trial or hearing _____ may be entered against him.

Exercise 7. Read and translate the text.

Civil procedure

To start a civil case a pleading must be filed with the court, called a complaint, naming the party against whom the case is brought (the defendant). The person or organization filing the case is called a plaintiff. Most civil cases are prepared and filed by an attorney paid for by the plaintiff. The complaint must state a cause of action (there must be enough set forth that a defendant can know what he is accused of). Only some civil cases must be verified (sworn to) and there is a court cost payable at the time of filing a civil case.

Next a summons is issued, inviting the defendant to come to court. The summons tells the defendant how many days he has to make appearance and file an answer. If he does not do it, a default judgment may be entered against him. A defendant can defend without a lawyer.

Both parties have a right to jury trial but they must file a paper asking for a jury or they lose the right. There is not, generally, a right to speedy trial in civil cases.

In the U.S. the first question in civil procedure is: "What court do I want?" As they have 50 state law and procedure systems plus one federal system picking the right court is a problem. Today there is little, if any, need for this diversity; they could easily have one law and procedure for the entire nation. You select the court based upon jurisdiction: general, special and exclusive (within each of which is in personam, in rem, and quasi in rem).

General Jurisdiction means that a court can consider any type of case. Special Jurisdiction means that a court only handles one type of case (maybe juvenile; family (divorces, adoptions, etc.); criminal; bankruptcy). Exclusive Jurisdiction means that this is the only court in which the type of case may be filed.

In personam jurisdiction means that the court has power over the person. It is the highest and best form of jurisdiction for the reason that if you win judgment, it has full faith and credit in all other states and can be easily enforced.

In rem jurisdiction means the court has jurisdiction over property (real or personal) of the other party. Thus, a judgment can be entered effecting that property and be binding against the defendant even if the defendant is not in the jurisdiction of the court (in personam).

Quasi in rem means that jurisdiction over the property is used to create in personam jurisdiction if certain other factors are present called substantial contacts with the jurisdiction.

A suit filed in a state court may be removed to the federal court in certain circumstances and the federal court may send a case to a state court in certain circumstances. A state court in county A may order a case transferred to a state court in county B under non convenes forum doctrine, but one state cannot send to another state. If we had one uniform law for the entire nation, only the question of non convenes forum would exist, all other questions of jurisdiction would disappear. The issue of jurisdiction grows out of state sovereignty: which state has sufficient contacts to be able to exercise control over the citizen of another state.

Picking the right court is important because if you pick the wrong court, your judgment may have little or even no value. And while you are searching for the right court, the statute of limitations might expire and you would have no case anywhere.

Once served with summons, a defendant must appear and file an answer and admit, deny, claim lack of information or request to make more specific each allegation of the complaint.

The defendant may file a counter-claim against the plaintiff for any other claim, even if totally unrelated to plaintiff's case (even a tort action countering a

contract action). The defendant may file a cross-claim against another defendant or a single one of multiple plaintiffs. The defendant can file a third-party claim against someone not a party to the case who the defendant says will be liable to the defendant if the plaintiff wins. The defendant can request the court for permission to interplead a party, who defendant thinks may be affected by the case and whose presence is needed for a full and final determination. The defendant can also file affirmative defences, such as set-off. In some cases if the defendant has an affirmative defence, counter-claim or cross-claim and does not file it, he loses that claim for all time.

At any time before trial either party may file a motion for judgment on the pleadings or a motion for summary judgment. The first allows the court to look at the pleadings and say if a case exists. The second allows the court to look at the pleadings plus evidence submitted by the discovery or the affidavit (a sworn statement of a person).

At any time after a case has begun, parties may commence the discovery of what the evidence is. The discovery is self-governing in that the court does nothing unless a party objects to some form of the discovery proposed by another party. The main types of discovery are depositions, deposition by written interrogatories, interrogatories, request for admissions, mental or physical examination or request for production, examination or copying.

Prior to the trial the judge will hold a pre-trial conference with the attorneys (and sometimes the parties). At the end of the hearing, an order will be entered, listing the issues for the trial. Any and all issues listed in the pleadings are merged into this order which then controls the rest of the case. The judge can also take various cross and counter cases and create entire new cases for them so that they are tried separately.

The vast majority of all civil cases in the U.S., like the vast majority of all criminal cases are not tried – they are settled. The problem is that the parties rarely face each other: all bargaining is done by the attorneys.

Thus, the parties have no ownership in the settlement, even though they approve the settlement, and they never get to speak to each other. As in criminal cases, we need face to face confrontation of the parties in civil cases for any true resolution of conflict or healing to take place.

Exercise 8. Find the English equivalents for the following Russian expressions.

Принятие судебного решения вследствие неявки ответчика; подтверждение под присягой; возбуждение судебного процесса в целях определения прав третьих лиц на спорный предмет; иск для установления права собственности на имущество, на которое претендуют несколько лиц; вызов в суд; встречный иск; письменный опрос сторон или свидетелей; жалоба; гражданский процесс; досудебный; вручать судебный документ.

Exercise 9. Answer the questions.

1. Who are the participants in civil procedure?
2. What must a person do to start a civil case?
3. When must a defendant come to court?
4. What is the first question which appears in the USA in civil procedure? Describe or explain each of them.
6. When can a suit filed in a state court be removed to the federal court?
7. What is a counter claim? Who files it and when?
8. What are the types of discovery?
9. What happens prior to the trial?

Exercise 10. Do you agree or not? Comment on the following statements.

1. To start a civil case a pleading must be filed with the court an information naming the party against whom the case is brought.
2. The person or organization filing the case is called a prosecutor. Most civil cases are prepared and filed by an attorney.
3. A court cost is payable at the time of filing a civil case (but not a criminal case).
4. A suit filed in a state court may be removed to the federal court in certain circumstances, and the federal court may send a case to a state court in certain circumstances.
5. Once served with summons, the defendant needn't appear and file an answer, if he doesn't want.
6. Only at the definite time after the case has begun, the parties may commence discovery, discovering what the evidence is.
7. Prior to the trial, the judge will hold a pre-trial conference with the attorneys (and sometimes the parties).
8. There are 50 state law and procedure systems in the U.S. plus one Federal System. Picking the right court is important because if you pick the wrong court, your judgement may have little or even no value. And while you are searching for the right court, the statute of limitations might expire and you would have no case anywhere.

Exercise 11. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Гражданский процесс – это установленный нормами гражданского процессуального права порядок разбирательства и разрешения судом гражданских дел, исполнения решений и постановлений судов.
2. Гражданский процессуальный кодекс – это закон, в котором систематизированы нормы гражданского процессуального права.
3. Суд общей юрисдикции может рассматривать судебные дела любой категории.

4. Суд специальной юрисдикции может рассматривать судебные дела только одной категории, например, только дела о банкротстве, дела семейных отношений – развод, усыновление, удочерение и др.

Did You know that ...

1. In Florida it's illegal to wear swimwear while singing in a public place?
2. A Los Angeles man who later said he was "tired of walking" stole a steamroller and led police on a 5 mph (miles per hour) chase until an officer stepped aboard the vehicle and stopped him?
3. When two service station attendants in Ionia, Michigan, refused to hand over the cash to an intoxicated robber, the man threatened to call the police. They still refused, so the robber called the police and was arrested?
4. Former enemies, Americans and Russians, now have a great deal in common. They both lead the world in locking people up?
5. About 65 percent of US prison inmates are tattooed?

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Text 1. Law

Law is the set of enforced rules under which a society is governed. Law is one of the most basic social institutions and one of the most necessary. No society could exist if all people did just as they pleased, without regard for the rights of others. Nor could a society exist if its members did not recognize that they also had certain obligations towards one another. The law thus establishes the rule that defines a people's rights and obligations. The law also sets penalties for people who violate these rules and it states how the government shall enforce the rules and penalties. However, the laws enforced by government can be changed. In fact, laws are frequently changed to reflect changes in a society's needs and attitudes.

In most societies various government bodies, especially police agencies and courts see that the laws are obeyed. Because a person can be penalized for disobeying the law most people agree that laws should be just. Justice is a moral standard that is applied to all human conduct. The laws enforced by government have usually had a strong moral element and so justice has generally been one of the law's guiding principles. But governments can and sometimes do enforce laws that many people believe to be unjust. If this belief becomes widespread, people may lose respect for the law and may even disobey it. But in democratic societies law itself provides ways to amend or abolish unjust laws.

Law can be divided into two main branches: (1) private law and (2) public law. Private law deals with the rights and obligations people have in their

relations with one another. Public law concerns the rights and obligations people have as members of society and as citizens. Both private law and public law can be subdivided into several branches. However, various branches of public and private law are closely related and in many cases they overlap.

Text 2. Private law

Private law is also called civil law. It determines people's legal rights and obligations in many kinds of activities that involve other people. Such activities include everything from borrowing or lending money to buying a home or signing a job contract.

The great majority of lawyers and judges spend most of their time dealing with private-law matters. Lawyers handle most of these matters out of court. But numerous situations arise in which a judge or jury must decide if people's private-law rights have been violated. More than a million such cases, called lawsuits or civil suits, are tried in U.S. courts each year.

Private law can be divided into six major branches according to the kinds of legal rights and obligations involved. These branches are (1) contract and commercial law, (2) tort law, (3) property law, (4) inheritance law, (5) family law and (6) corporation law. The dividing line between the various branches is not always clear, however. For example, many cases of property law also involve contract law.

Contract and commercial law deals with the rights and obligations of people who make contracts. A contract is an agreement between two or more persons that can be enforced by law. A wide variety of business activities depend on the use of contracts. A business firm makes contracts both with other firms, such as suppliers and transporters, and with private persons, such as customers and employees.

Tort law. A tort is a wrong or injury that a person suffers because of someone else's action. The action may cause bodily harm, damage people's property, business, or reputation or make unauthorized use of people's property. The victim may sue the person or persons responsible. Tort law deals with the rights and obligations of the persons involved in such cases. Many torts are unintentional, such as damages in traffic accidents. But if a tort is deliberate and involves serious harm it may be treated as a crime.

Property law governs the ownership and the use of property. Property may be real, such as land and buildings, or personal, such as an automobile and clothing. The law ensures a person's right to own property. However, the owner must use the property lawfully. People also have the right to sell or lease their property and to buy or rent the property of others. Property law determines the rights and obligations involved in such dealings.

Inheritance law or **sucession law** concerns the transfer of property upon the death of the owner. Nearly every country has basic inheritance laws which list the relatives or other persons who have first rights of inheritance. But in most Western nations people may will their property to persons other than those specified by law. In such cases inheritance law also sets the rules for the making of wills.

Family law determines the legal rights and obligations of husbands and wives and of parents and children. It covers such matters as marriage, divorce, adoption and child support.

Corporation law governs the formation and operation of business corporations. It deals mainly with the powers and obligations of management and the rights of stockholders. Corporation law is often classed together with contract and commercial law as business law.

Text 3. Public law

Public law involves the government directly. It defines people's rights and obligations in relation to the government. Public law also describes various divisions of the government and their powers.

Public law can be divided into four branches: (1) criminal law, (2) constitutional law, (3) administrative law and (4) international law. In many cases the branches of public law, like those of private law, overlap. For example, a violation of administrative law may also be a violation of criminal law.

Criminal law deals with crimes – that is, actions considered harmful to society. Crimes range in seriousness from disorderly conduct to murder. Criminal law defines these offences and sets rules for the arrest, possible trial and the punishment of offenders. Some crimes are also classed as torts because the victim may sue for damages under private law.

In the majority of countries the central government makes most of the criminal laws. In the United States each state as well as the federal government has its own set of criminal laws. However, the criminal laws of each state must protect the rights and freedoms guaranteed by federal constitutional law.

Constitutional law. A constitution is a set of rules and principles that define the powers of the government and the rights of the people. The principles outlined in a constitution form the basis of constitutional law. The law also includes official rulings on how constitution's principles are to be interpreted and carried out.

Most nations have a written constitution. A major exception is Great Britain. The British constitution is unwritten. It consists of all the documents and

traditions that have contributed to Britain's form of government. In most democracies the national constitution takes first place over all other laws. In the United States the federal Constitution has force over all state constitutions as well as over all other national and state laws.

Conflicts between the constitution and other laws are settled by constitutional law. In the United States the courts have the power of judicial review under which they may overturn any laws judged to be unconstitutional. A law is declared unconstitutional if the court determines that it violates the U.S. Constitution or a state constitution. The U.S. Supreme Court is the nation's highest court of judicial review.

Administrative law centres on the operations of government agencies. Administrative law is one of the fastest-growing and most complicated branches of law.

National, state or provincial and local governments set up many administrative agencies to do the work of the government. Some of these agencies regulate such activities as banking, communications, trade and transportation. Others deal with such matters as education, public health and taxation. Still other agencies administer social welfare programs, such as old-age and unemployment insurance. In most cases the agencies are established in the executive branch of government under powers granted by the legislature. Administrative law consists chiefly of (1) the legal powers granted to administrative agencies by the legislature and (2) the rules that the agencies make to carry out their powers. Administrative law also includes court rulings in cases between the agencies and private citizens.

International law deals with the relationships among nations both in war and in peace. It concerns trade, communications, boundary disputes, methods of warfare, the uses of the ocean and many other matters. Laws to regulate international relations have been developed over the centuries by customs and treaties. But international law, unlike other branches of law, is difficult to enforce.

Text 4. Systems of law

Every independent country has its own legal system. The systems vary according to each country's social traditions and form of government. But most systems can be classed as either (1) a common-law system or (2) a civil-law system. The United States, Canada, Great Britain and other English-speaking countries have a common-law system. Most other countries have a civil-law system. Many countries combine features of both systems.

Common-law systems are based largely on case law – that is, on court decisions. The common-law system began in England many hundreds of years

ago. The English called their system the common law because it was applied throughout the land.

English common law developed from the rules and principles that judges traditionally followed in deciding court cases. Judges based their decisions on legal precedents – that is, on earlier court rulings in similar cases. But judges could expand precedents to make them suit particular cases. They could also reject any precedents that they considered to be an error or outdated. In this way judges changed many laws over the years. The common law thus came to be the law made by judges.

However, some common-law principles proved too precious to change. For example, a long line of hard-won precedents defended the rights and liberties of citizens against the unjust use of government power. England and other common-law countries have kept these principles almost unchanged. The United States, Canada and other countries that were colonized by England based their national legal systems on the common law. In addition every state in the United States except Louisiana and every Canadian province except Quebec adopted a common-law system. Louisiana and Quebec were colonized by France and their legal systems are patterned after the French civil-law system.

Case law is still important in common-law countries. However, the lawmaking role of legislatures in these countries has increased greatly during the 1900s. For example, the United States Congress has made major changes in American contract and property law. The changes have dealt with such matters as labor-management relations, workers' wages and hours and environmental protection. Nevertheless, common-law countries have kept the basic feature of the English legal system which is the power of judges to make laws. In addition, constitutional law in these countries continues the common-law tradition of defending people's rights and liberties.

Civil-law systems are based mainly on statutes (legislative acts). The majority of civil-law countries have assembled their statutes into one or more carefully organized collections called codes. Most modern law codes can be traced back to the famous code commissioned by the Roman emperor Justinian I in the 500s A.D. Justinian's code updated and summarized the whole of the Roman law. It was called the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, meaning Body of Civil Law. For this reason legal systems that are based on the Roman system of statute and code law are known as civil-law systems. This use of the term civil law should not be confused with its use as an alternate term for private law. Civil-law systems include both private law and public law.

In civil-law countries, such as France and Mexico the statutes, not the courts, provide the final answer to any question of law. Judges may refer to precedents in making their decisions. But they must base every decision on a particular statute and not on precedents alone.

Other systems. Many countries have patterned their legal system after both civil law and common law. For example, Japan and most Latin-American

nations have assembled all their private law into a code. But public law in these countries has been greatly influenced by common-law principles, especially those that guarantee the rights and liberties of the people.

Most Communist governments overturned the legal systems that existed when they came to power. The majority of these were civil-law systems. But the new Communist governments then set up legal systems also based on statutes and codes. The Soviet Union, for example, has a private-law code patterned after earlier Western European and Russian models. But unlike the earlier codes the Soviet code has allowed for direct government interference in private-law matters. In the late 1980s, however, legal reform in the Soviet Union focused on strengthening the rights of the individual and reducing the power and claims of the state.

Text 5. Belarus state system

The Republic of Belarus is a unitary democratic social state with the rule of law which possesses supremacy and full authority on its territory and independently carries out its domestic and foreign policy. The territory of Belarus is unified and inalienable.

The symbols of the Republic of Belarus as a sovereign state are its state flag, state emblem and state anthem. The capital of Belarus is the city of Minsk.

State languages of the Republic of Belarus are Belarusian and Russian. State power in the Republic of Belarus is exercised on the basis of its division into legislative, executive and judicial branches.

The President of the Republic of Belarus is the head of the state. The President is elected by general, free, equal, direct and secret ballot. Presidential elections are regulated by the laws of the Republic of Belarus.

The Parliament, i.e. the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus, is the representative and legislative body of power. The Parliament consists of two Chambers — the Chamber of Representatives and the Council of the Republic.

The Government, i.e. the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus, is the central body of state management, the executive power in the Republic of Belarus. In its activities the Government is subordinated to the President and reports to the Parliament.

The judicial power in the Republic of Belarus belongs to courts and is exercised by general, economic and other courts envisaged by the legislation of the Republic of Belarus. The control over the correspondence of standard laws in the state to the Constitution is performed by the Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court gives evaluation on the correspondence of standard laws to the Constitution upon the request of the President, the National Assembly, the

Supreme Court, the Supreme Economic Court and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus.

The Constitution of the Republic of Belarus establishes the principle of the supremacy of law. The state and all of its bodies and officials act within the limits of the Constitution and the laws adopted in accordance with it. Provision of personal rights and freedoms of the citizens of the Republic of Belarus is the ultimate goal of the state.

The Constitution of the Republic of Belarus establishes the responsibility of the state before its citizens for the creation of conditions for the free and adequate development of the individual and the responsibility of citizens before the state for the strict fulfilment of the responsibilities laid upon them by the Constitution.

The Constitution guarantees the citizens of the Republic of Belarus the right to health protection, including free treatment in state health care institutions. The Fundamental Law also guarantees free general education and professional technical training. Secondary special and higher education is accessible to all depending on the abilities of each person. The citizens have the right to social security at old age, in case of illness, disability, loss of a breadwinner and in other cases stipulated by law. The Constitution establishes the right of everyone to legal assistance in the exercise and protection of one's rights and freedoms.

The multitude of political institutions, ideologies and opinions is one of the foundations of exercising democracy in the Republic of Belarus. On the territory of the Republic of Belarus the creation and activities of political parties as well as other public associations which strive to violently change the constitutional system or are conducting propaganda of war, national and racist hostility are prohibited.

The Republic of Belarus recognizes the priority of universally acknowledged principles of international law and ensures that its legislation conforms to its norms. In its foreign policy the Republic of Belarus proceeds from the principles of the equality of states, non-use of force or threat of force, inviolability of borders, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-interference into domestic affairs and from other universally recognized principles and norms of international law. The Republic of Belarus has set the goal to make its territory a nuclear weapon-free zone and to achieve neutrality.

The Republic of Belarus is a full-fledged member of the world community. It recognizes the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Charter, the International Conventions on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and participates in the agreements within the framework of the OSCE and in many international conventions.

Aliens and stateless persons exercise their rights and freedoms on the territory of the Republic of Belarus and discharge their duties equally with the

citizens of the Republic unless otherwise established by the Constitution, laws and international agreements.

In accordance with the Constitutional norm the Republic of Belarus may grant refuge to persons being persecuted in other countries for their political and religious convictions or on account of their nationality.

The Constitution of Belarus proclaims that everyone is equal before the law and has the right without any discrimination to equal protection of one's rights and legitimate interests.

Text 6. Crime

An act is viewed as a crime if enough evidence exists to make a police officer, a prosecutor or a judge believe that a violation of criminal law has taken place. However, the law does not consider accused people to be criminals unless a judge or jury finds them guilty. A criminal may be imprisoned or receive some other punishment, according to the laws of the community in which the crime was committed or the trial was held.

A person who commits any crime is called a criminal. But the term is sometimes used only for a person who commits such a serious crime as murder or robbery. At other times the term refers only to habitual criminals.

The study of criminal behaviour is called criminology and experts in this field are called criminologists. Criminologists study crime and criminals for various reasons. They may try to determine where, when and why different types of crime occur. They also seek the relationships between criminals and the victims as well as the most effective ways to prevent crime.

Text 7. Types of crimes

Crimes may be classified in various ways. For example, they sometimes are grouped according to the seriousness of the offence. For statistical purposes many governments divide crimes into offences against people, against property and against public order or public morality. Some social scientists classify crimes according to the motives of the offenders. Such crimes might include economic crimes, political crimes and crimes of passion. Other important kinds of crime include organized crime and white-collar crime.

Crimes are often divided between acts that most people would consider evil and acts that lawmakers decide should be regulated in the interest of the community. The first group includes such major crimes as arson, assault, burglary, kidnapping, larceny, murder, rape and robbery. The second group of crimes includes violations of income tax laws, liquor-control regulation, pure food and drug laws and traffic laws. Crimes in the first group are called

substantive offences and usually involve severe punishments. Most of these crimes have long been forbidden by the English common law, the source of criminal law codes in all states in the United States except Louisiana. Offences in the second group are called regulatory offences and are generally punished by fines or notices to follow the court's orders.

Felonies and misdemeanours. Crimes are frequently classified according to their seriousness as felonies or misdemeanours. Generally, felonies are more serious than misdemeanours. Under federal and state criminal law systems, felonies are punishable by death or by imprisonment for a year or more. A misdemeanour is punishable by a fine or by imprisonment for less than a year. Most people convicted of felonies serve their sentence in state or federal prisons. People convicted of misdemeanours serve their sentence in city or county jails or houses of correction.

The classification of crimes as felonies or misdemeanours is inexact. Not all courts draw the same distinction between felonies and misdemeanours. A felony in one state may be a misdemeanour in another.

Crimes against people or property. Crimes against people include assault, kidnapping, murder, and sexual attacks. Such crimes usually bring severe punishment. Crimes against property include arson, motor vehicle theft, burglary, embezzlement, forgery, fraud, larceny and vandalism. In most cases these crimes carry lighter penalties than do crimes against people.

Robbery is the crime most difficult to classify. The law generally considers robbery a crime against the person. Robbery involves taking property from a person by using force, such as a mugging or other strong-arm tactics.

Crimes against public order or morality include disorderly conduct, gambling, prostitution, public drunkenness and vagrancy (having no permanent residence or visible means of support). These offences generally involve lighter penalties than do crimes against people or property.

Criminologists question whether some offences against public order or morality should be considered crimes. For example, many experts believe that habitual drunkenness is a medical problem and that the offender should be given medical help instead of being put in jail. There is also wide disagreement about whether certain practices hurt society and should be considered crimes. Such acts include gambling, marijuana use and homosexuality between consenting adults.

Organized crime consists of large-scale activities by groups of gangsters or racketeers. Such groups are often called the crime syndicate or the underworld. Organized crime specializes in providing illegal goods and services. Its activities include gambling, prostitution, the illegal sale of drugs and loan-sharking (lending money at extremely high rates of interest). Many of these activities are often called victimless crimes because both the buyer and the seller take part in them willingly.

Most activities of the crime syndicate are not reported to the police. People who use the illegal services try to avoid the police. When the crime syndicate invades a legitimate business or labour union, it uses terror, blackmail and other methods to keep people from going to the police. Even when the illegal activities are discovered, prosecutors have difficulty in convicting the gangsters because of the lack of reliable witnesses. In addition, the syndicate frequently tries to bribe witnesses or law offices and sometimes succeeds in doing so. The syndicate also furnishes bail money and lawyers for members who are arrested.

White-collar crime originally included only criminal acts committed by business and professional people while earning their living. The term referred to such crimes as stock market swindles and other kinds of fraud. Today the term covers such acts as cheating in the payment of taxes which may or may not be done in connection with one's business. It may apply to petty thefts by employees, as well as to million-dollar stock market swindles. It could also include a service station owner's charging for an automobile repair that was not made or a physician's billing a patient for services that were not performed.

The increasing use of computers has created new opportunities for white-collar crime. Computer crimes are difficult to detect but easy to accomplish once a criminal learns the code or password to activate the system. Thus, automatic bank tellers increase the possibility of fraud or theft. Computer access by bank employees creates additional opportunities for embezzlement.

Many consumer protection laws are aimed at white-collar crimes. These laws regulate business and professional activities to protect consumers. During the 1960s and early 1970s consumer protection became one of the fastest growing fields of criminal law. In the United States, for example, the federal government developed new rules and penalties. The regulations were intended to control air and water pollution, to prevent fraudulent trade practices and to alert people seeking loans about actual interest costs.

Political crime became an increasingly serious criminal activity during the 1970s. It includes acts of terrorism against innocent people and assassinations of leading political figures throughout the world. Unlike many criminals who seek money or personal gains through crime, most terrorists and assassins commit crimes to show support for a political cause. Since the early 1970s political crimes such as airplane hijackings, assassinations, bombing, and the taking of hostages have become more frequent. As a result, most governments have taken steps to protect against terrorists. For example, security at airports, embassies and other potential targets has been increased and specially trained law enforcement or military units have been formed.

Text 8. Terrorism

From the 1960s international terrorist crimes, such as the hijacking of passenger aircraft, political assassinations, kidnappings and urban bombings constituted a growing phenomenon of increasing concern, especially to Western governments. Most terrorist groups are associated either with revolutionary movements (some Marxist organizations) or with nationalist movements. Three categories of terrorist crime may be distinguished, not in legal terms, but by intention. Foremost is the use of violence and the threat of violence to create public fear. This may be done by making random attacks to injure or kill anyone who happens to be in the vicinity when an attack takes place. Because such crimes deny by virtue of their being directed at innocent bystanders, the unique worth of the individual, terrorism is said to be a form of crime that runs counter to all morality and so undermines the foundations of civilization. Another tactic generating fear is the abduction and assassination of heads of state and members of governments in order to make others afraid of taking positions of leadership and so to spread a sense of insecurity. Persons in responsible positions may be abducted or assassinated on the grounds that they are "representatives" of some institution or system to which their assailants are opposed. A second category of terrorist crime is actual rule by terror. It is common practice for leaders of terrorist organizations to enforce obedience and discipline by terrorizing their own members. A community whose collective interests the terrorist organization claims to serve may be terrorized so that their cooperation, loyalty and support are ensured. Groups that come to power by this means usually continue to rule by terror. Third, crimes are committed by terrorist organizations in order to gain the means for their own support. Bank robbery, kidnapping for ransom, extortion, gambling rake-offs (profit skimming), illegal arms dealing and drug trafficking are among the principal crimes of this nature. In the Middle East hostages are frequently sold as capital assets by one terrorist group to another.

Text 9. Causes of crime

People commit crimes for various reasons. For example, many people steal things they could not obtain. Others, such as drug addicts, steal to get money to buy drugs or other things they need. Some shoplifters steal for excitement, but others do so to stretch the family budget. Many automobile thieves take cars for joy-riding, but others strip down the stolen autos and sell them. Many embezzlers take money from their employers to meet a personal emergency, intending to return the money.

The motives also vary in crimes of violence. A robber may kill the victim to avoid detection. Some gangsters torture people to obtain money. A man may beat his wife in a fit of rage during a quarrel.

Biological and psychological explanations. Many studies have sought to explain crime. Most of them compare habitual criminals with people who have not been convicted of crimes to try to find important differences between the two groups.

Since the late 1800s, for example, researches trained in the biological sciences have searched for physical differences. Such studies involve differences in body type, the pattern of brain waves and the formation of genes. None of these studies has proved that criminals have any physical traits that make them different from other people.

Research by psychiatrists and psychologists stresses personality differences resulting from experiences in childhood or later. This research shows that many people who became criminals were neglected by their parents or were given harsh or uncertain discipline. Such treatment left them insecure and demanding in their relations with others. Their own wants made them ignore the needs or rights of others. But researchers have had difficulty making a direct connection between emotional needs and crime because many people with emotional problems find acceptable ways of solving them.

Social conditions and crime. Sociologists have conducted crime studies that focus on the neighbourhood and community rather than on the individual. Some of these studies deal with how a person becomes committed to a career of crime and others try to explain differences in crime rates.

The highest crime rates occur in the most deprived sections of large cities. These are the areas where it is most difficult to train children to become law-abiding citizens. Such areas have the highest rate of broken homes. Even in many homes where both parents are present emotional conflicts and health and financial problems affect family life. Slum areas usually have the poorest schools and the highest unemployment rates. These neighbourhoods have much run-down, overcrowded housing and poor recreation facilities.

For many young people the excitement of the streets provides the principal escape from boredom and seemingly unsolvable problems. These streets are also the scene of much vice and crime – gambling, prostitution, drug use and sale, public drunkenness, and acts of violence. Law enforcement in the inner city is difficult, partly because too few police officers patrol the neighbourhoods. In addition, many of the people fear the police and refuse to cooperate with them.

Most residents of the high-crime slum areas of many large cities are blacks or members of other minority groups. As a result, the crime rate for such minority groups is higher than that for the white majority group. Nonwhites are also more likely to become the victims of crimes.

Most crimes in the United States are committed by boys and young men. People under 18 years of age account for about a third of the arrests for burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft. The same group makes up 13 per cent of

all people arrested for aggravated assault, 16 per cent, for rape, 10 per cent for murder and 22 per cent for robbery.

There are several reasons why young people commit most crimes. As people become older and settled in their jobs and the upbringing of children, they acquire a stake in the society that they would not care to risk for a momentary gain. On the other hand, young people have fewer job opportunities. The unskilled jobs available seem dull when compared to the quick and exciting returns from theft. Young people are also more willing to risk arrest because they have less stake in things as they are.

About 80 per cent of the people arrested for crimes are males. From 1983 to 1987 the number of women arrested increased 17 per cent and the number of men arrested rose 8 per cent.

Many violent crimes are committed by people who were acquainted with their victims. In over half of all murders, for example, the killer and the victim knew each other. In fact, about a sixth of all murders are committed by a member of the victim's family. In numerous cases because so many murderers know their victims the police have a relatively easy time identifying the killer. As a result, the arrest and conviction rate for murders is high. Police have a much harder time identifying robbers and burglars, few of whom know the victims. Handguns were used in about 45 per cent of the murders reported during the mid-1980s.

Text 10. Criminal responsibility

Criminal responsibility is not limited only to those who perform the criminal acts themselves. As a general principle, anyone who "aids and abets" the perpetrator by encouraging or in any way knowingly helping him (for instance, by providing information, implements or practical help) is an accomplice and is considered equally guilty. Those who actually perform the criminal act (e.g., wielding the weapon that strikes the fatal blow) are called principals in the first degree; those who assist at the time of the commission of the offence (e.g., holding the victim down while the principal in the first degree strikes the blow) are principals in the second degree; and those who assist before the crime takes place (e.g., by lending the weapon or by providing information) are accessories before the fact. As a general rule, all are equally responsible in the eyes of the law and liable to the same punishment. In many cases the accessory before the fact will be considered more culpable if, for instance, he has instigated the offence and arranged for it to be committed. In some cases the person who actually performs the act that causes the crime is completely innocent of evil intent, for instance, the nurse who administers to a patient, on the doctor's instructions, what she believes to be medicine but what is in fact poison. In this situation the person who carries out the act is an innocent agent and is not

criminally responsible; the person who causes the innocent agent to act is the principal in the first degree. The accessory after the fact is one who helps a felon to evade arrest or conviction by, for example, hiding him or destroying evidence.

Text 11. Punishment takes many forms

Once again, rising crime and the workings of the penal system are back in the news. Parliament has recently voted on capital punishment, police chiefs have voiced their concern at the growth of violent public disorder and there have been riots at several British jails.

Meanwhile, the British Home Office has been criticised over the rising prison population and overcrowding. Forced to deal with a steady increase in convictions for violent crime, it has launched an extensive prison-building programme. Providing more jails, however, merely tackles the symptoms, for the size of the prison population is affected by two factors: the number of offenders, and the sentencing policy of the courts. Thus the government has also had to consider ways to reduce the prison population through the use of non-custodial alternatives.

The most widely used device for reducing the number of prisoners in jail is the remission and parole system. This enables prisoners who have behaved themselves to "earn" their release before their original sentence has been completed. Some theorists believe that the over-use of this system has encouraged the British courts to impose sentences of up to a third longer than they might have previously, in order to compensate for potential early release.

The courts also have the power to impose a suspended sentence. Thus, if a suspended sentence of, for example, two years is imposed, the offender will not have to go to prison; but if he or she is convicted of another crime within these two years, then the new sentence will have the original sentence added to it. There is some evidence that the suspended sentence is used too frequently, with the result that the number of prisoners actually increases. Some reports indicate that as many as half of those given suspended sentences would not have been given a jail sentence for their first offence and are consequently sentenced twice over for their second offence.

Another option is the Community Service Order, whereby the judge can sentence a criminal to a maximum of 240 hours of community-based practical work. This serves both as a way of making amends to society and of avoiding the potentially harmful consequences of a period in prison.

The most common alternative to jail is a fine. Although appropriate for minor offences, fines are seen by the public as too lenient a punishment for those guilty of violent crime. Judges who impose fines, however swingeing they

may be, are frequently the target of bitter criticism in the press, and are therefore reluctant to use this cost-effective and straightforward form of punishment.

One or two ideas have surfaced in the last few years, the most revolutionary being the use of electronic tagging. Ministers have decided to introduce a pilot scheme whereby British offenders will be forced to wear an electronic device while they are on probation, enabling their whereabouts to be monitored by police. There are also plans to extend the community service order to include help for the aged and sick.

However, all these initiatives illustrate an underlying dilemma: by building new prisons and by encouraging the courts to impose alternative punishments; the government is trying to pursue two contradictory policies at once. The problem with increasing the number of prisons is that more places tend to result in more prison sentences. Research recently published in the United States indicates that those states which embarked on prison building programmes ended up increasing their prison populations, while those which closed down a number of prisons actually reduced the number of people in jail to proportionally lower levels.

Text 12. Crime prevention

For hundreds of years, the criminal law has been built around the idea that wrongdoers must be punished for their crimes. The most basic argument for punishment is that it preserves law and order and respect for authority. From this point of view, punishment does two things. It upholds the law, and it prevents others from thinking they can get away with doing the same thing without punishment. Punishment is based on the idea that many people have a barely controlled desire to act in forbidden ways. By punishing those who break the law, we reassure ourselves that we are right in controlling this desire. Thus, punishment is believed to maintain broad support for the law.

Many criminologists stress the need for improving the performance of criminal justice agencies – the police, the courts, and correctional institutions. For example, they point out that better educated, equipped, and coordinated police forces are more effective in controlling crime.

One of the best ways to reduce crime is to reform or rehabilitate habitual criminals. The fundamental problem is not the first offender or the petty thief but the repeated offender who commits increasingly serious crimes. According to criminologists, crime would decrease greatly if all such offenders could be turned away from wrongdoing. But United States prisons have had little success in rehabilitating inmates. About two-thirds of the people arrested in any year have a previous criminal record.

Rehabilitation of criminals could probably be improved greatly if experts could provide the right kind of program for different types of offenders.

Criminals vary widely in the kinds of crimes they commit, their emotional problems, and their social and economic backgrounds. Not all offenders can be helped by the same course of treatment. Many require the aid of physicians, psychiatrists, or psychologists. Others respond well to educational or vocational training. In the late 1980s, there were about 850,000 criminals in U.S. city, county, state, and federal correctional institutions, and about 300,000 more were out on parole. Society spent about \$6 billion on them yearly, but only a small fraction of this sum goes to provide treatment. Nearly all the funds are used to feed and clothe prisoners and to keep them under control.

Since the late 1970s, however, there has been a trend toward punishment rather than rehabilitation of offenders. Prison sentences are longer. Capital punishments have been used more frequently since the U.S. Supreme Court lifted a death penalty ban in 1976. Nevertheless, crime prevention should aim to prevent people from becoming criminals in the first place. Such a goal probably would benefit from reform programs in urban slums. These programs would include improved housing, schools, and recreation programs and increased job opportunities.

There are many other ways to reduce crime. People can be educated or persuaded to take greater precautions against crime. They can be taught, for example, how to protect their homes against burglary. Automobile thefts would drop sharply if drivers removed their keys and locked their cars when leaving them. Better lighting helps discourage purse-snatchings and other robberies on city streets and in parks. Many experts believe that strict gun-licensing laws would greatly reduce crime.

Text 13. Male criminality and female criminality

Knowledge of the types of people who commit crimes is generally based on studies of those who have been detected, prosecuted, and convicted. A first aspect of criminality is that crime is predominantly a male activity. In all criminal populations men outnumber women by a high proportion. In Britain in 1984, for instance, of 449,000 offenders found guilty of criminal offences, 387,400 (86 percent) were males; in the same year, the average population of the prisons consisted of 41,822 men and 1,473 women. In most Western societies the incidence (the number of times something bad happens) of recorded crime by women, and the number of women passing through the penal systems, is on the increase; in the United States, for instance, the number of women arrested for property crimes between 1960 and 1976 increased by 276 percent – a significantly higher rate of increase than that exhibited by other groups. A similar trend is shown in English prison statistics: the number of women in prison rose from 538 in 1974 to 941 in 1984, an increase of 75 percent in 10 years. A number of explanations have been offered for this trend. One

suggestion is that it reflects a real trend in the commission of crimes by women—that (the changing social role of women, with more women leaving the home and taking employment, expecting and achieving financial independence, leads to greater opportunity for crime and to greater temptation. An alternative explanation is that the change in the rate of female criminality merely reflects a change in the operation of the criminal justice system—that crimes committed by women are less likely than was previously the case to be ignored by law enforcement agencies out of a sense of chivalry. Even though female criminality appears to be increasing faster than male criminality, it will be many years before women reach the same level of crime as men.

Text 14. Age, social and racial aspects of criminality

A second aspect of criminality is that crime is predominantly an activity of the young. In both Britain and the United States, for example, the peak period for involvement in relatively minor property crime is adolescence (from 15 to 21). For involvement in more serious crimes the peak age is likely to be rather higher, from the late teenage years through the 20s. Criminality tends to decline steadily after the age of 30. Criminologists have sought explanations of this phenomenon – whether it is a natural effect of aging, the consequence of taking on family responsibilities, or the effect of experiencing penal measures imposed by the law for some crimes. Not all types of crime are subject to decline with aging. Fraud and certain kinds of theft, as well as crimes requiring a high level of businesslike organization, are more likely to be committed by older men, and sudden crimes of violence, committed for emotional reasons, may occur at any age. The relationship between social class or economic status and crime shows that a higher incidence (the number of times something bad happens) of criminality was concentrated in the slums of large cities, and studies of penal populations revealed that the level of educational and occupational attainments was generally lower than in the wider population. Studies of juvenile delinquents disclosed a high proportion of lower-class offenders, that is, criminality is closely associated with social origin. The relationship between racial or ethnic origin and criminality is a difficult question. Penal populations contain a disproportionately high number of persons from some minority racial groups, that is, the proportion of minority group members in prison is greater than the group's proportion in the general population. This may be the result of unemployment and low economic status, or discriminatory enforcement practices on the part of the police and the adherence of some minority groups to cultural standards that are in conflict with the general law.

Text 15. Crime detection and its phases

In most countries the detection of crime is the responsibility of the police, although special law enforcement agencies may be responsible for the discovery of particular types of crime. Customs departments, for instance, may be responsible for the detection of smuggling and related offences. Crime detection falls into three distinguishable phases: the discovery that a crime has been committed, the identification of a suspect, and the collection of sufficient evidence to indict the suspect before the court. [To indict means to officially charge someone with a criminal offence.] Criminologists have shown that many crimes are discovered by persons, such as victims or witnesses, other than the police, but certain types – in particular crimes that may involve a subject's assent, such as dealing in drugs or prostitution, or those in which there may be no identifiable victim, such as obscenity – are often not discovered unless the police take active steps to determine whether these crimes are being committed. [Obscenity is sexually offensive language or behaviour.] This may require controversial methods, such as surveillance, interception of communications, infiltration of gangs, and entrapment, for example, by making a purchase from a suspected drug dealer. [Surveillance is the act of carefully watching a person or place because they may be connected with criminal activities. To infiltrate means to secretly join an organization or enter a place in order to find out information about them or harm them. Entrapment is the practice of trapping someone by tricking them, especially to show that they are guilty of a crime].

Text 16. Suspect identification by fingerprints

Forensic science plays an important part in the investigation of serious crimes. One of the first significant developments was identification by fingerprints. [Identification is an act of identifying by official papers or cards, such as your passport, that prove who you are. To identify means to recognize and correctly name someone or something. Fingerprint is a mark made by the pattern of lines at the end of a person's finger, which can be used by the police to help find criminals.] It was discovered in the 19th century that almost any contact between a finger and a surface left a latent mark. [Something that is latent is present but hidden, and may develop or become more noticeable in the future.] It was accepted in 1893 that no two individuals had the same fingerprints. Fingerprint evidence was accepted for the first time in an English court in 1902. Fingerprinting is now widely used as a means of identifying criminals. Most major police forces maintain collections of fingerprints taken from known criminals at the time of their conviction, for use in identifying these individuals should they commit later crimes. [Conviction is a decision in a court of law that someone is guilty of a crime.] Fingerprints found at the scene of the crime are matched with fingerprints in the collection. According to the British standard, if

the sets of fingerprints share at least 16 characteristics, it is considered that they are from the same person.

Text 17. Scientific techniques to identify suspects

A broad range of other scientific techniques is available to law enforcement agencies attempting to identify suspects or to establish beyond doubt the connection between a suspect and the crime in question. Examples include the analysis of bloodstains and traces of other body fluids, such as semen or spittle that may indicate some of the characteristics of the offender. Threads can be analyzed by microscopy or chemical analysis to show, for instance, that threads found on the victim or at the scene of the crime are similar to those in the clothing of the suspect. Hair samples can be compared chemically and genetically to those of the suspect. Many inorganic substances, such as glass, paper, and paint, can bring considerable information under chemical analysis. Examination of a document in question may reveal it to be a forgery. Examination of a fragment of glass may help to identify the kind of automobile involved in an accident. Computer allows investigators to create the necessary data bases. The method (*modus operandi*) by which an offence was committed may also help to identify the suspect, as many offenders repeatedly commit offences in much the same way. The burglar's method of entry into the house, the type of property stolen, or the kind of deception practiced on the victim of a fraud may all suggest to the police who is responsible for the crime. Visual identification of a stranger by the victim is often possible, but experience has shown that such identifications are often mistaken and have frequently led to miscarriages of justice. If the victim or witness believes that he can recognize the offender, the police may show him an album containing photographs of a large number of known criminals, in the hope that one can be picked out. A suspect identified in this way is usually asked to take part in a line up, in which the witness is asked to pick the suspect out of a group of people with similar characteristics.

Text 18. Gathering evidence

The identification of the suspect is not the final stage of the process: it is essential that the investigating agency gather sufficient legally admissible evidence to convince the judge or jury that the suspect is guilty. In order to secure the necessary evidence, the police employ a variety of powers and procedures; because these potentially involve interference with the freedom of the suspect, who must at this stage be treated as an innocent person, they are normally subject to close control either by legislation or by the courts. One

important procedure is a search of the suspect or of premises or vehicles. Most jurisdictions allow a search to be carried out only if there is "reasonable ground for suspecting" that the evidence will be found. In some cases a person may be stopped on the street and searched. In this instance, the police officer is to identify himself and state the reasons for the search. A search of private premises usually requires a search warrant issued by a magistrate or judge. The law generally permits a search warrant to be issued only if the issuing authority is satisfied after hearing evidence on oath that there is good reason to suspect that the evidence will be found on the premises. The warrant may be subject to time limits and normally permits only one search to be carried out. In most countries the judge or magistrate who issues the warrant must be told of the outcome of the search. Material seized as a result of a search under the authority of a search warrant is usually detained by the police for production as exhibits at any subsequent trial. Evidence discovered as a result of any search that does not comply with the procedures laid down by the law is not admitted in the trial, even though it clearly establishes the guilt of the accused person, and even though the suppression of the evidence may prevent the conviction of a person who is plainly guilty. This rule, known as the exclusionary rule, is a matter of dispute in many English-speaking countries.

Text 19. Interrogation and confession

The interrogation of suspected persons is an important aspect of the investigation of offences. Usually the aim of the questioning is to obtain an admission of the offence that will lead eventually to a plea of guilty and avoid the need for a contested trial. All English-language countries place restrictions on the methods of interrogation in order to ensure that suspects are not coerced into confessions by unacceptable means. In the United States any suspect who is being interrogated in custody must be offered the services of a lawyer, at the expense of the state if he cannot afford to pay, and failure to advise the suspect of this right results in the rejection of a confession as evidence. English law follows the same general principle that a person suspected or accused of a criminal offence is not at any stage in the process of investigation or trial obliged to answer any question or to give evidence. For many years the law relating to confessions in England consisted of a simple rule prohibiting the admission as evidence at trial of any involuntary statement made by an accused person. The investigating police officer is to administer to the suspect a caution that he was not obliged to answer any question and that anything he did say might be given in evidence at his trial. This caution was required to be given at the beginning of any period of interrogation and immediately before the suspect began to make a statement or confession. Failure to give the caution at the right time or in the right form did not necessarily mean that the statement would be excluded from evidence, but it did give the trial judge the discretion to exclude the evidence if he considered it just to do so. A confession by an accused person

may be admitted in evidence provided that the court is satisfied that the confession was not obtained by oppression of the person who made it. Oppression is defined to include torture, inhuman or degrading treatment, and the use or threat of violence.

Text 20. Prisons

The idea of imprisonment as a form of punishment is relatively modern. Until the late 18th century, prisons were used primarily for the confinement of debtors who could not pay, of accused persons waiting to be tried, and of those convicted persons waiting for their sentences – death or transportation. Since the late 18th century, with the decline of capital punishment (death penalty), the prison has come to be used also as a place of punishment. With the abolition of transportation, the prison has become the principal sanction for most serious crimes. Concern over prison conditions has not diminished over the years. Problems of security and the protection of prisoners from violence on the part of other prisoners have been compounded by the difficulties arising from overcrowding, as prison populations in most countries continue to grow. The people who make up the populations of most prison systems have many characteristics in common. The populations of most prison systems are predominantly male – in England males outnumber females by 28 to 1 (although the number of women in prison is rising at a higher rate than the number of men) – and relatively young – nearly 70 percent of those in custody are under the age of 30. [To be in custody means to be kept in prison by the police until you go to court, because the police think you are guilty.] Most offenders in prison have a number of previous convictions; the offences they have committed are most commonly burglary, theft, violence, or robbery. A similar picture is revealed by U.S. statistics; the most common offences for which prisoners are in custody are burglary and robbery. [Burglary is the crime of getting into a building to steal things. Violence is behaviour that is intended to hurt other people physically. Robbery is the crime of stealing things from a bank, shop etc, especially using violence.]

Text 21. Types of prisons

Prisons are classified administratively as local or central prisons. Local prisons serve a variety of purposes – holding prisoners awaiting trial or sentencing and prisoners serving shorter sentences, up to about 18 months. There the worst overcrowding occurs. Prisoners serving longer sentences are detained in central prisons. Central prisons are large maximum-security prisons holding more than 1,000 offenders in conditions of strict security. For security,

prisoners are classified into four categories, from A (prisoners likely to attempt escape, and constituting, if successful, a significant danger to the public) to D (prisoners who can be trusted to work in conditions of minimal security). Prisoners who are not considered a danger to the community may be confined in low-security or open prisons, where there is normally no obstacle to a prisoner's absconding. Women are normally held in separate institutions. Young people who have done something illegal are kept in detention centres because they are too young to go to prison. The purpose of these institutions is rather treatment or correction than punishment. Detention centres for young offenders serving sentences that must not exceed four months are based on the principle of strict discipline and physical activity; research has failed to show, however, that it is an effective deterrent to further crime.

Text 22. Some aspects of the prisoner's life

Prisons have been described as institutions, in which every aspect of life is subject to control. In addition to daily routines such as mealtimes, times of rising and retiring, and bathing, many other aspects of the prisoner's life are subject to control. This control is a means of maintaining security, controlling the introduction of weapons or contraband substances, and preventing escapes. Most prisons limit the number of visits that a prisoner may receive from his family or friends. In England the Prison Rules allow a convicted prisoner one visit every four weeks, although the prison governor may increase or limit visits at his discretion. Only relatives and friends of the prisoner may visit him, although adequate facilities must be available for visits by legal advisers if the prisoner is engaged in any litigation (for instance, divorce proceedings). Visits normally take place within the sight of an officer, and in some cases within his hearing. In many prisons, visits are conducted with the prisoner sitting on one side of a table and his visitor on the other, with a wire partition between them; the visitor may be searched for contraband. In other prisons the conditions for visiting may be less restrictive – the visitor and the prisoner may be allowed to meet in a room without any physical barrier but still in the sight of officers. Conjugal visits, in which the prisoner's spouse comes to stay with the prisoner for a period of several days, are not permitted in England, but some U.S. states do permit them. Correspondence of prisoners in England is subject to censorship by the prison authorities, and prisoners may not write more than one letter each week. Control of the prison is maintained by a number of disciplinary sanctions, which may include forfeiture of privileges, confinement within a punishment cell, or the loss of remission or good time. Generally, prisons are governed by rules setting out a code of conduct and listing prohibited behaviour; the code must be given to the prisoner on his arrival in the prison. Typically, the prohibited offences

include mutiny and violence to officers; escaping, or being absent from a place where the prisoner is required to be; and possessing unauthorized articles.

Text 23. Scotland Yard

Scotland Yard is located south of St. James's Park in Westminster. The original headquarters of Scotland Yard were in Whitehall (the street in London where many of the government departments are). Scotland Yard was so named because it was part of a medieval palace (Whitehall Palace) that had housed Scottish royalty when the latter were in London on visits. The London police force was created in 1829 by an act introduced in Parliament by the home secretary, Sir Robert Peel (hence the nicknames "bobbies" and "peelers" for policemen). The Metropolitan Police's duties are the detection and prevention of crime, the preservation of public order, the supervision of road traffic, and the licensing of public vehicles. The administrative head of Scotland Yard is the commissioner, who is appointed by the crown on the recommendation of the home secretary. Beneath the commissioner are various assistant commissioners overseeing such operations as administration, traffic and transport, criminal investigation and police recruitment and training. Scotland Yard set up its Criminal Investigation Department (CID) in 1878. The CID initially was a small force of plainclothes detectives who gathered information on criminal activities. Criminal Investigation Department deals with all aspects of criminal investigation and includes the fingerprint and photography sections, the Fraud Squad (the department in the British police force that examines fraud in business), the Flying Squad (a special group of police officers in Britain whose job is to travel quickly to the place where there has been a serious crime), the metropolitan police laboratory, and the detective-training school. Scotland Yard keeps extensive files on all known criminals in the United Kingdom. It also has a special branch of police who guard visiting dignitaries, royalty, and statesmen. Finally, Scotland Yard is responsible for maintaining links between British law-enforcement agencies and Interpol.

Text 24. Federal Bureau of Investigation

Federal Bureau of Investigation is the police department in the US that is controlled by the central government, and is concerned with crimes in more than one state. [Compare CIA. The Central Intelligence Agency (the CIA) is the department of the US government that collects information about other countries, especially secretly.] The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the largest investigative agency of the United States federal government. Generally speaking, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is responsible for conducting

investigations where a federal interest is concerned. In pursuance of its duties, the bureau gathers facts and reports the results of its investigations to the attorney general of the United States and his assistants in Washington, and to the United States attorneys' offices in the federal judicial districts of the nation. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is a part of the Department of Justice, responsible and subordinate to the attorney general of the United States. The bureau, headquartered in Washington, has field offices in large cities throughout the United States. In addition, the FBI maintains liaison posts in several major foreign cities to facilitate the exchange of information with foreign agencies on matters relating to international crime and criminals. The head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, whose title is director, was appointed by the attorney general until 1968; thereafter, by law, he became subject to appointment by the president of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate. The bureau has a large staff of employees, including between 6,000 and 7,000 special agents who perform the investigative work. These special agents, the majority of whom have 10 years or more of service with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, are usually required to have either a legal or an accounting education.

Text 25. Interpol

Interpol (International Criminal Police Organization) - organization that exists to facilitate the cooperation of the criminal police forces of more than 125 countries in their fight against international crime. A general secretariat headed by a general secretary controls the everyday workings of Interpol. Each affiliated country has a domestic bureau (called the National Central Bureau, or NCB) through which its individual police forces may communicate either with the general secretariat or with the police of other affiliated countries. Television and motion pictures have portrayed Interpol agents as wandering from country to country, making arrests wherever they please; such representations are false, since the nations of the world have different legal systems and their criminal laws, practices, and procedures differ substantially from one another. No sovereign state would permit any outside body to bypass its police or disregard its laws. The main weapon in the hands of Interpol is not a universal detective; it is the extradition treaty. Interpol's principal target is the international criminal, of which there are three main categories: those who operate in more than one country, such as smugglers, dealing mainly in gold and narcotics and other illicit drugs; criminals who do not travel at all but whose crimes affect other countries - for example, a counterfeiter of foreign bank notes; and criminals who commit a crime in one country and flee to another. At its headquarters in Lyon, France, Interpol maintains voluminous files of international criminals and others who may later fall into that category, containing particulars of their identities,

nicknames, associates, and methods of working, gathered from the police of the affiliated countries. This information is sent over Interpol's telecommunications network or by confidential circular. There are four types of confidential circular. The first type asks that a particular criminal be detained in order that extradition proceedings can be started. The second does not ask for detention but gives full information about the criminal and his methods. The third describes property that may have been smuggled out of the country in which a crime was committed. A fourth deals with unidentified bodies and attempts to discover their identity.

GLOSSARY

Aa

Abet	[ə'bet]	подстрекать
abduction	[æb'dʌkʃən]	похищение
abolition	[æbə'liʃn]	отмена, упразднение
abscond	[əb'skɒnd]	скрываться от правосудия
abuse	[ə'bju:s]	плохое, жестокое обращение; оскорбление
access	['æksəs]	доступ
accessory	[ək'sesəri]	соучастник до события преступления
accessory later (after) the fact		соучастник после события преступления
accomplice	[ə'kʌmplɪs]	сообщник; соучастник преступления
accuse	[ə'kju:z]	обвинять; предъявить официальное обвинение
acknowledge	[ək'nɒlɪdʒ]	признавать, подтверждать
acquaintance	[ə'kweɪntəns]	знакомый, знакомая
adequate	['ædɪkwɪt]	достаточный;

adherence	[əd'hɪərəns]	соответствующий
administer	[əd'mɪnɪstə]	приверженность
		управлять, вести дела;
		оказывать, предоставлять;
		осуществлять, отправлять
		(правосудие); применять
		(меры воздействия)
administer a caution	['kɔːʃən]	делать предостережение
admissible evidence	[əd'mɪsəbl 'eɪd(ə)ns]	показание, допустимое в
доказательства в		качестве
		суде
admission of offence	[əd'mɪʃ(ə)n əv ə'fens]	признание в совершении
		преступления
admissibility of evidence	[əd'mɪsɪ'bɪlɪtɪ]	допустимость
		доказательств
admit in evidence	[əd'mɪt]	допустить в качестве
		доказательства
adolescence	[ədə'lesns]	подростковый возраст
adopt	[ə'dɒpt]	принимать
advise	[əd'vaɪz]	извещать, уведомлять,
		ставить в известность;
		советовать,
		консультировать
advocate	['ædvəkeɪt]	защищать
affidavit	[æfɪ'deɪvɪt]	письменное показание с
		целью выдачи ордера на
		арест
affiliate	[ə'fɪlieɪt]	присоединяться
affirmative defence	[ə'fəːmətɪv dɪ'fens]	заявление о фактах,
		опровергающих иск или
		обвинение
aggravated assault	['ægrəveɪtɪd ə'sɔːlt]	нападение при отягчающих
		обстоятельствах
aging	['eɪdʒɪŋ]	старение
allegation	[æli'geɪʃn]	заявление; утверждение
analysis	[ə'nælɪsɪs]	анализ
anorganic	[,ænɔː'gænɪk]	неорганический
appearance	[ə'pɪərəns]	появление; явка
appellate	[ə'pelɪt]	апелляционный
applicable	['æplɪkəbl]	применимый, подходящий
arbitrary	['aːbɪtrəri]	необоснованный,
		незаконный; произвольный

arraignment	[ə'reɪnmənt]	предъявление обвинения
arson	['a:sn]	поджог
assailant	[ə'seɪlənt]	нападающий, напавший; субъект преступного нападения
assault	[ə'sɔ:lt]	нападение; словесное оскорбление и угроза физическим насилием
assessor inferior court	[ə'sesə in'fɪəriə 'kɔ:t]	низший суд
assistance	[ə'sɪstəns]	помощь, содействие, поддержка
associate	[ə'səʊʃɪt]	соучастник, сообщник
attainable	[ə'teɪnəbl]	достижимый
attainments	[ə'teɪnmənts]	достижения
Attorney General	[ə'tə:nɪ 'dʒen(ə)rəl]	министр юстиции в США
authority	[ɔ:'θɔ:rɪtɪ]	власть

Bb

Bail	[beɪl]	денежный залог
barrier	['bæriə]	барьер
bartender	['ba:təndə]	<i>амер.</i> бармен
beheading	[bi'hedɪŋ]	обезглавливание, отсечение головы
beating	['bi:tɪŋ]	телесное наказание
belittle	[bi'lɪtl]	уменьшать; преуменьшать; принижать
benefit	['benɪfɪt]	помогать; извлекать пользу, выгоду
bench warrant	['bentʃ 'wɔ:rənt]	распоряжение, приказ суда; судебный ордер
bigotry	['bɪgətrɪ]	слепая приверженность (чему-л.); фанатизм
bombings	['bɔ:mɪŋz]	бомбёжки
blood stains	['blʌd 'steɪnz]	пятна крови
blunt	[blʌnt]	тупой
bribing	['brʌɪbɪŋ]	взяточничество
breach	[bri:tʃ]	нарушение
break down	['breɪk 'daʊn]	провалиться, потерпеть неудачу

bring under review	['brɪŋ 'ʌndə rɪ'vju:]	пересматривать, рассматривать
by virtue of	['vɜ:tʃu:]	в силу
burglar	['bɜ:glə]	вор-взломщик
burglary	['bɜ:gləri]	ночная кража со взломом
bypass	['baɪpɑ:s]	обойти

Cc

Capital punishment	['kæpɪtl 'pʌnɪʃmənt]	смертная казнь, высшая мера наказания
carry out	['kæri 'aʊt]	осуществлять
case	['keɪs]	случай; обстоятельство; судебное дело; случай в судебной практике, прецедент
cause	[kɔ:z]	заставлять; быть причиной, служить поводом; причинять
civilian	[sɪ'vɪljən]	штатский (человек); лицо, состоящее на гражданской службе
censorship	['sensəʃɪp]	цензура
challenge	['tʃælɪndʒ]	бросать вызов; оспаривать, возражать
charge	[tʃɑ:dʒ]	обвинение
chivalry	['tʃɪv(ə)lri]	рыцарство
claim	[kleɪm]	претендовать; заявлять право (на что-л.); добиваться; (особ. о ущерба)
возбуждать иск возмещении		
clue	[klu:]	улика
coerce	[kəʊ'ə:s]	принуждать
coercion	[kəʊ'ə:ʃən]	принуждение, насилие
cold-blooded	[,kəʊld'blʌdɪd]	хладнокровный, безжалостный, жестокий
come into force	['kʌm ,ɪntə 'fɔ:s]	вступать в силу
commence	[kə'mens]	начинать, приступать к чему-л.

commissioner	[kə'mɪʃənə]	комиссар
commit a crime	[kə'mɪt ə 'krɑɪm]	совершить преступление
commodity	[kə'mɒdɪtɪ]	предмет потребления; (часто pl) товар
community service	[kə'mju:nɪtɪ 'sə:vɪs]	общественные работы (как наказание)
compel	[kəm'pel]	заставлять, вынуждать, принуждать
complaint	[kəm'pleɪnt]	жалоба, иск, официальное обвинение
comply with	[kəm'plai]	соответствовать; исполнять; подчиняться; уступать, соглашаться
compound	[kəm'paʊnd]	усугублять
compound a crime		отягчать преступление
comprehensive	[,kɒmpri'hensɪv]	всеобъемлющий, полный, обширный
concern	[kən'sə:n]	забота, беспокойство
conclusive evidence	[kən'klu:sɪv 'eɪdəns]	неоспоримое (неопровержимое)
conduct	[kən'dʌkt]	доказательство вести; сопровождать; руководить
conduct investigation	[kən'dʌkt ɪn'vestɪ'geɪʃn]	вести расследование, дознание
confession	[kən'feʃən]	признание
confidential	[kɒnfi'denʃəl]	секретный
confinement = imprisonment	[kən'fəɪnmənt]	тюремное заключение, заключение под стражу; лишение свободы
confrontation	[,kɒnfrʌn'teɪʃ(ə)n]	очная ставка
conjugal	['kɒndʒʊgəl]	супружеский
conscience	['kɒnʃəns]	совесть
consequence	['kɒnsɪkwəns]	следствие
consent	[kən'sent]	согласие
constitute	['kɒnstɪtju:t]	составлять
contested trial	[kən'testɪd 'trɑɪəl]	состязательный процесс
controversial	[kɒntrə'vɜ:ʃəl]	спорный
conviction	[kən'vɪkʃən]	осуждение, судимость; приговор
convince	[kən'vɪns]	убедить

coroners' court	['kɔːrənəz 'kɔːt]	суд coronера (специальный судья, в обязанность которого входит выяснение причины смерти, наступившей при необычных или подозрительных обстоятельствах)
correctional officer	[kə'rekʃnəl 'ɔːfisə]	сотрудник исправительного заведения
counter-claim	['kəʊntə 'kleɪm]	встречный иск
counterfeiter	['kaʊntəfɪtə]	фальшивомонетчик
court	[kɔːt]	суд, судебное заседание, судья, судья (США)
court costs	['kɔːt 'kɔːsts]	судебные издержки
court of appeal	['kɔːt əv ə'piːl]	апелляционный суд
criminal	['krɪmɪnəl]	преступник
criminal justice	['dʒʌstɪs]	уголовное судопроизводство;
crime detection	['krɪm di'tekʃ(ə)n]	расследование; раскрытие преступления
crime scene	['krɪm 'siːn]	место совершения преступления
criminal procedure	['krɪmɪnəl prə'siːdʒə]	уголовный процесс, уголовное судопроизводство
cross-claim	['krɔːs, kleɪm]	встречный иск
culpable	['kʌlpəbl]	виновный

Dd

Data modus operandi		способ совершения преступления, почерк преступника
death penalty	['deθ 'penltɪ]	смертная казнь
declare	[dɪ'kleɪ]	заявлять, провозглашать
delay	[dɪ'leɪ]	задержка; отсрочка; замедление; проволочка
delinquent	[dɪ'lɪŋkwənt]	правонарушитель, преступник

deception	[di'sepʃən]	обман
default	[di'fɔ:lt]	принятие судебного решения вследствие неявки ответчика
degrade	[di'greɪd]	унижать
denounce	[di'naʊns]	расторгать, денонсировать
Department of Justice	['dʒʌstɪs]	министерство юстиции
deprivation of liberty	[,deprɪ'veɪʃən əv 'lɪbəti]	лишение свободы
deposition	[depə'ziʃn]	письменное показание под присягой и приобщение к материалам дела документов, вещественных доказательств
detain	[di'tein]	задерживать; арестовывать
detect a crime	[di'tekt]	раскрыть (преступление); разыскать, найти, обнаружить (преступника)
detention	[di'tenʃn]	задержание, арест; содержание под арестом;
deter	[di'tə:]	удерживать от совершения чего-либо (с помощью средств устрашения)
determination	[di,tə:'mɪ'neiʃn]	определение, постановление (суда)
determine disputes	[di'tə:'mɪn dɪs'pju:ts]	разрешать споры, разногласия
deterrent	[di'terənt]	удерживающее, сдерживающее средство
dignity	['dɪɡnɪti]	достоинство; чувство достоинства
diminish	[di'mɪnɪʃ]	уменьшаться
disproportionately	[dɪsprə'pɔ:ʃənɪtli]	непропорционально
distinguishable	[dɪs'tɪŋɡwɪʃəbl]	отличимый
discretion	[dɪs'kreʃən]	осторожность, осмотрительность; свобода действий; дискреционное право; разделение
disciplinary	['dɪsɪplɪnəri]	дисциплинарный
discipline	['dɪsɪplɪn]	дисциплина
discovery	[dɪs'kʌvəri]	открытие; раскрытие; представление сведений, документов; обнаружение

discriminatory	[dis'kriminətəri]	(нового факта, преступления) пристрастный; избирательный
dissent	[di'sent]	расходиться во мнениях; возражать
domestic violence	[dəv'mestik 'vɔɪələns]	домашнее насилие
drug abuse	['drʌg ə'bju:s]	злоупотребление наркотиками
drug addict	['drʌg 'ædɪkt]	наркоман
drug habit	['drʌg 'hæbit]	наркомания
drug peddling	['drʌg 'pedlɪŋ]	розничная торговля наркотиками
drug trafficking	['drʌg 'træfɪkɪŋ]	торговля наркотиками

Ee

Elect	[ɪ'lekt]	избирать; выбирать
electrocution	[ɪlektro'kju:ʃn]	казнь на электрическом стуле; смерть от электрического тока
encourage	[ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ]	поощрять
endanger	[ɪn'deɪndʒə]	ставить в опасность, подвергать опасности угрожать (чему-л.)
endure violence	[ɪn'djuə 'vɔɪələns]	терпеть насилие
enforce law	[ɪn'fɔ:s 'lɔ:]	применить закон
ensure	[ɪn'ʃʊə]	обеспечивать, гарантировать
entitlement	[ɪn'taɪtlmənt]	наименование; право (на помощь, пособие)
entrap	[ɪn'træp]	поймать в ловушку
entrapment	[ɪn'træpmənt]	провокация преступления с целью его изобличения
escape	[ɪ'skeɪp]	побег
establish the guilt	[ɪs'tæblɪʃ ðə 'gɪlt]	доказать вину
evade	[ɪ'veɪd]	ускользать (от преследования); отводить от себя (подозрение, наказание)

eventually	[ɪ'ventʃuəli]	в конечном счете
evidence	['evid(ə)ns]	доказательство, улика
evidence of criminality		доказательства совершения преступления, улики
evidence on oath	[əvθ]	показания под присягой
evil intent	[in'tent]	злое намерение
examination	[ɪg,zæmɪ'neiʃn]	опрос, допрос; осмотр, исследование (медицинское)
excessive	[ɪk'sesɪv]	чрезмерный, превышающий
exclusionary rule	[ɪks'klu:ʒənəri 'ru:l]	правило об исключении из доказательств
execute	['eksɪkju:t]	казнить
execution (by)	[,eksɪ'kju:ʃn]	смертная казнь (через)
exhibit	[ɪg'zɪbɪt]	показывать; проявлять; предъявлять; предъявлять вещественные доказательства
exhibits	[ɪg'zɪbɪts]	вещественные доказательства
expire	[ɪks'praɪə]	кончаться; истекать (о сроке); прекращаться с истечением срока
experience	[ɪks'pɪəriəns]	знать по опыту
experience violence		подвергаться насилию
exploitation	[,eksplɔɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n]	эксплуатация, использование в своих интересах
extortion	[ɪks'tɔ:ʃən]	вымогательство
extradite	['ekstrədait]	выдавать (преступника другому государству)
eyewitness	['aɪ'wɪtnɪs]	очевидец событий (не обязательно тот, который всё видел, но также тот, который узнал или опознал что-либо)

Ff

Facilitate	[fə'sɪlɪteɪt]	способствовать, содействовать
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facilities	[fə'sɪlɪtɪz]	удобства
failure	['feɪljə]	неисполнение
fatal	['feɪtl]	смертельный, летальный
felon	['felən]	уголовный преступник
female	['fi:meɪl]	лицо женского пола, женщина
field office	['fi:ld 'ɔ:fɪs]	периферийное отделение
file	[fɑɪl]	досье, дело; картотека; подавать (иск)
fingerprinting	['fɪŋgə,prɪntɪŋ]	дактилоскопия
finger-print evidence		отпечатки пальцев как доказательство
flee (fled)	[fli:]	бежать; спастись бегством
fluid	['flu:ɪd]	жидкость
forcible rape	['fɔ:səbl 'reɪp]	изнасилование с применением физической силы
foreign	['fɔ:rɪn]	иностранный, зарубежный
foreign policy	['fɔ:rɪn 'pɔ:lɪsɪ]	внешняя политика
foremost	['fɔ:məʊst]	на первом месте; основной, главный
forensic	[fə'rensɪk]	судебный
forced intercourse	['fɔ:st 'ɪntə(:)kɔ:s]	принуждение к половому акту, сексуальное принуждение
forfeiture	['fɔ:fitʃə]	потеря; лишение (прав, имущества); конфискация
forgery	['fɔ:dʒəri]	подделка
foster care	['fɔ:stə 'keə]	отдача (ребёнка) на воспитание; воспитание (чужого) ребёнка
fraud	[frɔ:d]	мошенничество
freedom of conscience	['fri:dəm əv 'kɒnʃəns]	свобода совести

Gg

Gang	[gæŋ]	банда
gassing	['gæsɪŋ]	казнь с помощью отравления газом
gender	['dʒendə]	пол

gender-based violence	['dʒendə beɪst 'vaɪələns]	насилие по половому признаку
genetically	[dʒə'netɪkəlɪ]	генетически
good reason	['gʊd 'rɪ:z(ə)n]	достаточное основание
good time	['gʊd 'tɑɪm]	время хорошего поведения (зачитываемое заключённым в срок заключения)
guard	['ga:d]	охранять, защищать
guardian	['ga:dʒən]	опекун, попечитель
guide	[gʌɪd]	руководить, управлять

Hh

Hanging	['hæŋɪŋ]	смертная казнь через повешение
headquarters	['hed,kwɔ:təz]	штаб-квартира
hearing	['hɪərɪŋ]	слушание (дела)
hijacking	['haɪdʒækɪŋ]	воздушное пиратство
hostage	['hɔ:stɪdʒ]	заложник
hold down		удерживать
homicide	['hɔ:mɪsɪd]	лишение человека жизни; убийство
house	[haʊz]	приютить
household	['həʊshəʊld]	семья, домохозяйцы, домашние
human rights	['hju:mən raɪts]	права человека
humiliation	[hju(:),mɪlɪ'eɪʃən]	унижение

Ii

Identification	[aɪdentɪfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n]	опознание; установление личности
identification of suspect		опознание подозреваемого;
identifiable	[aɪ, dentɪ'fəɪəb(ə)l]	могущий быть идентифицированным, могущий быть опознанным
identifying witness		понятой

identity	[aɪ'dentɪtɪ]	личность, индивидуальность
illicit	[ɪ'lɪsɪt]	незаконный, запрещённый
implements	[ɪm'plɪmənts]	инструменты
imprisonment	[ɪm'prɪzənmənt]	тюремное заключение
incidence	[ɪn'sɪdəns]	сфера действия
increase	[ɪn'kri:s]	увеличивать
in custody	[kʌstədi]	содержащийся под стражей
indict	[ɪn'daɪt]	предъявлять
обвинение		
indigent	[ɪndɪdʒənt]	неимущий; лишённый (чего-л.)
indigenous	[ɪn'dɪdʒɪnəs]	местный, врождённый
infiltration	[ɪnfɪl'treɪʃən]	проникновение
information	[ɪnfə'meɪʃn]	заявление об обвинении
inhuman	[ɪn'hju:mən]	бесчеловечный
injury	[ɪndʒəri]	вред, повреждение, рана, ущерб; несправедливость; оскорбление, обида
in personam (Lat)		в отношении конкретного лица; носящий обязательственный характер; относительный (о праве)
in rem (Lat)		в отношении самой вещи; вещный абсолютный (о праве)
in the vicinity of	[vɪ'sɪnɪtɪ]	поблизости
innocence	[ɪ'nəsəns]	невинность; невиновность; простота, наивность
innocent	[ɪ'nəsnt]	невиновный
innocent agent	[ɪ'neɪdʒ(ə)nt]	невиновный агент
in pursuance	[pə'sju:əns]	во исполнение
insecurity	[ɪnsɪ'kjuəriɪtɪ]	отсутствие безопасности
International Criminal Police	[,ɪntə'næʃ(ə)nəl 'krɪmɪn(ə)l pə'li:s]	международная организация уголовной полиции
introduction	[,ɪntrə'dʌkʃ(ə)n]	внесение; внедрение
instigate	[ɪnstɪgeɪt]	подстрекать
intercept	[ɪntə:'sept]	перехватить
interception	[ɪntə:'sepʃən]	перехват; подслушивание
interference	[,ɪntə'fɪərəns]	вмешательство

interplead	[,ɪntə'pli:d]	возбуждать процесс в целях определения прав третьих лиц на спорный предмет; иск для установления права собственности на имущество, на которое претендуют несколько лиц
interrogation	[ɪn'terə'geɪʃən]	допрос
interrogatories	[,ɪntə'rɒɡət(ə)rɪz]	письменный опрос сторон или свидетелей
intimate	['ɪntɪmɪt]	близкий друг
intimidation	[ɪn,tɪmɪ'deɪʃən]	запугивание
investigation	[ɪn'vestɪ'geɪʃ(ə)n]	расследование, дознание
investigatory	[ɪn'vestɪɡeɪtəri]	следственный, относящийся к расследованию
investigative agency	[ɪn'vestɪɡeɪtɪv 'eɪdʒənsɪ]	следственный орган
involuntary statement	[ɪn'vɒləntəri 'steɪtmənt]	недобровольное заявление

Jj

Judgement	['dʒʌdʒmənt]	приговор, решение суда; заключение суда в отношении правильности процедуры
judicial	[dʒu(:)'dɪʃəl]	судебный, законный
judicial district	[dʒu:'dɪʃəl 'dɪstrɪkt]	судебный округ
jurisdiction	[dʒʊərɪs'dɪkʃən]	судебная практика
jury trial	['dʒʊəri 'trɔɪəl]	суд присяжных
justice	['dʒʌstɪs]	правосудие, юстиция
justification	[,dʒʌstɪfɪ'keɪʃən]	оправдание; оправдывающие обстоятельства
juvenile court	['dʒu:vɪnaɪl 'kɔ:t]	суд по делам несовершеннолетних
juvenile delinquency	['dʒu:vɪnɔɪl dɪ'lɪŋkwənsɪ]	преступность несовершеннолетних
juvenile delinquent		малолетний преступник

Kk

knowingly	['nəʊɪŋli]	намеренно
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Ll

Larceny	['la:sni]	похищение имущества
latent	['leitənt]	скрытый, латентный
law	[lɔ:]	закон, право, правоведение, суд, судебный процесс
law enforcement agency	['lɔ: in'fɔ:smənt 'eidʒənsɪ]	правоприменяющий орган; орган юстиции; полицейский орган
lawyer	['lɔ:jə]	юрист
legal	['li:g(ə)l]	правовой, законный; юридический
legal adviser	['li:g(ə)l əd'vɑ:ɪzə]	адвокат
legality	[li'gæliɪ]	законность
legislation	[ledʒɪs'leɪʃn]	законодательство; закон
less likely	['les 'lɔ:klɪ]	менее вероятный
lethal injection	['li:θɪl in'dʒekʃn]	введение смертельной инъекции
lenient	['li:njənt]	мягкий, снисходительный
liable	['laɪəbəl]	подлежащий
life imprisonment	['laɪf ɪm'prɪzmənt]	пожизненное тюремное заключение
liaison post	[li'eɪzən 'pəʊst]	пост по связям
likely	['lɔ:klɪ]	вероятный; склонный
line up	['lɔ:n 'ʌp]	стать в очередь
line up identification		идентификация личности путем опознания
litigation	[lɪtɪ'geɪʃ(ə)n]	гражданский судебный спор, процесс, тяжба
locale	[ləʊ'ka:l]	место действия (преступления)

Mm

Maintain	[meɪn'teɪn]	сохранять; удерживать; поддерживать; содержать
make a statement		сделать заявление

male	[meɪl]	лицо мужского пола, мужчина
mandatory sentence	['mændət(ə)rɪ 'sentəns]	обязательное по закону наказание
match	['mætʃ]	подбирать под пару
mental anguish	['mentl 'æŋɡwɪʃ]	душевное расстройство
metropolitan	[,metrə'pɒlɪtn]	столичный
microscopy	[maɪ'krɒskəpi]	микроскопия
military	['mɪlɪtəri]	военный, воинский
minority	[maɪ'nɔːrɪti]	меньшинство
miscarriage of justice	[mɪs'kærɪdʒ]	судебная ошибка
motion for judgement	[məʊʃn]	предложение о приговоре
motion for summary judgement	['sʌməri]	ходатайство об упрощенном делопроизводстве
mug	[mʌg]	нападать с целью ограбления
murder	['mɜːdə]	тяжкое убийство
mutiny	['mjʊːtɪni]	мятеж

Nn

Non-information necessary	['nesɪs(ə)rɪ]	недоносительство необходимый, нужный; неизбежный
neglect	[nɪ'glekt]	пренебрежение, небрежность; запущенность
nickname	['nɪkneɪm]	кличка
nullify	['nʌlɪfaɪ]	аннулировать

Oo

Obligation	[,ɒblɪ'geɪʃ(ə)n]	обязательство, долг, обязанность
obscenity	[əb'senɪti]	непристойность, непристойное поведение

occurrence	[ə'kʌrəns]	событие; происшествие; случай
omnibus hearing	[ˈɒmnibəs ˈhiəriŋ]	слушание различных вопросов; комплексное слушание всех ходатайств в едином заседании
on parole	[pə'reʊl]	условное освобождение; отпускать на поруки
oppression	[ə'preʃən]	притеснение;
opponent	[ə'pəʊnənt]	противная сторона (в процессе), оппонент
outcome	[ˈʌʊtkʌm]	результат
outnumber	[ʌʊt'nʌmbə]	превосходить численно
oversee	[,əʊvə'si:]	надзирать
ownership	[ˈəʊnəʃɪp]	собственность, право собственности

Pp

Parole	[pə'reʊl]	досрочное освобождение заклѳчѳнных под честное слово
particulars	[pə'tɪkjʊləz]	детали
partition	[pa:'tɪʃən]	раздел; распределение; часть; перегородка
pass judgement (on smb)	[pa:s]	выносить приговор
pattern	[ˈpætən]	рисунѳк
peeler	[ˈpi:lə]	машина (нож) для очистки от кожѳры или кожѳцы
perpetrator	[ˈpə:pɪtreɪtə]	нарушитель
penal system	[ˈpi:nl]	пенитенциарная система
penal	[ˈpi:nl]	пенитенциарный
penalty	[ˈpenltɪ]	наказание, карательная мера
people's assessor	[ˈpi:plz ə'sesə]	народный заседатель
petty offence	[ˈpetɪ ə'fens]	мелкое преступление
pick out		выбирать
plainly	[ˈpleɪnlɪ]	откровенно
plaintiff	[ˈpleɪntɪf]	истец
plea bargain	[ˈpli: ˈba:ɡɪn]	сделка о признании вины в наименее тяжѳком из

plea of “guilty” or plea of “not guilty”	['pli: əv 'gɪltɪ]	вменяемых обвинением преступлений заявление подсудимого о признании или непризнании себя виновным
pleading	['pli: dɪŋ]	исковое заявление; состязательные бумаги, которыми обмениваются стороны на предварительной стадии судебного разбирательства
Police department	[pə'li: s dɪ'pɑ: tmənt]	полицейское управление
potentially	[pə'tenʃəlɪ]	потенциально
practice upon	['præktɪs ə'pɔ: n]	применять
predominantly	[pri'dɔ: mɪnəntli]	главным образом
prejudice	['predʒudɪs]	предрассудок
premises	['premɪsɪz]	помещение, дом
pre-trial	[,pri: 'trɔ: əl]	досудебный
pre-sentence report	[,pri: 'sentəns rɪ'pɔ: t]	доклад о личности и обстоятельствах жизни подсудимого
prey on	[preɪ]	охотиться; обманывать, вымогать, грабить
previous conviction	['pri: vɪəs kən'vɪkʃ(ə)n]	судимость
primarily	['praɪməri]	главным образом
principal	['prɪnsɪp(ə)l]	исполнитель преступления
prison	['prɪz(ə)n]	тюрьма
maximum security ~	['mæksɪmə sɪ'kju(ə)rɪtɪ]	тюрьма с максимальной изоляцией заключённых
medium security ~	['mi: diəm sɪ'kju(ə)rɪtɪ]	режим средней строгости
minimum security ~	['mɪnɪmə sɪ'kju(ə)rɪtɪ]	общий режим
strict/high security ~	[strikt]/[hɑ:ɪ] [sɪ'kju(ə)rɪtɪ]	строгий режим
prison governor	['prɪz(ə)n 'gʌv(ə)nə]	начальник тюрьмы
privacy	['pr(ɑ)ɪvəsi]	частная жизнь, интимность личной жизни
probable cause	['prɔ: bəbl 'kɔ: z]	возможная причина, основание для возбуждения судебного дела
probation	[prə'beɪʃən]	условное освобождение на поруки; условно-досрочное освобождение

production	[prə'dʌkʃ(ə)n]	предъявление в суде документа
procedure laid down	[prə'si:dʒə]	установленная процедура;
proceed	[prə'si:d]	продолжать
proceeding	[prə'si:diŋ]	рассмотрение дела в суде;
		судебное разбирательство;
		судопроизводство
prohibit	[prə'hɪbɪt]	запрещать
property	[ˈprɒpəti]	имущество; собственность
prosecution	[ˌprɒsɪˈkju:ʃən]	судебное преследование
protection	[prə'tekʃən]	защита
pull the trigger	[ˈpʊl ðə 'trɪɡə]	нажать на курок
punishment	[ˈpʌnɪʃmənt]	наказание
public hearing	[ˈpʌblɪk 'hiəriŋ]	общественное слушание

Qq

Quasi (Lat)	почти; как если бы; частично
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Rr

Racial	['reɪʃəl]	расовый
random	['rændəm]	выбранный наугад
ransom	['rænsəm]	выкуп
rake-off	['reɪkɔf]	взятка
ratify	['rætɪfaɪ]	ратифицировать, одобрять, утверждать; скреплять (подписью, печатью)
reach an agreement	['ri:t] ən ə'ɡri:mənt]	прийти к соглашению
redress	[rɪ'dres]	возмещение, удовлетворение
refugee	[ˌrefju(:)'dʒi:]	беженец, эмигрант
resetter	[ri:'setə]	укрыватель имущества, добытого заведомо преступным путем; укрыватель преступника
recorded crime	[rɪ,kɔ:dɪd 'krɔɪm]	преступление, зафиксированное в досье преступника
reconsider	[rɪkən'sɪdə]	пересматривать

rectify	['rektɪfəɪ]	исправлять; уточнять
rehabilitative	[,ri:(h)ə'bɪlɪtətɪv]	реабилитационный
rejection	[rɪ'dʒekʃən]	отказ
release	[rɪ'li:s]	освобождать
related	[rɪ'leɪtɪd]	связанный
rely on	[rɪ'ləɪ 'ɔ:n]	полагаться, доверять
remission	[rɪ'mɪʃən]	помилование
rent	[rent]	арендная плата; брать в аренду, арендовать
report	[rɪ'pɔ:t]	сообщать
repeatedly	[rɪ'pi:tɪdli]	неоднократно
request for admission	[rɪ'kwɛst fə(r) əd'mɪʃn]	запрос о признании противоположной стороной каких-либо фактов
request for production	[rɪ'kwɛst fə prə'dʌkʃən]	запрос о предоставлении (документов, доказательств и др.)
resident	['rezɪdənt]	постоянный житель
restrictions	[rɪs'trɪkʃənz]	ограничения
restrictive	[rɪs'trɪktɪv]	ограничительный
retire for the night	[rɪ'taɪə]	ложиться спать
retribution	[retri'bju:ʃn]	возмездие, кара, воздаяние
revenge	[rɪ'vendʒ]	мечь, мщение, отмщение; мстить, отомстить
riot	['rɔɪət]	бунт; нарушение общественного порядка, тишины
robber	['rɒbə]	лицо, совершившее грабёж; преступник, специализирующийся на грабеже
robbery	['rɒbəri]	грабёж с насилием или разбой
routine	[ru:'ti:n]	заведенный порядок
rural	['rʊərəl]	сельский

Ss

Salubrious	[sə'lu:briəs]	полезный для здоровья
sample	['sɑ:mpəl]	образец
safety	['seɪftɪ]	безопасность

Scotland Yard	[ˌskɒtlənd ˈjɑːd]	традиционное название Столичной полиции (London Metropolitan Police)
search warrant	[ˈsəːtʃ ˈwɔːrənt]	ордер на обыск
secretariat	[sekɾəˈtɛəriət]	секретариат
secure	[sɪˈkjʊə]	обеспечивать безопасность; защищать; гарантировать; получать
seek advice	[ˈsiːk ədˈvaɪs]	обращаться за советом
seize	[siːz]	захватывать
send smb. to prison	[ˈsend tə ˈprɪzn]	посадить в тюрьму
semen	[ˈsiːmen]	сперма
sentence	[ˈsentəns]	приговор суда, определяющий меру наказания; осуждение, наказание (по приговору); осуждать, приговаривать (к наказанию)
serve a sentence	[ˈsəːv ə ˈsentəns]	отбывать наказание
long sentence	[ˈlɒŋ ˈsentəns]	длительный срок лишения свободы
short sentence	[ˈʃɔːt ˈsentəns]	краткий срок лишения свободы
sentence bargaining	[ˈbaːɡɪnɪŋ]	сделка о признании вины в наименее тяжком из вменяемых преступлений
separate	[ˈsepəreɪt]	расходиться, расставаться
serve with	[ˈsəːv]	вручать (судебный документ)
settle	[setl]	урегулировать; решать, определять
settle disputes= solve disagreements	[ˈsetl dɪsˈpjuːts]	улаживать спорные вопросы
set forth	[ˈset ˈfɔːθ]	определять (излагать)
set-off	[ˈsetɔːf]	зачёт требований; компенсация (долга)
set out	[ˈset ˈaʊt]	излагать
set up a business	[ˈset ʌp əˈbɪznɪs]	открывать дело (предприятие)
sexual harassment	[ˈseksjuəl ˈhærəsmənt]	сексуальное домогательство
shooting	[ˈʃuːtɪŋ]	расстрел

sign	[sɔɪn]	подписывать
skim the cream off		снимать сливки
smuggling	['smʌɡlɪŋ]	контрабанда
social origin	['səʊl](ə)l 'sɔɪdʒɪn]	социальное происхождение
solitary confinement	['sɔɪlətəri kən'faɪnmənt]	одиночное заключение
speedy trial	['spiːdi 'trɑɪəl]	безотлагательное рассмотрение дела судом
spittle	[spɪtl]	слюна
spouse	[spauz]	супруг, супруга
squad	[skwɔd]	взвод, отряд
statehood	['steɪthud]	государственность
statute of limitations	['stætju:t əv lɪmɪ'teɪʃnz]	закон об исковой давности; закон о давности уголовного преследования
stealing	['stiːlɪŋ]	похищение имущества; кража, воровство
stipulate	['stɪpjuleɪt]	обуславливать, оговаривать в качестве особого условия
strive (strove, striven)	[straɪv]	стараться, прилагать усилия
subject	['sʌbdʒɪkt]	подлежащий; подчиненный
subject (to) smth	[səb'dʒekt]	подвергать (чему-либо); подчинять, покорять
subject's assent	[ə'sent]	согласие субъекта
sufficient evidence	[sə'fɪ](ə)nt 'eɪdəns]	достаточное доказательство
submit	[səb'mɪt]	подчиняться
subsequent	['sʌbsɪkwənt]	последующий
subordinate	[sə'bɔːdɪnət]	подчиненный
subpoena	[səb'pi:nə]	вызов в суд, повестка
suburban	[sə'bʊ:bən]	пригородный; загородный
sue or be sued	[sjuː]	выступать в суде в качестве истца или ответчика; возбуждать дело
suit	[sju:t]	судебное дело; иск
summons	['sʌmənz]	вызов в суд
superior court	[sjuː'piəriə 'kɔːt]	высший суд
supporter	[sə'pɔːtə]	сторонник
suppress evidence	[sə'pres]	утаить доказательство
supremacy	[sju'preməsi]	верховенство; верховная власть
surface	['sə:fɪs]	поверхность

surveillance	[sə:'veiləns]	наблюдение
suspend	[səs'pend]	приостанавливать, откладывать; (временно) прекращать
suspended sentence	[səs'pendɪd 'sentəns]	условное наказание, условный приговор
sustain	[səs'tein]	потерпеть, понести (убыток)

Tt

Take into custody	['kʌstədi]	взять под стражу, под охрану
tangible	['tændʒəbl]	вещественный
techniques	[tek'ni:ks]	методы
teenage	['ti:neɪdʒ]	находящийся в возрасте от 12 до 19 лет
testify	['testɪfəɪ]	давать показания
the aged / old people		старики
theft	[θeft]	воровство, кража
thereafter	[ðeər'a:ftə]	впоследствии
thief (-ves)	[θi:f]	вор; лицо, совершившее кражу
threads	[θredz]	нити
threaten	['θretn]	грозить, угрожать
to bring a case before the court	[tə 'brɪŋ ə 'keɪs bɪ'fɔ: ðə 'kɔ:t]	предъявить иск в суд
to be caught	[tə bi: 'kɔ:t]	быть пойманным на месте преступления, быть захваченным с поличным
red-handed	['red'hændɪd]	пытка
torture	['tɔ:tʃə]	торговля запрещённым товаром; трафик
trafficking	['træfɪkɪŋ]	сделка; ведение (дела)
transaction	[træn'zækʃ(ə)n]	переходный возраст
transition time	[træn'sɪʒən 'tɔɪm]	транспортировка
transportation	[,træns'pɔ:teɪʃ(ə)n]	обращение; перевоспитание преступников
treatment	['tri:tmənt]	договор
treaty	['tri:tɪ]	тенденция
trend	[trend]	суд; трибунал
tribunal	[trɪ'bju:nl]	

truancy	[ˈtru(:)ənsɪ]	прогул
truant	[ˈtru(:)ənt]	прогульщик; школьник, прогуливающий уроки
try	[trɔɪ]	расследовать (дело), судить
to play truant		прогуливать
tort	[tɔ:t]	гражданское правонарушение; деликт

Uu

Under oath	[əʊθ]	под присягой
unidentified	[ˌʌnɑɪˈdentɪfaɪd]	неопознанный
urban	[ˈɜ:bən]	городской

Vv

Valid	[ˈvælɪd]	действительный, имеющий силу; веский, обоснованный
verify	[ˈverɪfaɪ]	удостоверять; подтверждать присягой; заверять; засвидетельствовать
victim	[ˈvɪktɪm]	жертва, потерпевший
victimization	[ˌvɪktɪməɪˈzeɪʃn]	виктимизация (сообщение или приобретение статуса потерпевшего, регистрация в качестве потерпевшего)
violate	[ˈvaɪələɪt]	нарушать (права)
violation	[ˌvaɪəˈleɪʃən]	нарушение (закона)
violent crime	[ˈvaɪɔlənt]	насильственное преступление
violent death	[ˈvaɪələnt ˈdeθ]	насильственная смерть
violently	[ˈvaɪələntli]	сильно, очень; неистово; жестоко, бесчеловечно
visual	[ˈvɪʒuəl]	визуальный
voluminous	[vəˈljʊ:mɪnəs]	многотомный
vulnerable	[ˈvʌln(ə)rəbl]	уязвимый, ранимый

Ww

Wander	['wʌndə]	скитаться
waive one's right	[weiv]	отказаться от права, заявить суду отказ от права
weapon	['wepən]	оружие
white-supremacy	['wʌɪt sju:'preməsi]	превосходство белой расы
wield	[wi:ld]	иметь в руках
wire	[waɪə]	проволочный

Yy

Youthful offender = juvenile delinquent	['ju:θful ə'fendə]	малолетний преступник
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