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Пособие содержит страноведческие очерки о работе правоохранительных органов судебной, пенитенциарной системы Великобритании, США и статьи англоязычной периодики. Раскрыты следующие проблемы: интернационализация преступных связей и международное сотрудничество правоохранительных органов; рост насильственных преступлений в обществе и причины преступности; обеспечение личной безопасности граждан и др. Система коммуникативно направленных заданий готовит обучаемых к развернутому высказыванию, ролевой игре в режиме интервью и полилога. Обучающие переводные тесты трех видов можно использовать как ключ для организации самостоятельной работы дома, парной работы малой группы в аудитории, итогового контроля усвоения пройденного материала.

Для студентов юридических факультетов и факультетов иностранных языков (уровень Intermediate, Upper Intermediate).

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Part I

Law and Order in the USA

Методическая записка

В связи с интеграцией российского законодательства и деятельности национальных правоохранительных структур в общемировую правовую систему повышаются требования, предъявляемые к современному специалисту в области владения иностранными языками и информированности о работе своих коллег в ведущих зарубежных странах.

Настоящее пособие предназначено для самостоятельной и аудиторной работы студентов юридических факультетов, изучающих английский язык в вузе на средней ступени обучения (intermediate, upper intermediate), и нацелено на развитие умений разных видов чтения и говорения.

Задача пособия заключается в ознакомлении студентов с практикой работы правоохранительных органов США и формировании их социокультурной компетенциии. Исходя из этого, при отборе материала для чтения авторы отдавали предпочтение текстам, которые отражают неоднородность, противоречивость и конфликтную динамику профессиональной деятельности работников правопорядка в США.

Структурно пособие состоит из трех разделов. Первый раздел содержит очерк, дающий общую страноведческую информацию о работе правоохранительных органов, судебной и пенитенциарной системы в США. Материалы второго раздела включают статьи, за-имствованные, в основном, из англо-американских периодических изданий *The Financial Times, The Independent, The Economist, Newsweek, Reader's Digest, ABA Journal*, и тексты пособий англоязычных авторов. В третий раздел пособия включены обучающие тесты.

Тематически в пособии представлены следующие правовые и социальные аспекты правоохранительной деятельности:

- Полемика в средствах массовой информации о необходимости гуманизации пенитенциарной системы; программы реабилитации и социализации бывших заключенных;
- Проблема законодательных инициатив на уровне местного самоуправления;
- Изменение отношения к смертной казни в обществе;
- Превышение служебных полномочий, нарушение закона и злоупотребление властью, допускаемые сотрудниками правоохранительных органов; коррупция в правоохранительных органах и администрации;

- Равенство граждан перед законом и освещение этой проблемы в средствах массовой информации;
- Преступления, совершаемые в экономической сфере, и преступления, связанные с процессами глобализации и научно-техническим прогрессом;
- Интернационализация преступных связей и международное сотрудничество национальных правоохранительных организаций;
- Рост насильственных преступлений в обществе;
- Причины преступности среди несовершеннолетних и меры её профилактики;
- Обеспечение личной безопасности граждан и роль общественности в борьбе с преступностью.

Аутентичные текстовые материалы были заимствованы в следующих пособиях:

- 1. Fiedler E., Jansen R., Norman-Risch M. America in Close-up. Harlow, Essex: Longman Group UK Ltd., 1990.
- 2. *Muscull B*. Market Leader. Upper-Intermediate Business English Teacher's Resource Book. Harlow, Essex: Pearson Education Ltd., 2001.
- 3. Sivanich G. (U.S.A.), Popova N. (Russia), Vessart O. (Russia). Life and Issues in the U.S.A. Past and Present. СПб.: ЛИБРА, 1994.
- 4. *Smith T.* Business Law. Business English Market Leader. Harlow, Essex: Longman Pearson Education Ltd., 2000.
- 5. *Stevenson D.K.* American Life and Institutions. Stuttgart: Ernst Klett Schulbuchverlag, 1996.
- 6. Токарева Н.Д. Америка в зеркале прессы: Книга для чтения на английском языке. М.: Высш. шк., 1994.

При составлении словарных заданий были использованы следующие словари:

- 1. Collins COBUILD Essential English Dictionary. London: William Collins Sons & Co Ltd., 1988.
- 2. Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. /Ed. by P. Procter. Harlow and London: Longman Group Ltd., 1978, и др.

Система заданий к текстам разработана с различной степенью полноты. При выборе системы заданий для конкретного текста авторы исходили из предназначения текста (для просмотро-

вого чтения, поискового чтения или чтения с полным охватом информации), актуальности тематики для профессиональной подготовки студентов, языковой сложности текста, а также наличия культурных ассоциаций. Словарные задания (поиск лексической единицы по ее словарной дефиниции и др.) и упражнения на заполнение пропусков в тексте приучают студентов пользоваться справочной литературой на иностранном языке и подготавливают их к переводу в рамках изучаемой тематики.

Предтекстовые задания в первом и втором разделах пособия нацеливают студентов на поиск информации в большом массиве текста. Послетекстовые задания позволяют проконтролировать понимание прочитанного, а также развивают у обучаемых критическое отношение к прочитанному, умение вести беседу, участвовать в дискуссии и выражать собственное отношение к прочитанному с опорой на языковой материал текста.

Завершающим этапом работы над текстом является групповая дискуссия, способствующая повышению коммуникативной компетенции студентов и совершенствованию их умения работать в команде.

Усвоение социокультурной проблематики следует подкреплять докладами студентов для развития умений выделить главные тенденции, установить взаимосвязь причины и следствия, выбрать аргументы и контраргументы. Докладчикам предлагается подобрать дополнительный материал в виде графиков и диаграмм. Обязательным требованием к представлению докладов является соблюдение этапов презентации и законов вербального и невербального поведения перед аудиторией.

Задания третьего раздела пособия можно использовать в разных целях: (1) для расширения и активизации словарного запаса и (2) для формирования у студентов навыков перевода с родного языка на иностранный и с иностранного языка на родной.

Данный раздел состоит из четырех параграфов. Параграфы 1—3 включают обучающие тесты — переводные задания, составленные авторами на базе текстов, содержащихся во втором разделе пособия.

Словарные тесты для активизации и контроля усвоения лексического материала (четвертый параграф третьего раздела) заимствованы из пособия М. Миштала «Тематические тесты по английскому языку» (Киев: Знание, КОО, 1999) в сокращенном виде. К последним предлагаются ключи.

Параграф 1 содержит облегченный вариант заданий с включением фрагментов предложений на родном языке для перевода на английский язык и фрагментов предложений на английском языке для перевода на родной язык.

Параграф 2 содержит вариант заданий для перевода с английского языка на родной язык.

Параграф 3 содержит вариант заданий для перевода с родного языка на английский язык.

СОВЕТЫ ПРЕПОДАВАТЕЛЮ:

- **1. При организации парной работы в аудитории** с целью закрепления активного словаря и формирования базовых навыков перевода:
 - а) при отработке навыков перевода с русского языка на английский следует предложить студенту А раскрыть свой экземпляр пособия на страницах параграфа 1 или 3, а студенту Б проконтролировать ответы, сверяясь с параграфом 2 в своей книге;
 - б) при отработке навыков перевода с английского языка на русский следует предложить студенту А раскрыть свой экземпляр пособия на страницах параграфа 1 или 2, а студенту Б проконтролировать ответы, сверяясь с параграфом 3.
- **2.** При организации самостоятельной и индивидуальной работы студентов тестовые задания каждого параграфа служат ключом для самоконтроля при выполнении заданий другого параграфа.
- **3.** При организации письменного контроля усвоения материала можно предложить студентам выполнить любой тест по пройденной статье в жестких временных рамках. Результаты выполнения теста позволяют преподавателю судить о степени усвоения материала.

Темп прохождения и тщательность отработки отдельных заданий пособия предоставляется на усмотрение преподавателя.

American legal System in brief

Ex. 1. Read the questions below, and then scan the article about constitutional rights of American citizens and a system of courts to find the answers:

- 1. What statistics indicate the importance of law in American life?
- 2. What are some of the rights guaranteed to American citizens?
- 3. What courts comprise the judicial branch of the U.S. government?
- 4. What accounts for the diversity of laws among the states?
- 5. What rights and authorities do states have, beyond the power of the federal government?
- 6. What kind of cases do federal courts handle?
- 7. To what court are appeals made?
- 8. What type of cases does the Supreme Court handle?
- 9. In what way can Supreme Court rulings influence the political, social, and economic life in the U.S.?
- 10. How are Supreme Court justices appointed?
- 11. What term of office do Supreme Court justices serve?
- 12. In what way are Supreme Court judges independent?

Issues of crime and justice have always held Americans' attention. Americans are accustomed to bringing their claims for justice to the courts. There are few countries where so many people treat the law as part of their everyday lives. Local, state, and federal courts handle approximately 12 million cases a year. The sheer number of Americans employed in the legal profession is overwhelming; there is one lawyer for every 440 Americans, whereas in Japan there is one lawyer for every 10,000 people. The number of lawyers practising in the Washington, D.C. area alone almost equals the 40,000 lawyers in all of West Germany.

Americans' claims for justice rest on the provisions of the United States Constitution. Most of the rights and freedoms that Americans enjoy are guaranteed in the first ten amendments or "Bill of Rights" of the Constitution. Among the guarantees are freedom of religion, free-

dom of the press, and freedom to assemble in public. Citizens have the right to be judged in a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury. If someone feels that these or other legal rights have been violated, he or she may bring the case to court.

The Constitution established a separate judicial branch of government which operates independently alongside the executive and legislative branches. Within the judicial branch, authority is divided between state and federal (national) courts. At the head of the judicial branch is the Supreme Court, the final interpreter of the Constitution.

The Constitution recognizes that the states have certain rights and authorities beyond the power of the federal government. States have the power to establish their own systems of criminal and civil laws, with the result that each state has its own laws, prisons, police force, and state court. Within each state, there are also county and city courts. Generally, state laws are quite similar, but in some areas there is great diversity. The minimum age for marriage and the sentences for murder vary from state to state. The minimum legal age for the purchase of alcohol is 21 in most states.

The separate system of federal courts, which operates alongside the state courts, handles cases which arise under the U.S. Constitution or under any law or treaty, as well as any controversy to which the federal government is itself a party. Federal courts also hear disputes involving governments or citizens of different states.

All federal judges are appointed for life. A case which falls within federal jurisdiction is heard first before a federal district judge. An appeal may be made to the Circuit Court of Appeals, and, possibly, in the last resort, to the highest court in the land: the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court hears cases in which someone claims that a lower court ruling is unjust or in which someone claims that Constitutional law has been violated. Its decisions are final and become legally binding. Although the Supreme Court does not have the power to make laws, it does have the power to examine actions of the legislative, executive, and administrative institutions of the government and decide whether they are constitutional. It is in this function that the Supreme Court has the potential to influence decisively the political, social, and economic life of the country.

In the past Supreme Court rulings have given new protection and freedom to blacks and other minorities. The Supreme Court has nullified certain laws of Congress and has even declared actions of American presidents unconstitutional.

The U.S. government is designed so that, ideally, the authority of the judicial branch is independent from the other branches of government. Each of the nine Supreme Court justices (judges) is appointed by the president and examined by the Senate to determine whether he or she is qualified. Once approved, a justice remains on the Supreme Court for life. The Supreme Court justices have no obligation to follow the political policies of the president or Congress. Their sole obligation is to uphold the laws of the Constitution.

Nevertheless, politics play a role in a president's selection of a Supreme Court justice. On average, a president can expect to appoint two new Supreme Court justices during one term of office. Presidents are likely to appoint justices whose views are similar to their own, with the hope that they can extend some of their power through the judicial branch.

Ex. 2. Read the questions below, then scan the article about defendants' rights and the prison system to find the answers:

- 1. What kinds of crimes are most common in the U.S.?
- 2. According to statistics, what percentage of criminals is apprehended?
- 3. What goals must the courts balance when carrying out their responsibilities?
- 4. What rights are guaranteed to criminal suspects?
- 5. What does the exclusionary rule do?
- 6. What does the Miranda rule require?
- 7. Why are these rules considered controversial?
- 8. What are the arguments for and against death penalty?
- 9. What social factors complicate the task of securing public safety?
- 10. What are some of the problems of U.S. prison facilities?
- 11. What is parole? How does it help relieve prison overcrowding?
- 12. What statistic indicates that firearms are easily available in the U.S.?
- 13. What measures do gun control advocates favor?
- 14. What factors act as obstacles to adopting gun control laws?

The United States is notorious for its high crime rates. After three years of decline, the crime rate rose 5 percent in 1985. The last half of

the 1980s saw an increase of 12% compared to the first half of the decade. This corresponded to a weakening U.S. economy. At the beginning of the 1990s, as the economy improved, violent crime and crime against property began to drop once again. In that year, over 12 million crimes were committed. But crime rates are still high compared to many other industrialized countries. In urban ghettos, violence is so widespread that homicide is the leading cause of death among black males between the ages of 25 and 45. Auto theft, muggings, robberies, and burglaries occur so frequently, especially in cities, that many people live in constant fear of crime. In 1983, 45 percent of Americans surveyed admitted they were afraid to go out alone at night in their own neighborhoods. Statistics indicate that only 20 percent of the people involved in illegal activity are apprehended. Many of these criminals belong to organized crime networks, among them, the Mafia, drug smuggling rings, and street gangs.

Courts have the difficult task of striking a balance between the needs of society on the one hand and the rights of the individual on the other. The Constitution's guarantee of equal justice under the law for all citizens not only guarantees the individual's right to freedom and security, but also includes the protection of the rights of criminal suspects. Among these guarantees are the protection from unreasonable search and seizure, the suspect's right to decline to testify against himself/herself, the right to counsel, as well as protection from excessive bail and from cruel and unusual punishment. The Supreme Court has devised several rules to ensure the protection of these rights, which sometimes result in a guilty suspect being released from charges. One of these rules is the controversial exclusionary rule, which excludes from the trial any evidence gained by unlawful search and seizure. Sometimes the exclusion of evidence from a trial means that some persons who are clearly guilty go free because of a technicality. The Miranda rule is another controversial Supreme Court decision which extends the rights of criminal suspects. In the 1966 case, the Court ruled that suspects must be read their legal rights before being questioned by police. They must be told of their right to remain silent and to have an attorney present during questioning. If the police do not inform the criminal suspect of his or her rights, any evidence gained from questioning cannot be used in court.

Looking for ways to secure community safety amidst rampant crime, many people hope that a more conservative court will weaken these protections, many of which derive from precedents created by the liberal Supreme Court of the 1960s. Conservatives view these protections as serious obstacles to effective law enforcement. Others, however, hold that the weakening of the rights of criminal suspects endangers the rights of all innocent people and gives too much power to the police.

Responding to public pressure to get tough with criminals, many states have been applying the death penalty as a deterrent to murder. Although few criminals were sentenced to death between 1965 and 1983, there has been a surge in recent years in the number of executions. Between 1970 and 1980, three prisoners were executed under the death penalty, and between 1980 and 1985, 47 prisoners were executed. In 1972, the Supreme Court ruled that the death penalty, as carried out in most states, was unconstitutional because it was applied disproportionately to blacks and other minorities. States have since revised their death penalty laws, establishing new Court-approved procedures. During the 1990s, the number of state executions continued to increase. Supporters of the death penalty argue that it is the only appropriate punishment for sadistic murderers. Opponents of capital punishment hope to see it declared unconstitutional. They claim that there is not enough evidence to prove that murderers are deterred by the threat of execution.

Crime-stopping and crime prevention are formidable tasks for law enforcement officials, since the social problems which aggravate violence — poverty, unemployment, and unstable families — are likely to persist. In addition to the overcrowding in prisons, the accessibility of handguns is a major problem which further complicates the task of securing public safety.

The nation's prisons, many of which are old and rundown, must operate above capacity to accommodate the number of inmates. One way to relieve overcrowding is parole, the conditional release of a prisoner before the term of his or her sentence has expired. Nevertheless, many states, responding to public pressure to get tough with criminals, have changed their laws. For example, some states have imposed longer sentences for serious crimes and have restricted parole. The result of heavier prison sentences is that prisons are filling up before state and federal authorities can find the money to build new facilities.

Many lawmakers favor stricter gun control laws as a method of curbing crime. Americans now own 65 million pistols and revolvers,

two handguns for every three households. Even sophisticated rapid-fire combat weapons are available. An FBI report revealed that firearms were involved in more than half of the murders in the United States in 1984. Proponents of gun control are pressing the government to at least require registration of all handguns and to require background checks on all potential handgun buyers to ensure that they do not have a criminal record. Some opponents of handguns favor a complete ban on their sale and possession. While 70 percent of all Americans surveyed in 1985-favored registration of handguns, only 4 percent favored having a law to ban sale and possession. All the same, the lobbies against gun control are very influential. Congress passed a bill in 1985 to loosen restrictions on firearms, despite protest from law enforcement agencies. Many Americans fear that gun control laws will prevent law-abiding citizens from being able to protect their homes and families from attacks and burglaries.

From America in Close-up

Comprehension Test Section

Test assignment 1. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F):

- 1. Until measures are taken to address the social factors which cause violence, crime will continue to affect a large segment of the population.
- 2. In urban ghettos, violence is widespread: homicide is the leading cause of death among young black males.
- 3. Americans treat the law as part of their everyday life, so there is a high number of people employed in the legal profession.
- 4. The majority of Americans favor banning sale and possession of handguns.
- 5. American metropolitan cities are notorious for organized crime networks.
- 6. Politics may play a great role in a president's selection of a Supreme Court justice.
- 7. The Congress has been known to declare actions of American presidents unconstitutional.
- 8. As a result of a nationwide debate on capital punishment, the death penalty has been abolished in many states.

- 9. The U.S. Supreme Court issues laws which are legally binding for all states.
- 10. Some Americans lack confidence in the ability of the police to protect them from attacks and are afraid to go out alone at night.
- 11. The American Constitution does not guarantee equal justice under the law for newly naturalized citizens.
- 12. The exclusionary rule has been known to release guilty suspects from charges due to illegal actions or technical mistakes by police.
- 13. The minimum legal age for the purchase of alcohol is 18 across the U.S.
- 14. State and county courts cannot hear disputes involving citizens of different states.
- 15. Many American law enforcers believe that the accessibility of handguns complicates their task of securing public safety.
- 16. The U.S. Supreme Court will not hear a case unless it is sent up from the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Test assignment 2. Mark the right answer in the multiple choice exercise:

- a) freedom of religion
- b) freedom of education
- c) freedom of speech
- d) freedom of the press
- 2. Which of the following is **not** an aspect of the American judicial system:
 - a) all courts are administrated by the federal government in order to guarantee fairness
 - b) each state has the authority to create its own system of laws police, prisons and courts
 - c) trial by jury is guaranteed by the Constitution to all citizens
 - d) the Supreme Court has the power to examine laws and declare them unconstitutional

3.	The Constitution's guarantee of equal justice under the law for all
	citizens means that
	a) harsh penalties are specified for anyone breaking the law
	b) the courts are required to grant parole to anyone accused of a crime
	c) the rights of criminal suspects are protected by law
	d) all of the above
4.	The use of the death penalty in the U.S
	a) is reserved only for serious federal crimes, such as treason
	b) has been found to cause a decrease in crime rates
	c) increased during the 1990s after many states revised their death
	penalty laws
	d) is not allowed without the approval of the Judicial branch
5.	Federal courts hear cases
	a) which arise under the U.S. Constitution or any law or treaty
	b) where the federal government is itself a party
	c) involving governments or citizens of different states
	d) all of the above
6.	Supreme Court Justices
	a) are required to follow the policies of the president that appointed
	them
	b) are appointed for life and only obligated to uphold the laws of
	the Constitution
	c) are elected to their position by a vote in the Senate
	d) are elected to their position by a vote in the House of

Representatives

ARTICLE FILES

Justice in America

America's tough crime policy is having unintended consequences

A. Too many convicts

Ex. 1A. Scan the paragraph about the U.S. imprisonment rate to answer the questions below:

- 1. How has the U.S. imprisonment rate changed in the last 30 years?
- 2. How many people are imprisoned in the U.S. nowadays? How does the number of convicts in the U.S. compare with that in Western Europe?
- 3. Why does the article claim that modern American society resembles early Australia?
- 4. What group of population has the highest rate of people convicted of a felony and ex-convicts?
- 5. How many ex-prisoners are rearrested?
- 6. According to the article, what danger do prisons present?
- 7. According to the article, can the high rates of imprisonment be explained by the high crime rates in the U.S.?

Today is a special day for 1,600 American men and women: they are being released from a state or federal prison. Tomorrow will be a special day for another 1,600 people. As will be the day after that. Some 600,000 inmates will leave prison this year more than the population of Washington, DC. After quadrupling its imprisonment rate in just 30 years — America now has 700 people in every 100,000 under lock and key, five times the proportion in Britain, the toughest sentencer in Western Europe — the world's most aggressive jailer must now confront the iron law of imprisonment: that those who go in almost always come out.

The result is a society that, statistically at least, is beginning to look a little like early Australia. Nearly one in eight American men has been

convicted of a felony — and thus, in many states, has been automatically deprived of numerous rights, including the right to vote. One in 20 men has been to jail. The average is much higher among some groups (one black man in five has been to prison, one in three has been convicted of a felony). These convicts, particularly those who have been to prison, contribute little good to the places where they live. Two-thirds of ex-prisoners are rearrested within three years. Prisons are a breedingground for terrible diseases, both medical (such as AIDS) and social (the Aryan Brotherhood), that soon spread to the outside world.

The high rates of imprisonment are partly related to the number of crimes committed in America; but they also reflect a determined policy to increase the number of mandatory sentences, particularly for drug offences. Since the 1985, laws have limited the discretion both of judges to make the punishment fit the crime and of parole boards to determine when prisoners are fit to be released. In the ten years after 1986, the average term in federal prison rose from 39 to 54 months.

Ex. 2A. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. to set free from confinement [being shut in prison]
- 2. a person confined to an institution, such as a prison or hospital
- 3. to multiply or be multiplied by four
- 4. securely locked up
- 5. one whose responsibility is keeping a jail [a place for the confinement of persons in lawful detention]
- 6. one of several grave crimes, such as murder, rape or burglary, punishable by a more stringent sentence than that given for a misdemeanor
- 7. to take away from; to deny [to refuse to give]
- 8. to release a prisoner whose term has not expired on condition of sustained lawful behavior that is subject to regular monitoring by an officer of the law for a set period of time

Ex. 3A. Rewrite the sentences below translating the Russian parts into English:

- 1. Today 700 people in every 100,000 находятся в местах лишения свободы in the U.S.
- 2. Процент граждан, отбывающих тюремное наказание, has quadrupled in 30 years.

- 3. The number of лиц, имеющих судимость, is particularly high среди чернокожих американцев и представителей национальных меньшинств.
- 4. The high rates of imprisonment отражает осознанный курс на вынесение приговоров, предусматривающих лишение свободы, particularly for drug offenses.

B. Did it work?

Ex. 1B. Scan the paragraph about the effectiveness of America's sentencing policy to answer the questions below:

- 1. What statistics point to the success of the offensive against crime in the U.S.?
- 2. Why are politicians reluctant to argue for more lenient treatment of criminals?
- 3. How does the article explain the recent upturn in the crime rate?
- 4. How do the imprisonment rate and the crime rate compare in Texas and New York State?
- 5. According to the article, does this statistics reveal the effectiveness of tough sentencing policy?
- 6. How does America's murder rate compare with that in the European Union?
- 7. What arguments does the article give to prove that society will benefit from making prisons work better?

This offensive against crime is generally held to be a success. America's crime rate has fallen in recent years, and though it has now started to rise again, no politician in America thinks that arguing for more lenient treatment of criminals will bring in votes. That does not mean that it would be wrong to do so. Put simply, America probably sends people to prison too willingly, and looks after them too carelessly afterwards. Some believe that the upturn in the crime rate is directly linked to the number of unreformed ex-convicts on America's streets.

There is a good case for opposing tough mandatory sentences merely on moral grounds. Locking up a young woman for ten years just because her boyfriend was a drug-dealer ill becomes a civilized country. But there are also practical doubts about America's sentencing policy. The lower crime figures may have had more to do with demography (fewer young men around) and changes in policing than with sentencing policy. Once you compare like with like, a different picture emerges. America's fiercest imprisoner, Texas, which locks up more than 1,000 people for every 100,000 citizens, has far worse crime statistics than New York State, where the imprisonment rate has risen much more slowly. And when it comes to drugs and violent crime, the two plagues hard sentencing was supposed to cure, it has failed dramatically. Drugtaking is as widespread as ever, and America's murder rate is still nearly four times higher than the European Union's.

The argument about sentencing is an old one. So the clamor emanating from it has tended to obscure the other side of the debate — whether America treats its prisoners and felons too roughly. That deafness may be deliberate: for many Americans, sentencing has now become purely a matter of punishment. But it surely behoves those who favor sending ever more people to prison to try to make prison work better. Each prisoner who emerges unreformed will start committing crimes again (a more frightening thought when you realize that one in four commits violent crimes). Even if such people are caught quickly, it costs money to imprison them: America spends more than \$50 billion a year on its prison system.

Ex. 2B. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. an attack
- 2. inclined not to be harsh or strict; merciful, generous
- 3. an upward movement, curve, or trend, as in business activity
- 4. that has not given up harmful or immoral practices or has not adopted a better way of life
- 5. not readily noticed or seen; hidden
- 6. done with or marked by full consciousness of the nature and effects; intentional

Ex. 3B. Rewrite the sentences below translating the Russian parts into English:

- 1. According to the article, нет никаких свидетельств того, that higher imprisonment rate способствует снижению индекса преступности.
- 2. Жесткая политика по отношению к преступникам неэффективна in combating drugs and violent crime.

- 3. Тюрьмы являются рассадниками страшных болезней, that spread to the outside world.
- 4. Две трети заключенных, отбывших срок наказания, are rearrested within three years.
- 5. Выйдя на свободу, нераскаявшиеся преступники start committing crimes again.

C. From the land of second chances to the land of no hope

Ex. 1C. Scan the paragraph about the aftercare system and treatment of ex-convicts in America to answer the questions below:

- 1. What deficiencies of parole system and aftercare are described in the article?
- 2. What rights are ex-convicts deprived of?
- 3. What rights do they retain/still enjoy?
- 4. What argument does the author of the article use to get across the message that America should be more lenient to ex-convicts?

Rehabilitation has become something of a dirty word in American debates about crime. Prisons over the world are fairly awful places, with a poor record of converting people from a life of crime. Even so, America's system seems peculiarly devised to ensure that prisoners remain criminals.

To begin with, some rehabilitation projects — particularly drug treatment — seem to work. Yet America has slashed money for such schemes, often to pay for new prisons. One advantage of leaving some degree of discretion over sentencing to parole boards was that it obliged prisoners to prove that they were ready for outside life. This incentive has now gone. Outside prison, the aftercare system is even weaker. Many ex-cons are simply presented with a one-way bus ticket. The number of prisoners for each parole officer has risen by 50%.

These deficiencies might all be described as failures of care. Worse still are those of discrimination. Trying to restart life as a felon is difficult for all sorts of reasons; in America, the government loads on many more. There is a long list of jobs from which felons are banned, many of them having nothing to do with security. In some cases they are denied housing benefit. And, of course, nearly 5 million of them are denied the vote. So a convict can pay taxes, own property, send his children to

school. Ought he also to be deprived, permanently in many cases, of a voice in how society is governed?

This question matters, because it goes to the root of how America treats criminals. Punishment requires a fixed term. In justice, just as much as in literature, every sentence finishes, eventually, with a full stop. After that the ex-convict should enjoy the same rights as anybody else. He has served his time. America is not alone in denying its convicts the vote. But it seems odd that a country built on giving people a second chance (and a country, incidentally, with one of the most forgiving bankruptcy laws in the world) should have turned against this principle so savagely when it comes to convicts. Particularly now that it is creating so many of them.

The Economist, August 10, 2002

Ex. 2C. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. making able to live an ordinary life again
- 2. to reduce or curtail drastically
- 3. freedom to act or judge on one's own
- 4. the expectation of reward, that induces action or motivates effort
- 5. informal word for ex-convict
- 6. to prohibit, especially by official decree

Ex. 3C. Rewrite the sentences below translating the Russian parts into English:

- 1. Система оказания помощи outside prison is ineffective.
- 2. Many ex-cons получают только билет на автобус в одну сторону and no other support; они не готовы к жизни на своболе.
- 3. Felons подвергаются запрету на профессии, they are denied housing benefits и избирательного права.
- 4. Трудно начинать жизнь заново.
- 5. The article argues that ex-convicts должны пользоваться теми же правами, что и другие граждане after they served their time/sentences.
- 6. According to the article, общество, основанное на принципе: «Дать людям еще один шанс в жизни», должно проявлять большую терпимость к its criminals and ex-convicts.

Ex. 4. Scan the handy hints below and discuss the following issues:

©©© Talking points

- Do you think tough sentencing policy pays off?
- What rights should ex-convicts enjoy?

America's incarceration rate was roughly constant from 1925 to 1973, when a sharp 20-year climb in incarceration began. By 2000, the rate of incarceration in state and federal prisons had more than quadrupled, to 478. America has overtaken Russia as the world's most aggressive jailer. When local jails are included in the American tally, the United States locks up nearly 700 people per 100,000, compared with 103 for Canada, 132 for England and Wales, 85 for France and a paltry 48 in Japan. Roughly 2 million Americans are currently behind bars, with some 4—5 million on parole or on probation (the probationers are on suspended sentences). Another 3 million Americans are ex-convicts who have served their sentences and are no longer under the control of the justice system.

The "tough on crime" movement has excluded ex-convicts from certain kinds of employment. In Illinois, ex-felons are banned from some 57 different professions, including such jobs as manicurist and barber, says Diane Williams, president of Chicago's Safer Foundation, a non-profit organization that helps ex-offenders.

The Economist, August 10, 2002

In Praise of Rehab

Abridged from "A stigma that never fades"

Ex. 1. Scan the article about rehabilitating programs for ex-convicts to answer the questions below:

- 1. Why were some of the rehabilitating schemes curtailed in the 1970?
- 2. What statistical data illustrate the point that prison-based drugtreatment programs and job-education programs have positive effect on recidivism?
- 3. How has the number of inmates receiving treatment for drug addiction changed in the 1990s?

- 4. What improvement on the parole board system does Jeremy Travis propose? What would be the responsibilities of the judge who sentenced the felon to prison?
- 5. What rehabilitating programs are inmates at the Crossroads Community Correctional Center enrolled in?
- 6. According to the article, how effective are "transitional facilities," operated by Safer Foundation, a non-profit organization that helps ex-offenders?
- 7. How much money does America spend on its prison system?
- 8. How much money was allocated to help prisoners on release to start life outside prison?
- 9. According to 1997 RAND¹ study, how could treatment of drug addicts instead of their imprisonment affect serious crime?
- 10. How are first- and second-time non-violent drug offenders punished in California?

The notion of rehabilitating prisoners went out of vogue in the 1970s, when research seemed to show that prison programs had no effect on recidivism. New research suggests the opposite.

For example, a study of residential drug treatment within federal prisons showed that inmates who completed the program were 73% less likely to be rearrested than those who had not completed it. Such programmers are being curtailed just as research is beginning to show they work. In 1991, one in four state-prison inmates received treatment for drug addiction; by 1997 it was one in ten. Prison-based job-education programmers have also been shown to reduce recidivism, but fewer prisoners than before now take part in them.

Jeremy Travis, a senior fellow at the Urban Institute, proposes an improved version of the old parole board in which an offender's "reentry management" would be assigned to the judge who sentenced him to prison in the first place. The judge would oversee a plan that would include paying restitution to the victim. He would monitor the offender's participation in relevant programs and punish failure. Drug treatment inside prison could be linked to post-prison treatment outside. Similarly, job training in prison might be co-coordinated with work after release.

¹ Research and Development Corporation.

Mike and Charles are relatively lucky, as prisoners go. They are finishing their prison terms at the Crossroads Community Correctional Center, a "transitional facility" operated by the Safer Foundation for the state of Illinois. They are enrolled in an intensive drug-treatment programm, taught about matters such as parenting and given housing assistance before release. Mike leaves the facility by day to work at a bakery; Charles works at a fast-food restaurant. Both are required to save a portion of their wages.

Will it make any difference? "There is no guarantee," admits Mr Butler. Would-be helpers face a stunning paucity of data on what distinguishes successful ex-prisoners, but offenders who have been through the Safer Foundation are 40% less likely to be rearrested.

There are two straws to grasp. First, politicians are beginning to notice the problem. The Justice Department has recently allocated \$100 million in grants to help prisoners on release — a start, though not much against the \$54 billion a year that America spends on its whole prison system.

Second, a few Americans are beginning to reconsider the war on drugs. A 1997 RAND study concluded that spending money to reduce drug consumption through treatment rather than incarceration would reduce serious crime 15 times more effectively. In November 2000, California's voters passed Proposition 36, which sends first- and second-time non-violent drug offenders to treatment rather than prison.

Conwanis, a 26-year-old black man with two children, will leave prison in October after serving a three-year sentence for drug and guns offences. He failed to graduate from high school, and he also failed a high-school equivalency exam in prison that would have earned him a diploma. But he is clean of drugs (with tests to prove it) and he has been working 12-hour shifts in a transitional job at a Country Kitchen restaurant. "I can't continue to come in and out of jail," he says. It would be better for everyone if he made something more of his life this time.

The Economist, August 10, 2002

Ex. 2. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. the prevailing fashion, practice or style; popular acceptance or favor; popularity
- 2. a tendency to return to a previous pattern of behavior, especially to return to criminal habits
- 3. to cut short or reduce

- 4. the act of restoring to the rightful owner something that has been taken away or the act of compensating for loss, damage or injury
- 5. to enter in a list, to make (oneself or another person) officially a member of the group

Ex. 3. Complete a typical American ex-convict profile by filling in the gaps with the words from the list below:

Basic; destination; disadvantaged; drugs; employers; employment record; enthusiastic; environment; five; functionally illiterate; harder; hire; homelessness; minority group; poorly educated; problems; social disadvantages; street clothes; temptations; unemployment

The typical inmate goes into prison __(1)__ by almost every measure. He is more likely than other Americans to be poor and __(2)__, to have a sorry __(3)__, to be a junkie, to be mentally ill, and to be a member of a __(4)__. A survey of Californian inmates found that half were __(5)__. Prison could fix some of those __(6)__; usually it does not. So the typical inmate is released from prison with all the __(7)__ he went in with — plus a prison record that makes finding a job or a place to live even __(8)__.

When inmates walk away from a state prison in Illinois, they are given \$10, a set of __(9)__ and a one-way bus or train ticket to some approved __(10)__. They leave the structured __(11)__ of prison, in which they are at least guaranteed a bed, meals and __(12)__ health care, and return to a world full of __(13)__, often to the very neighborhood in which they first fell foul of the law.

A survey of __(14)__ in five large cities found that 65% would not knowingly __(15)__ an ex-convict. Many would not be allowed to do so legally anyway. Ex-convicts, whose families are often less than __(16)__ about their return, can also be excluded from public housing. Three-quarters of inmates leaving prison have been on __(17)__; one in __(18)__ has a mental illness. It should be no surprise that eximmates have high rates of __(19)__ and __(20)__.

Ex. 4. Roleplay the TV Talk Show "A system that creates hardened criminals":

©©© Taking part in the talk show are:

A host(ess);

- Christopher Uggen, a sociologist at the University of Minnesota;
- Melissa Thompson, a sociologist at the University of Minnesota;
- Jeff Manza, a sociologist at Northwestern University near Chicago;
- Jerry Butler, 31 years in the Illinois Department of Corrections;
- Jeffrey Pagan, a professor of law and public health at Columbia University;
- Mike, 31 years old, was released from prison in August;
- Charles, 25 years old, has been released from prison this week;
- Conwanis, 26 years old, will leave prison in October.

Useful hints

Christopher Uggen, Melissa Thompson and Jeff Manza have done rough calculations suggesting that some 13million Americans -7% of the adult population and nearly 12% of the men - have been found guilty of a serious crime. Not all of these have been behind bars but, legally speaking, the felony conviction is the crucial distinction. American job applicants are asked whether they have been convicted of a felony, not whether they have served time. And the figures for some parts of the population are much higher than the overall averages. Roughly one in five black men has been incarcerated at some point in his life; one in three has been convicted of a felony.

Altogether, roughly two-thirds of released prisoners are rearrested within three years of release; 40% are already back in prison in that time. And those are just the ones who get caught. "If you return the guy to the community with \$10 and a suit of clothes and no support systems, you can just about guarantee that that person is going to resort to some kind of criminal behavior," says Mr Butler. And the crimes the ex-inmate commits could well be nasty ones: one in four prisoners is a violent offender.

The effect of ex-prisoners is beginning to be felt. Inevitably, it is disproportionately large in certain areas. A study of Cleveland, Ohio, for example, found that 3% of the city's neighborhoods were home to 20% of the state's ex-prisoners.

"They come back with their own baggage," says Jeffrey Pagan. They also come back dangerously ill in many cases. In 1997, a quarter of the people living with HIV or AIDS in the United States had come out of prison that year. The numbers are even higher for hepatitis C and tuberculosis. When a resistant form of TB hit New York City in the late 1985, 80% of cases were traced to prisons.

America's huge criminal class also has profound political implications. Most states limit the voting rights of felons and ex-felons. As a result, 4—7 million Americans, or 2.3% of the voting population, have lost their rights. The figure is nearly 7% in Alabama. One in six black men cannot vote in Virginia and Kentucky. This causes alienation, and changes elections. Felons may not be enthusiastic voters, but they vote overwhelmingly for Democrats. Messrs² Uggen and Manza have calculated that if felons had been able to vote in Florida, Al Gore would be president.

At the end of August, Mike, a Latino from Chicago's south side, walked away from prison a free man. Again. This is his second long prison term for dealing in drugs and stealing cars. He has been in and out of jail a dozen times. He has been released into the same community where he has found trouble so many times before. He has five children born to several different mothers. "Nothing really scared me about leaving," says Mike, "but the thought of coming back."

Charles has spent three-and-a-half years in prison for guns and drugs offences. He worries both about his old friends, who have not mended their ways, and his old enemies, who may still have scores to settle. "There's people who left here and got killed the first day," he says.

Doing Soft Time

- Ex. 1A. Scan the paragraph about the shift from the lock'em-up philosophy to alternative incarceration approach in 1990s to answer the questions below:
 - 1. How many people in the U.S. were behind bars in the early 1990s?
 - 2. How did the size of the prison population affect American society?
 - 3. What made the governments consider alternatives to incarceration?
 - 4. What is Antony G.'s background?
 - 5. What sentence did he face for a felony he had committed?

² The plural of 'Mr'. **Messrs** [mesəz] is used especially in the names of businesses.

- 6. Where was Antony G. sent within the Court Employment Project?
- 7. What chance did the alternative program give the offender?
- 8. How was the routine supervision carried out?
- 9. How did Antony G. benefit by alternative sentencing?
- 10. What problems might society solve by introducing more alternative sentencing programs?

With 1.25 million people behind bars in the United States, even the law-abiding are prisoners of sorts. Locked into a system that spends more for jails and prisons than for job training, unemployment benefits and medical research combined, society has begun to look for an escape route.

While much of the public debate remains mired in simplistic labels — "soft on crime" or "law-and-order mentality"— more cash-starved governments are seeking new ways to curb their corrections budgets and still mete out the punishment.³ deterrence and security that the public demands. In New York City, where crime rates and jail crowding have forced the corrections system into the national forefront of alternatives to incarceration, the story of one young offender has an alltoo-common beginning. Anthony G. grew up on the edge of Harlem, dropped out of school, and at age 18 faced one to three years in prison for beating and robbing two teenagers. In the typical version of this story, Anthony would be behind bars. Instead, he's at large and at "Liberty," literally: Two hundred feet below the statue's golden torch, Anthony works in the bookstore housed in the base of the nation's symbol of freedom. Amid a swarm of tourists — on peak summer days, as many as 16,000 will visit — he stocks shelves, runs the cash register, and answers questions about how the statue was built, how many stairs to the crown or how soon the next ferry leaves.

What has given Anthony's story another twist — and given him another chance — is the alternative program to which a judge sent him instead of prison. For six months, he reported to the program's Harlem office every weekday and met with a caseworker at least once a week; he also took classes, passed a high school equivalency test, learned basic computer skills and practised interviewing for jobs. By the time he left the program, he had already landed his bookstore job.

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³ Mete out punishment – определять наказание.

For a now 21-year-old with criminal record, it's a remarkable turnaround. For an overburdened prison system, it's a tiny but noteworthy measure of relief.

Over the past two decades, a tough, lock'em-up philosophy has turned U.S. imprisonment rates into the world's highest. Most inmates — about 728,000 — are in state prisons; the rest are in federal prisons and city and county jails. In addition to those actually confined, another 3 million are on probation or parole, or are awaiting trials or appeals.

The statistics represent hundreds of overcrowded facilities, thousands of double-bunked inmates, and dozens of court orders to reduce prison crowding. At an average annual price tag of \$30,000 per inmate, prisons and jails now cost the nation \$37.5 billion a year to operate.

Ex. 2A. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. in prison
- 2. ignoring complexities or complications
- 3. a descriptive term; an epithet
- 4. with a low budget; lacking financial resources
- 5. control and keep within fixed limits
- 6. to measure
- 7. prevention (measures taken by the state)

Ex. 1B. Scan the paragraph about electronic monitoring of offenders as an alternative to imprisonment to answer the questions below:

- 1. What monitoring system did Vorec Corporation develop for corrections agencies?
- 2. How does the system operate?
- 3. What technology is used to increase tamper resistance of an electronic "bracelet"?
- 4. Can the system be estimated as user-friendly?
- 5. How do corrections officers monitor offenders placed under a home curfew?
- 6. How many offenders are monitored electronically nationwide? In New York?
- 7. What is the cost of an electronic device itself?
- 8. What is the cost of electronic monitoring per person per day?
- 9. What is the average cost of the whole electronic monitoring scheme per person per day?

- 10. How does it compare with a day of jail?
- 11. What are some of the financial advantages of the scheme?
- 12. What are some of the social advantages of the scheme?
- 13. What are the conditions of being placed under a home curfew?
- 14. How many offenders should be allowed to wear the tag and live in the community for the system to become cost-effective?

Technological alternatives could help relieve prison crowding.

Beep. "John Doe⁴ is not at home." Sounds like a message machine and it is, but not the usual sort: A version of this message has just flashed onto a computer screen at Vorec Corp., a New York company that makes electronic monitoring systems for corrections agencies. Nationwide, some 35,000 ankles are currently adorned with electronic "bracelets"; about 10 percent of them wear Vorec's version, which uses a fiber-optic circuit to increase tamper resistance. In New York, the State Department of Correctional Services has about 75 people on bracelets at a time; New York City has a similar number.

Built into the bracelet is a radio-frequency transmitter, explained David Manes, Vorec's president. The transmitter sends signals to a "smart" telephone receiver in the prisoner's home. "Typically, an individual is confined to his home for some periods of the day," Manes said. "At other times he's allowed — in fact, he's expected — to be at work, at counseling, at anger control, and so on." A schedule of curfews and permitted travel periods is entered into the telephone unit and into the system's computers; if the bracelet moves beyond range of the phone unit during a curfew period, a computer immediately signals an operator, who notifies corrections officers. Vorec also makes a tracking antenna similar to those used to follow radio-collared wildlife that lets officers tell, simply by driving past a workplace or drug-treatment program, whether an inmate is there when required.

With a day of jail now costing \$162, electronic monitoring has powerful financial advantages, said Carol Shapiro, New York City's assistant commissioner for alternatives to incarceration. The technology is cheap — "the device itself costs us \$2.47 per person per day," said Shapiro — but the program as a whole averages about \$75 per day. This is still \$87 a day less than jail for every person wearing a bracelet.

⁴ A name used in legal proceedings to designate an unknown or unidentified man or boy.

"By the end of this year," said Shapiro, "we expect to have 100 to 150 on [electronic monitoring]. By then we'll begin to see some significant cost savings."

Electronic monitoring has another advantage, Shapiro said, as "a real support for the prisoners — we're rooting them in their communities," where they can work, stay with families, and receive social services such as job training and drug treatment. For Shapiro, who said she believes that in this country "we overuse our capacity for imprisoning people," the community ties allowed by incarceration alternatives seem at least as important as the cost savings. "We only get [offenders] for a blink of a moment. So we really try to work with other programs and services."

Ex. 2B. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. official organizations that treat offenders through a system of penal incarceration, rehabilitation, probation, or parole
- 2. to interfere in a harmful manner
- 3. to shut or keep in, especially to imprison; to restrict in movement
- 4. a regulation requiring offenders to be at home at a prescribed hour
- 5. to make firmly established or settled in a place
- 6. to use to excess

Ex. 1C. Scan the paragraph about community-based incarceration to answer the questions below:

- 1. What alternative incarceration programs are open to offenders in New York City?
- 2. How is the Center for Alternative Sentencing and Employment Services manned?
- 3. How much is its annual budget?
- 4. What type of offenders is eligible for the Community Service Sentencing Project?
- 5. What are the requirements of this program?
- 6. How does the cost of the community service program compare with the value of the work done by the offenders?
- 7. How effective does the community service program seem to be in terms of benefit to community at large?

- 8. What are the requirements of the Court Employment Project?
- 9. What type of offenders can participate in this program?
- 10. What services does the Court Employment Project offer?
- 11. Is the CEP program cost-effective?
- 12. To what extent does the Center for Alternative Sentencing and Employment Services contribute to moral reforming and social adjustment of offenders?

Other programs and services outside the corrections department provide the vast majority of New York City's alternatives incarceration. Last year some 5,000 offenders were sent, either before trial or as part of a sentence or plea bargain, to a community-based incarceration alternative program. Services offered range from drug treatment for addicts to job training for unemployed mothers who have been arrested.

The largest of these programs is the Center for Alternative Sentencing and Employment Services (CASES), which handles more than half the city's participants in alternative programs. With 180 staffers and an annual budget of \$8.5 million, the center is practically a minicorrections system, existing in a sort of parallel corrections universe where alternative sanctions are the rule, prison the exception.

At the milder end of the center's spectrum, its Community Service Sentencing Project took in about 1,800 parole violators and chronic misdemeanants last year. Instead of going back to jail — increasingly the fate of parole violators, as New York parole officers struggle with caseloads of 200 or more — these offenders each spent 70 unpaid hours cleaning playgrounds, painting senior-citizen centers, renovating apartments or planting gardens.

The center estimates the value of this work at about \$500,000 a year. That's a couple of million dollars less than the program cost. But by keeping participants out of jail — at least, the 62 percent who fulfilled the program requirements — the community service program saves on jail costs.

The center's other program, the Court Employment Project (CEP), operates at a darker end of the spectrum: prison-bound felony offenders only. When Anthony G. was arrested, for example, it was the Court Employment Project that kept him out of prison, helped him earn a high-school equivalency certificate, and arranged a job interview at the Statue of Liberty.

Begun in 1967, the project now enrolls nearly 1,000 participants a year. Like Anthony, who completed the CEP program two years ago, most are first-time youthful offenders; also like Anthony, most — nearly two-thirds — have committed crimes involving violence or weapons.

"We're clearly the biggest alternative program in New York State," said Oren Root Jr., project director. "We also take much heavier offenders than most programs. Our 'big three' crimes are robberies, including armed robberies; drug sales; and possession of weapons."

The reasons for the project's parameters are simple: Prisons are full, and money talks. "Virtually all our money comes from the city and the state," said Root, "and their principal interest is in creating jail displacements."

At an average cost of about \$9,400 per participant, the CEP program costs far less than a year in state prison (\$32,000) or in the city's 20,000-bed corrections complex on Rikers Island (\$59,000).

In addition — harder to calculate but maybe more valuable — there's the difference between a stint with the center and a stint behind bars. During participants' six months in the CEP program, each spends 20 to 30 hours a week in counseling, classes (at their own schools or at one of CASES' two centers), vocational training and other activities designed to land them on their feet in society.

Some, but Root conceded not enough, get jobs after graduation. Most common (but least rewarding) are fast-food jobs; more promising are the linkages the alternative sentencing center is building with more prestigious employers, including The Nature Company, Limited Express and the Statue of Liberty.

Although it's hard for the center to track the long-term fate of its graduates, Root is convinced that the two-thirds who finish the CEP program have a better shot at going straight than if they had gone to prison. "When you're in prison," he said, "it's a lot easier to learn to be a better criminal than it is to learn to be a law-abiding citizen."

From courtrooms and classrooms and electronic monitoring centers, a message — sometimes hopeful, sometimes desperate — is emerging: There is an alternative.

ABA Journal, April 1994

Ex. 2C. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

 an agreement in which a defendant pleads guilty to a lesser charge and the prosecutor in return drops more serious charges

- 2. an offender whose term of imprisonment was suspended on condition of sustained lawful behavior that is subject to regular monitoring by an officer of the law for a set period of time and who broke the agreement
- 3. a person who frequently commits crimes that are less serious than murder
- 4. future events affecting one's life
- 5. professional advice on social or psychiatric problems
- 6. training in a special skill to be pursued in a trade
- 7. adhering to the law

Ex. 4. Complete the summary of some of the University law professors' views on alternative sentences by filling in the gaps with the words and word phrases from the list below:

Adoption; alternative; argument; burden; community service; commit; convicted burglar; crisis; fines; imprisonment; lifetime; newsletter; nontrivial; nonviolent; prison; programs; punishment (twice); raise cash; reduced; ruin; traffic offenses; year's income

"Over a __(1)__, it turns out, something like a third of white men will be arrested at some point for a __(2)__ crime, and something like 40 percent of black men," said Michael Tonry, a University of Minnesota law professor who also edits the bimonthly __(3)__ Overcrowded Times, which tracks the prison-population __(4)__ and the efforts to solve it.

The best hope for relief, Tonry contended, lies in __(5)__ sentences — or "intermediate punishments" as he prefers to call them — that mete out __(6)__ without adding to the prison population. In a book entitled "Between Prison and Probation" (Oxford University Press, 1990), Tonry and Norval Morris, a University of Chicago law professor, urged far greater reliance on __(7)__, __(8)__, strictly supervised probation, electronic monitoring and day-reporting __(9)__.

Their clear favorite is the means-based fine, or "day fine," named for the price of a day's freedom from __(10)__. In one version of this system, a day's freedom equals a day's net income; in practice then, a __(11)__ might be fined a __(12)__ instead of spending a year in jail. Tonry and Morris downplayed concerns that criminals might __(13)__ additional crimes to __(14)__ for their fines: "No doubt some offenders will commit more crimes to pay their fines," they wrote.

"If that be a serious risk, then there is merit to adding controls in the community for a period to reduce the risk..." They also rejected the __(15)__ that fines are unfair to the poor, citing a 1986 analysis of fines in the Staten Island area of New York City, which showed that students and unemployed offenders who had been fined did as well at paying them as others did.

Even if day fines were limited to __(16)__ offenders, Tonry explained, they still could ease dramatically the __(17)__ on prisons. "In 1991, only 27 percent of the people sent to state or federal prison had been sentenced for a violent crime," he said. "So for the other 73 percent, there's a real possibility we could do something different [impose fines] that wouldn't cost \$30,000 a year, wouldn't __(18)__ their lives, and would actually generate revenues."

Day fines are widely used in Europe. In what was West Germany before unification, for example, __(19)__ of fines 25 years ago gradually __(20)__ the number of short prison sentences (six months or less) by three-fourths.

But in the United States fines are a form of __(21)__ reserved almost exclusively for __(22)__ and misdemeanors. The reason, Tonry said, is "the idea that no punishment is serious unless it involves __(23)__."

Ex. 5. In small groups, discuss the following issues:

©©© Talking points

• Should law-abiding citizens and honest tax-payers carry the burden of alternative sentencing programs for felony offenders?

Ex. 6. Roleplay the TV Talk Show "An alternative to the lock'em-up philosophy":

©©© Taking part in the talk show are:

- A host(ess);
- Michael Tonry, a University of Minnesota law professor or Norval Morris, a University of Chicago law professor;
- Carol Shapiro, New York City's assistant commissioner for alternatives to incarceration;
- Peter Stone, senior officer of the New York State Department of Correctional Services;
- David Manes, president of New York-based Vorec Corporation;
- Oren Root, Jr., the Court Employment Project director;

- Frankie Joyes, an unemployed mother, parole violator and participant of the community service program;
- Antony Grisley, a participant of the court employment program;
- Men and women in the crowd.

Lex Populi

Ex. 1. Scan the article about citizens' right to write their own state legislation and find the answers to the following questions:

- 1. How many states give their citizens the power to write their own state legislation?
- 2. How can this right be exercised in practice?
- 3. What county is the most active one in using direct democracy system?
- 4. Where do most ideas for new laws come from?
- 5. What initiative affecting California's education system did the Governor sponsor?
- 6. Is the agreement of California's legislature necessary for the proposal to become a law?
- 7. What stages does a proposal pass in the process of becoming a law?
- 8. How much does the initial step cost?
- 9. How many signatures does a proposed new law need to be put to the vote?
- 10. How much do professional signature-collectors charge for a go?
- 11. How much could collecting signatures for a law-making initiative cost? For a proposed constitutional change?
- 12. What other expenses are involved in making a new law?
- 13. Why doesn't large spending by special-interested groups guarantee the passage of the proposal?
- 14. Why are some Californians satisfied with just getting a proposal on the ballot?
- 15. What are the most common subjects (that) Californians want to make laws about?
- 16. What initiatives aroused great public interest?
- 17. What complains were voiced against direct democracy?
- 18. What recommendations did "citizens' commission" make?
- 19. Why didn't state legislators approve the recommendations?

When Californians go to the polls next week and again in November, the voters may ignore their legislators even more than they usually do. Like 24 other states—half the country, in effect—California gives its citizens the power to write their own state legislation, by putting on to the ballot proposals backed by a specified number of signatures. Since 1970 the voters have approved 45 such initiatives. California's secretary of state, Bill Jones, thinks that 1998 could be a record. Nine new measures will be on offer on June 2nd, and another 49 proposals are being circulated in the hope that they will get on to the ballot either in November, this year's main voting day, or in 2000.

California uses direct democracy more vigorously than any other American state, which puts it second only to Switzerland as an exponent of this way of running politics. Most ideas for new laws come from people outside government, though not all of them do. One of next week's bunch, for instance, which could have dramatic effects on the state's education system, was sponsored by Governor Pete Wilson himself. The governor wants, in the first three years of education, to limit classes to 20 pupils a piece, to impose far stricter requirements for teacher training, and to create a body of state inspectors to find out how things are getting along. No matter whether California's legislature agrees; if enough voters do, the proposal becomes law.

This method of law-making, like any other, costs money, although to start the ball rolling is cheap enough. For \$200, you can present an idea to the state's attorney-general, and his office will draft a brief summary of the proposal and give it a title. After that, it gets costlier. To be put to the vote, a proposed new law this year needs the valid signatures of 433,269 voters; a proposed change to the constitution needs 693,230. Collecting that many signatures usually requires professional help. Most professional signature-collectors charge about 50 cents a go; that can add up to \$250,000 or so for a law-making initiative, and \$400,000 for a proposed constitutional change. And then comes the propaganda bill, for advertisements and leaflets and the rest of it.

Plainly, this gives rich lobbyists their chance to influence the result. But the evidence suggests that large spending by special-interest groups by no means guarantees the passage of a measure. Voters are not stupid. If it is obvious that huge amounts of money are being spent on one side of an argument, they will generally vote for the other side. Elisabeth Gerber, of the University of California in San Diego, has found that

opulent special-interest groups such as the oil and tobacco industries almost never succeed in pushing through self-serving initiatives, though they can sometimes block measures aimed against them.

For some Californians, just getting a proposal on to the ballot is good enough, whether or not it then gets voted into law. Being on the ballot pushes an idea into the political arena: it becomes a rallying point for debate, for money-raising and for starting a movement. But many people also see the initiative as a way of examining the legitimate role of government, and of keeping that government in check.

Education and health care are prominent among the subjects that Californians want to make laws about. Some initiatives stir up a passionate response, such as the one proposing to legalise marijuana for medical purposes (passed in 1996), and the one which sought to deny public services to illegal immigrants (Proposition 187, passed in 1994 and tied up in the courts ever since). The "three strikes" initiative, which brought in life imprisonment for those convicted of three felonies, tapped into people's alarm about crime.

Direct democracy can come a cropper. Many initiatives, like 187, are passed only to fall foul of the law afterwards. But an October poll found that ten times more Californians liked the chance to have their say than objected to it.

In 1994 a "citizens' commission" was set up to examine complaints against direct democracy. The system is used too much, say some; it is too complicated, and it can become a tool of special interests. In the event, the commission made only modest recommendations. It thought there should be public hearings on initiative proposals, and the state legislature should have some say. But even these ideas failed to win legislative approval. So respected is direct democracy that nobody in California's political life wants to be seen trying to dilute it.

The Economist, May 30, 1998

Ex. 2. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. colloquial to start an activity
- 2. of high price; expensive
- 3. having legal force
- 4. to control
- 5. to cause or encourage by one's actions
- 6. to deprive of education or health care

- 7. to suffer a disastrous failure
- 8. to have the right or power to make a decision
- 9. to lessen the strength of

Ex. 3. Complete the description of a law-making initiative by filling the gaps:

- 1. California is one of the 24 American states which gives its citizens the __(1)__to write their own state __(2)__.
- 2. To become a law a __(3)__ of a citizen has to pass several stages.
- 3. For \$200 any __(4)__ of the state can present an idea to the state's __(5)__, and his office will __(6)__ a brief summary of the proposal and give it a __(7)__.
- 4. Further steps of law-making are more (8) .
- 5. To be put to the vote, a proposed new law needs about 400,000 __(9)__ of voters.
- 6. As most professional signature-collectors __(10)__ about 50 cents a go, a law-making initiative can cost up to \$250,000 or so.
- 7. And then comes the __(11)__ bill, for advertisements and leaflets.
- 8. Rich lobbyists can __(12)__ the result of voting to some extent.
- 9. They can't guarantee the passage of self-serving initiatives, though they can sometimes __(13)__ measures aimed against them.
- 10. Many Californians are satisfied with simply getting a proposal on to the __(14)__.
- 11. It is a way to make (15) aware of the issue.
- 12. It becomes a rallying point for debate, for money-raising, for starting a movement and for keeping the (16) in check.

Ex. 4. In small groups, discuss the following issue:

©©© Talking point

• What legislative initiatives may arouse great public interest in Russia? In Moscow? In your native place?

Ex. 5. Interview an activist of a special-interest group in California.

©©© Roleplay

Zero Intolerance

Ex. 1. Scan the article about police bias against black citizens by Patti Waldmeir to answer the questions below:

- 1. What are the basic concepts of law enforcement the U.S. lawmen have to balance?
- 2. What case may have become a turning point in changing the public attitude to "zero tolerance" law enforcement? Why?
- 3. What action did Ms Reno, attorney-general, take after Diallo's killing?
- 4. What statistics did she ask for? Why? What is routine highway police practice in regard of traffic stops?
- 5. How does the black community label this practice?
- 6. According to the police, why do they target blacks?
- 7. What Chicago law contributed to fuelling the black community resentment?
- 8. What does the practice of "zero tolerance" involve?
- 9. What is meant by "quality of life" policing?
- 10. What statistics prove that black drivers have been disproportionately affected by the practice of "zero tolerance"?
- 11. What statistics do police use to justify their actions against the blacks?
- 12. Does Professor Cole share the view that the blacks high representation in crime statistics could be explained by their greater propensity to crime? How does Cole account for the statistics?
- 13. How did a judge in Boston try to contribute to restoring justice in sentencing a black felony convict?
- 14. According to Professor Cole, how could legislators strike a better balance between demands of public safety and private freedom?
- 15. Is there enough evidence of police bias against black drivers to speak about damage to individual liberties?
- 16. According to civil liberties advocates, what is the cost to society of "zero tolerance" law enforcement?

Every society makes its own deals over law enforcement. America, more than most, struggles hard to strike a balance between the competing demands of public safety and private freedom. But there are signs

that America's 20-year-old social compact over law and order — which mandated tough cops to fight tough criminals, and which has arguably led to a steep drop in crime — is under stress.

The outrage provoked by the killing of Amadou Diallo, a West African immigrant, by plainclothes New York City police in February may have marked a turning point in attitudes towards "zero tolerance" law enforcement. Now white America has begun to suspect what black America has always believed: the costs of the crackdown have fallen disproportionately on innocent black and brown people.

The sickening brutality of the New York killing — (Diallo, though unarmed, was shot 41 times) — has begun to focus public opinion on the damage to individual liberties imposed by the strong-arm tactics of the law. Diallo's death had national repercussions: Janet Reno, attorney-general, has called on police departments nationwide to collect data on the use of "racial profiling" — the practice of using race to construct a profile of criminality — which formed the silent subtext to Diallo's killing.

Ms Reno asked specifically for statistics on race profiling in traffic enforcement. Highway police routinely use traffic stops for petty offences, such as halting too long at a stop sign, or changing lanes incorrectly, to look for drugs and guns.

Blacks complain that the real pretext for these stops is race, and that police have criminalised the simple fact of skin color. The black community, sarcastically, calls this "driving while black". Police deny they target blacks because of prejudice, but argue it is rational to focus on a group highly represented in crime statistics: more than half of U.S. prison inmates are black, although only 12 percent of the population is.

Now there is a move to assemble national figures on race in traffic stops, with Congress and 12 state legislatures considering bills to compel data collection.

Several state courts are hearing driving while black cases. There is a case before the Supreme Court that turns subtly on the issue of profiling: a challenge to a Chicago law that allows police to arrest anyone loitering in public with another person, if either of them are believed to be gang members. "Loitering while black" has thus joined driving while black in fuelling minority resentment.

Evidence of police bias, statistical and anecdotal, has existed for decades. But civil liberties advocates argue that this racial bias has been

reinforced by tough crime policies adopted in the 1980s. Blacks, they say, have been disproportionately affected by the practice of "zero tolerance" (punishing small offences to deter larger ones), and "quality of life" policing (promoting a sense of law and order by punishing lifestyle infractions such as urinating in public).

"When there's a war, there are casualties," says David Harris, a University of Toledo law professor who is writing a report on profiling for the American Civil Liberties Union. "Zero tolerance: that's a war. But it should make us think twice when all the casualties are of one race."

The statistics are damning: several state and local studies have shown a vast disproportion between black drivers on the road, and those who are stopped by highway police. In Maryland, where a court order forced police to record the race of drivers on a stretch of Interstate 95, 70 percent of those stopped and searched were black, though only 17.5 percent of drivers were. But in the game of duelling statistics, police have a potent weapon: the fact that there are proportionately more black criminals than white ones.

According to *No Equal Justice*, a new book by David Cole, a Georgetown University law professor and civil rights lawyer, per capita incarceration among blacks is seven times the rate among whites. "For every one black man who graduates from college, 100 are arrested," Mr Cole says.

Police argue these figures suggest a greater propensity to crime, and make it rational to suspect those statistically most likely to offend. They draw a direct link to social order: "As the nation's violent crime rate continues to drop, is it an acceptable time to change police practices that have contributed to this drop?" asks Robert Scully, executive director of the National Association of Police Organizations.

Mr Cole focuses on the human and social costs of aggressive policing. He concedes that blacks make a disproportionate number of the prison population, though he argues much of this is explained by class disparities, racial inequalities in court, juries, and sentencing. Even so, he says 98 percent of America's black population is not arrested in any given year, compared with 99 percent of whites.

So he asks: is it necessary to penalize so many innocent people, many of whom are not just inconvenienced but humiliated or even beaten in traffic stops? Is zero tolerance worth the price minorities pay for it, not to mention the cost to society of greater estrangement between blacks and the law?

Recently, a judge in Boston tried to do her bit to rebalance the scales of justice: in sentencing a black felony convict, she disregarded his history of previous (mostly traffic) offences on the grounds he would have had no record if he had not been driving while black. He got a light sentence.

Professor Cole argues maverick judges cannot, on their own, strike a new bargain between preventing crime and protecting the rights of citizens. He hopes legislatures will do that: by providing the data to educate Americans on the racial costs of zero tolerance.

Financial Times, April 19, 1999

Ex. 2. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. an unfair act or policy stemming from prejudice
- 2. resentful anger aroused by a violent or offensive act
- 3. wearing civilian clothes while on duty to avoid being identified as police
- 4. a decisive moment [at which a very significant change occurs]
- 5. the policy or practice of not tolerating undesirable behavior, such as violence or illegal drug use, especially in the automatic imposition of severe penalties for first offences
- 6. an act or example of forceful regulation, repression, or restraint
- 7. a formal summary or analysis of data, often in the form of a graph or data, representing distinctive features or characteristics
- 8. to stand idly about; linger aimlessly
- 9. an innate inclination; a tendency
- 10. a state or example of becoming hostile, unsympathetic; alienation

Ex. 3. Complete the synopsis of the article by matching the beginning of each sentence with its end:

- 1. "Zero tolerance" refers to
- 2. Some experts argue that "zero tolerance" law enforcement in the U.S.
- 3. According to David Cole, a law professor and civil rights lawyer, the strong-arm tactics of the law
- a. provoked public outrage.
- b. by tough crime policies adopted in the 1980s.
- c. by class disparities and racial inequalities in court.

- 4. Evidence of police bias
- 5. Data on the use of "racial profiling" reveal
- The racial bias has been reinforced
- 7. Numerous cases of "driving or loitering while black"
- 8. The police have criminalized
- 9. Police argue they focus on a group
- 10. There are proportionately more black criminals
- 11. These figures suggest
- 12. However, much of this can be explained
- Attitudes towards "zero tolerance" law enforcement
- 14. The police brutality in New York City
- 15. A West African immigrant, though unarmed,
- 16. The killing of Amadou Diallo
- 17. People reassess
- 18. Zero tolerance is not worth

- d. than white ones.
- e. a greater propensity to crime.
- f. was shot 41 times.
- g. punishing small offences to deter larger ones.
- h. has existed for decades.
- i. the price minorities pay for it.
- j. the human and social costs of aggressive policing.
- k. has led to a drop in violent crime.
- l. the simple fact of skin color.
- m. the practice of using race to construct a profile of criminality.
- n. have fuelled minority resentment.
- has been damaging to individual liberties of minorities.
- p. are beginning to change.
- q. highly represented in crime statistics.
- r. had national repercussions.

Ex. 4. In small groups, discuss the following issues:

©© Talking points

- In your opinion, what should come first: public safety or private freedom?
- Do you agree with the statement "In the U.S., being tough on crime has often meant being tough on blacks"? Why or why not?

- Ex. 5. Interview David Cole, a Georgetown University law professor and civil rights lawyer, on the issues of racial inequalities in court, police bias and aggressive policing.
- ©©© Roleplay

Race over Reason in the Jury Box

Ex. 1A. Scan the article about jurors ignoring the evidence by Daniel Levin to answer the questions below:

- 1. Who confronted Sara Tokars and her sons, when she was entering her house?
- 2. What did he tell her to do?
- 3. What did he do to Sara?
- 4. What sentence did Cobb county District Attorney seek?
- 5. What offers did Rower's lawyers make?
- 6. How strong was the evidence against Rower?
- 7. What line of argumentation did Rower's defense lawyers take?
- 8. What stand did the foreman of jurors take in the matter?
- 9. How did the jurors try to reason with Parks?
- 10. How heated were the deliberations of the case?
- 11. What verdict did the jury give?
- 12. According to Parks and to his fellow jurors, what factor was crucial in their attitude?
- 13. According to District Attorney Charron, how does the race-based trial affect the public's trust of the jury system?

At 10 P.M. on November 29, 1992, 39-year-old Sara Tokars and her two young sons pulled into the driveway of their suburban Atlanta home after a visit to her parents. Stepping into the house, Sara was confronted by a man wielding a sawed-off shotgun. He ordered her back into the car, telling her to drive. Rick, six years old, sat next to her. He rode next to Mikey, who was four.

"Don't hurt the kids," Sara begged. The gunman told her to turn down a deserted street. As she slowed, he fired the shotgun into the back of her head.

Sara Tokars died instantly. The killer jumped out and ran to a nearby getaway car. Sara's vehicle, with the boys still inside, came to rest in a field.

Police arrested 22-year-old Curtis Rower of Atlanta, who confessed. The case went to trial in February 1995. Cobb County District Attorney Tom Charron sought the death penalty, despite repeated offers by Rower's lawyers to have their client plead guilty in return for three life sentences without parole.

The jury heard six days of testimony. The evidence was so overwhelming that the defense didn't even assert Rower's innocence, instead arguing that he had shot Sara Tokars accidentally, which might help keep him out of the electric chair. Said defense attorney Edwin Marger: "He is absolutely, unequivocally, without further discussion, as guilty as a man could be of taking another person's life."

At the same time, however, Marger tried to play on the jurors' sympathies by portraying Rower as a poor, uneducated black man. He described his client as someone who lived "in a world apart, a subculture, in a country with great bounties."

In the jury room the panel of nine whites and three blacks chose Henry Parks, a 31-year-old black computer-systems analyst, as foreman. According to jurors, Parks soon announced that he believed none of the evidence. He argued that Rower was a victim of his poor upbringing, and that some of the other jurors didn't understand his culture.

For three days the jurors tried to reason with Parks, reviewing the mountain of evidence, even rereading the transcript of Rower's taped confession. Several jurors say Parks refused to listen. He accused others of plotting against him. At one point Parks began singing gospel songs in an effort to drown out fellow jurors. The deliberations grew so heated that jurors' voices could be heard on the floor above, and one juror's blood pressure became so high that she had to be rushed to the hospital. Finally the jurors gave up and sent a note to the judge, stating they were hung on the murder charge. A mistrial was declared, and Rower was sentenced to life on the lesser charges. He will be eligible for parole in six years.

Reader's Digest contacted ten of the 12 jurors in the Rower case. Parks says his decision was based on the evidence, but more than half of his fellow jurors said they believed race was crucial in his attitude. Parks would agree to a full-length interview only if paid \$3000. Reader's Digest does not pay for interviews.

District Attorney Charron notes that cases such as this are occurring with disturbing frequency. "In my 20 years as a prosecutor I have

never seen an atmosphere where jurors are so susceptible to letting race rule their verdicts. It's frightening because it erodes the public's trust of the jury system, which is the bulwark of our democracy."

Ex. 2A. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. a group of people differentiated by status, ethnic background, residence, religion and other factors that functionally unify the group
- 2. something provided in large amounts
- 3. a man who chairs and speaks for the jury
- 4. a written or oral statement aknowledging guilt, made by one who has been accused or charged with an offense
- 5. to plan together secretly
- 6. discussion and consideration of all sides of an issue

Ex. 1B. Scan the paragraph about the reverse bias in the courtroom and its historical roots to answer the questions below:

- 1. According to the article, what ethnic groups are susceptible to a race-based bias?
- 2. What is the current trend in American courtrooms in respect of race trials?
- 3. What is the prevailing attitude toward the judicial system among the black people in the South?
- 4. What are the historic roots for some of distrust of the judicial system by many black people today?
- 5. How long did it take an all-white jury to acquit the two suspects in the 1955 murder case?
- 6. What practice is defined as "jury nullification"? How common is it?
- 7. In what U.S. cities are jurors known to side with minority defendants in felony trials?
- 8. What case was heard in Hartford?
- 9. How strong were the material evidence and eye-witness testimony?
- 10. Why did the jurors found themselves deadlocked?
- 11. How did Kevin Hansley account for his refusal to deliberate?
- 12. What arguments does Paul Butler put forward in support/favor of jury nullification?

- 13. How does the legal community feel about Butler's proposal?
- 14. What are the three ways to do away with the jury nullification and racism in the court room?

No one doubts that most black jurors decide cases fairly and appropriately, based on the evidence. Or that blacks and other minorities are not alone in being susceptible to a race-based bias. Yet interviews with prosecutors, defense attorneys, judges and jurors reveal that race is playing a new, troubling role in our courtrooms. Says Richmond, Va., chief prosecuting attorney David Hicks, who is black, "There is a general skepticism of the judicial system by many black people today."

There are historical roots for some of this distrust. In the past and especially in the South, all-white juries often acquitted white defendants who had committed crimes against blacks.

One of the most notorious cases occurred in August 1955. A rumor spread through tiny Money, Miss., that a black 14-year-old named Emmett Till had spoken to a white woman in a store. Two weeks later Till's shot and savagely beaten body was dragged from the Tallahatchie River. Arrested reluctantly by local police, the woman's husband and his half-brother confessed to beating Till but denied killing him. An all-white jury acquitted them in an hour. The verdict shocked the world.

The irony is that today some black jurors are engaging in the very tactic once used against them—ignoring the evidence and deciding the case on some other criteria. Referred to as "jury nullification," this practice "is a taboo subject," says attorney Myles H. Malman, a former Manhattan assistant district attorney and chief federal prosecutor. "People don't want to talk about it. But it's important that we do."

In Washington, D.C., where a high percentage of defendants and approximately 70 percent of jurors are black, 24 percent of all felony trials ended in acquittals last year, much higher than the national acquittal rate of 15 percent for all races. In the Bronx in New York City, where more than seven of ten jurors are black or Hispanic, almost half of all minority defendants in felony cases go free. Even where there is overwhelming evidence of guilt, experts say, many black jurors side with minority defendants against what they see as a white-controlled justice system.

Last October in Hartford, Conn. — shortly after the racially charged acquittal of O.J. Simpson — a jury of five whites and one black began hearing testimony in an armed robbery and assault trial.

The material evidence and eyewitness testimony were strong. Since the holdup men didn't cover their faces, Southington gas-station attendant Randy Spaulding got a close-up look as they held a knife to his neck. He identified the defendants, Carlos Ayala and Iran Torres. Also, the patrolman who stopped their car within minutes of the robbery—after its make and color had been reported by Spaulding—witnessed them throwing money out the driver's-side window. Recovered, it totaled \$211, the amount stolen from the gas station.

Three days after the jurors began deliberating, they found themselves deadlocked, 5-1. Jurors interviewed by *Reader's Digest* say that despite inconsistencies in the police testimony, the evidence was more than enough to convict. But when they attempted to go over the evidence, the black foreman, Kevin Hansley, a 27-year-old computer programmer, told them that the police had lied and that nothing would change his mind. Says juror Barbara Bradley, a 52-year-old assistant bank-loan administrator: "We were all dumbfounded. None of us expected this. He just refused to deliberate. It was very frustrating." A 58-year-old female juror says, "He believed the police were racially motivated, and nothing else mattered to him." Hansley denies this, saying that discrepancies in police testimony raised a reasonable doubt in his mind.

Other numerous cases make it apparent that jury nullification is undermining our system of justice. But it's not only defense attorneys who encourage jury nullification; one black scholar now openly advocates it. Paul Butler, a criminal-law professor at George Washington University Law School in Washington, D.C., argues that with a third of young black men in jail or under court supervision, black jurors have a "moral responsibility to emancipate some guilty black outlaws." He writes, "The black community is better off when some nonviolent law-breakers remain in the community rather than go to prison."

Many in the legal community call his proposal reckless. "The reality is that nonviolent offenders, and especially drug dealers, have devastated inner-city communities," says U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia Eric J. Holder, who is black. "Putting them back on the street will only continue the downward spiral."

Racism has no place in the courtroom. Here are three ways we can better ensure that it disappears:

- 1. Majority verdicts. Hung juries clog the court system and cost tax-payers millions of dollars. In Louisiana and Oregon, agreement by at least ten of 12 jurors is sufficient to reach a verdict in most felony trials. "It allows dissent without throwing the whole system into gridlock," says Michael Schrunk, district attorney for Multnomah County, Oregon, which includes Portland.
- 2. Peremptory challenges. These allow a specific number of jurors to be eliminated (it varies from state to state) without giving a reason. Such challenges are supposed to guarantee fair juries, but in practice lawyers simply use them to craft juries that will be most favorable to their side. Such handpicked juries can be a catastrophe for impartial justice. Says Stephen J.Adler, author of *The Jury: Disorder in the Court*, "Juries should be a microcosm of their own community rather than a strategic concoction by lawyers trying to win their case".
- 3. Mandatory jury service. Nationwide, about 60 percent of people receiving a jury summons simply never show up, for a variety of reasons. Of the 40 percent who do appear, still more are excused or exempt for other causes. In the end only about 25 of every 100 potential jurors end up in the jury pool. But jurors are the centerpiece of a fair and equal justice system. We need to share the duty among all our citizens.

Concludes Charles J.Ogletree, Jr., a black professor at Harvard Law School and director of its Criminal Justice Institute: "The central tenet of our jury system is that decisions are made without bias, fear or favor. If there's one thing we cannot tolerate, it is to go back to the dark days when judgements were made on the basis of race rather than reason."

Reader's Digest, June, 1996

Ex. 2. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. easily influenced or affected
- 2. to free or clear from a charge or accusation
- 3. a standard on which a judgement or decision can be made
- 4. a ban or an inhibition resulting from social custom or emotional aversion
- 5. divergence or disagreement, as between facts or claims; difference
- 6. a habitual criminal

Ex. 3. In small groups, discuss the following issues:

©© Talking points

- Do you think that race is appropriate as a factor in the verdict and sentence in case of a felony? A misdemeanor?
- What can be done to stop defense attorneys fueling racial passions by appealing to jurors on the basis of their skin color rather than testimony and evidence?
- What is the best way to do away with the jury nullification and racism in the court room?

Ex. 4. Read the description of the case below and make up a list of questions to be asked during the Talk Show:

On September 2, 1993, Joel J.Lee of Ellicott City, Md., was preparing to leave on a week's vacation before starting his senior year at Towson State University. At about 8 p.m. he left his parents' home to borrow a book from a friend. As he walked through the parking lot at his friend's apartment complex, a group of black males appeared. One headed toward Lee and asked for a dollar.

Lee was pulling a bill from his wallet when the man reached to snatch it. When Lee wouldn't let go, the man stuck a 25-caliber handgun in his face and fired, killing him.

Ten months later police arrested 20-year-old Davon Neverdon. They were certain they had their man. Three of Neverdon's friends had come forward and said they watched him shoot Lee. Police also located two other friends who said Neverdon bragged to them about committing the murder and showed them Lee's wallet. Still a fourth eyewitness saw the shooting from her balcony and identified Neverdon.

The defendant went on trial in Baltimore Circuit Court in July 1995. His attorney offered to have him plead guilty in return for a 40-year sentence. But prosecutors and the victim's family wouldn't accept anything less than life in prison without parole.

The jury of 11 blacks and one Pakistani deliberated for nine hours. Then one juror sent Judge Kenneth Lavon Johnson a note: "I feel as though it is becoming a racial issue to some of my fellow jurors. If possible, please excuse me from this jury duty." Judge Johnson said no.

The next afternoon the jury announced its verdict: not guilty on all nine charges. Judge Johnson addressed the jurors one final time before discharging them: "I pray to God in heaven that your verdict had nothing to do with race, because if it did, we all have Mr. Lee's blood on our hands." One black Baltimore resident who attended every day of the trial was incredulous. He told the Baltimore *Afro-American*: "It had to be racial. The defense had no case." Jurors contacted by *Reader's Digest* did not want to discuss the verdict.

Ex. 5. Roleplay the Talk Show "Does the jury system still work?"

©©© Taking part in the talk show are:

- A host(ess);
- A reporter for Reader's Digest;
- Judge Kenneth Lavon Johnson;
- One of the Lee family;
- Davon Neverdon, a murder suspect;
- A witness in the case;
- A juror who asked the judge to excuse him from the duty;
- A juror who sided with Davon Neverdon.

Capital Punishment in the U.S.A.

Ex. 1. Scan the article about capital punishment in the U.S.A. to answer the questions below:

- 1. For what kind of offences can capital punishment be inflicted in many countries of the world?
- 2. How many states in the U.S. have completely abolished it?
- 3. What crimes can capital punishment be enforced for in the states of Rhode Island, North Dakota, New York, Vermont?
- 4. What eight types of crimes are classified as capital offences by state and federal laws?
- 5. Does state jurisdiction always make capital punishment mandatory murder (in the states retaining capital punishment)?
- 6. What methods of execution are used in the U.S.?
- 7. What is the argument in favour of capital punishment?
- 8. What are the arguments against it?

Capital punishment can be enforced for certain crimes in a majority of jurisdictions throughout the world. Even where it has been abol-

ished for crimes in peacetime, it can still be inflicted for treasonable offences during wars and emergencies. In the U.S., it is found in the laws of the federal government, the District of Columbia and 41 states. Nine states have completely abolished capital punishment: Wisconsin, Maine, Minnesota, Michigan, Alaska, Hawaii, Oregon, West Virginia, and Iowa. The states of Rhode Island, North Dakota, New York, and Vermont have abolished it except in special cases such as the killing of police officer on duty, murder by a prisoner serving a life sentence and treason. Seven states — Colorado, Kansas, Washington, South Dakota, Arizona, Missouri and Delaware — at one time completely abolished the death penalty but later restored it.

Criminal homicide and treason are almost universally classified as capital crimes, but the trend in most countries has been to reduce the number of other crimes punishable by death. This is true in the U.S., where state and federal laws, excluding military regulations, recognize a combined total of eight major capital crimes: treason, first degree murder, kidnapping, rape, armed robbery, burglary, arson, and train wrecking. No one state established all of these as capital offences; most recognized between one and four. More states (41) prescribed the death penalty for murder than for any other crime. In the U.S. capital punishment can always be replaced by a lesser penalty both in federal law and in most states retaining capital punishment. No jurisdiction makes it mandatory for murder except in very special cases.

In earlier times methods of execution were greatly varied, sometimes attended by cruel tortures. Today the trend is toward relatively swift and painless methods of execution. In the U.S., 23 states and the District of Columbia use the electric chair, 11 states the gas chamber, 7 hanging; and one (Utah) offers a choice of hanging or the firing squad. The federal government uses the method of the state in which the execution takes place.

A debate is going on now in the U.S. on the value of capital punishment. The most frequently advanced and widely accepted argument in favor of capital punishment is that fear of death deters people from commiting crimes. Opponents contend that any fear of the death penalty is greatly reduced by the decrease in the number of jurisdictions using it, by the decline in the number of executions and by the non-public nature of executions. They argue that statistical studies indicate that the use of the death penalty has no significant effect on either the

frequency of capital crimes or the safety of law-enforcement officers, and that the humanitarianism of modern society would probably defeat any effort to increase the use of capital punishment.

Ex. 2. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. to do away with; annul
- 2. to impose
- 3. a condition of urgent need for action
- 4. violation of allegiance towards one's country by purposely acting to aid its enemies
- 5. the killing of one person by another
- 6. the crime of maliciously setting fire to the building

Ex. 3. In small groups, discuss the following issues:

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- State and federal laws recognize eight major capital crimes: treason, first-degree murder, kidnapping, rape, armed robbery, burglary, arson, and train racking. More states (41) prescribe the death penalty for murder than for any other crime. Do you think the use of capital punishment is justified in case of these crimes? Why or why not?
- Should society use capital punishment as a just means of ensuring social defense? Why or why not?
- In the past methods of execution greatly varied, sometimes preceded by cruel tortures. But U.S. law forbids "cruel or unusual punishment," and there are different opinions about what are the most swift and painless methods of execution. In different states of the U.S., different methods of execution are used, e.g. lethal gas, lethal injection, hanging, the electric chair, shooting by firing squad. Which do you find the most and the least acceptable? Explain why.
- Some people say the death penalty is against the constitution of the U.S.A., because the constitution forbids "cruel of unusual" punishments. Do you agree that the death penalty is cruel?
- Would you carry out the execution yourself? Why or why not?
- The courts sometimes make mistakes and innocent people are found guilty. Is this an important point in the argument against capital punishment?

The Tale of Two Ryans

Ex. 1. Scan the article about the need for reform in the U.S. penitentiary system to answer the questions below:

- 1. What hearings did the Prisoner Review Board begin by order of the governor of Illinois?
- 2. According to the author, what makes the hearings unprecedented?
- 3. What stand did George Ryan, the governor of Illinois, take on capital punishment before the year of 2000?
- 4. What decision regarding death penalty did he make in January 2000?
- 5. What made him change his mind on the issue?
- 6. How many people sentenced to death since 1976 have been found innocent?
- 7. Will the recommendations of the Prisoner Review Board be binding on the governor?
- 8. How did the opponents of the clemency hearings try to put pressure on the Prisoner Review Board?
- 9. What was Rolando Cruz convicted of?
- 10. Why was he acquitted?
- 11. According to the author, why does Jim Ryan's handling of the Cruz case make him unfit for the position of the state's attorney?
- 12. What stand does Jim Ryan take on clemency hearings?
- 13. According to the opinion poll, what is the attitude of the people of Illinois to the clemency issue?

Today's Republican Governor Pulls the Tug from under His Would-Be Successor

Death and politics met in Illinois this week. By order of George Ryan, the Republican governor, the state's Prisoner Review Board began an unprecedented series of clemency hearings on the cases of about 140 people awaiting execution on Death Row. If all are exonerated, it would be the largest such reprieve America has ever seen. It may not, however, have the same effect for Jim Ryan, the Republican gubernatorial candidate.

Illinois has been at the forefront of the debate about the death penalty since George Ryan's decision in January 2000 to order a mor-

atorium on executions in the state. The move surprised Mr Ryan's conservative colleagues, since he had previously been in favor of the death penalty. He seems to have changed his mind after coming within days of executing a man who was then found to be innocent.

Of some 290 people sentenced to death in Illinois since 1976, 13 have later been found innocent. Mr Ryan, who is leaving office in January, ordered clemency hearings for the current inhabitants of Death Row after a bipartisan commission reported in April that there are serious flaws in the system for handling capital-punishment cases. The Prisoner Review Board is now examining that claim, and will make non-binding recommendations to the governor, who has the final say. More than 20 other prisoners awaiting execution who have not signed clemency petitions will also have their cases sent to the governor. Some public prosecutors, who want Mr Ryan to cancel the hearings, have sent the relatives of murder victims to give emotional pleas to the board.

The most politically charged case is that of Rolando Cruz, who is now free but is seeking pardon for a past conviction. Mr Cruz was judged guilty of the rape and murder of a ten-year-old girl in 1983. When a convicted murderer serving two life sentences later confessed to killing the girl, the office of Jim Ryan, then state's attorney in the county where Mr Cruz was convicted, not only refused to pursue the man who had confessed but re-tried Mr Cruz twice after courts had overturned his conviction. Eventually, DNA evidence helped to acquit Mr Cruz, who now wants compensation for the years he spent in prison.

Jim Ryan, who detests George Ryan (even though they are not related), was already behind his Democratic opponent, Rod Blagojevich, in the opinion polls. The fact that a group of lawyers has said that his handling of the Cruz case makes him unfit for the state's top job is not going to help. He filed two suits, unsuccessfully, to block this month's clemency hearings.

The hearings could also hurt Joe Birkett, the Republican candidate for the attorney-general's job, who is currently state's attorney in the county where Jim Ryan once served. Mr Birkett is having a tough fight with Lisa Madigan, daughter of one of the state's most powerful Democrats. The Democrats are trying to suggest that Mr Birkett, too, is tainted by the county office's campaign against Mr Cruz.

Most Americans say they favor capital punishment. But according to an opinion poll this month by Zogby International, the clemency issue divides the people of Illinois almost half-and-half. Just under 50% oppose clemency for the occupants of Death Row, but 45.5% are in favor of giving them life sentences. Next month's voting may show, among other things, which of the two Ryans' views on the matter Illinois prefers.

The Economist, October 19, 2002

Ex. 2. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. a disposition to show mercy, especially toward an offender or enemy
- 2. the act or an instance of putting to death or being put to death as a lawful penalty
- 3. the part of a prison for housing inmates who have received the death penalty
- 4. an authorised period of delay in the performance of the execution
- 5. to free from a responsibility, or obligation, [or penalty]
- 6. a sentence of punishment by execution
- 7. one who is harmed or killed by another

Ex. 3. Rewrite the sentences below translating the Russian parts into English:

- 1. The issue of capital punishment вызывает большую полемику in the U.S.
- 2. Before 2000, нынешний губернатор Иллинойса George Ryan, like most Americans, выступал в поддержку смертной казни.
- 3. However, he изменил свои взгляды после казни of a man who был признан невиновным.
- 4. In January 2000, George Ryan распорядился ввести в штате мораторий на исполнение смертных приговоров.
- 5. Being aware / knowing о несовершенстве системы судебного разбирательства capital-punishment cases George Ryan начал слушания о помиловании по делам 140 осужденных, awaiting execution.
- 6. The clemency issue явно имеет политическую окраску.
- 7. Jim Ryan, George Ryan's возможный преемник as the Republican governor of Illinois, выступает против помилований and has the reputation of a notoriously tough attorney.

- 8. A group of lawyers believe, Jim Ryan's handling of the Cruz case was грубой судебной ошибкой.
- 9. Согласно опросу общественного мнения, the clemency issue divides the people of Illionois поровну.
- 10. The governor's election next month will show, какую именно позицию занимают жители Иллинойса по этому вопросу.

Ex. 4. In small groups, discuss the following issues:

©© Talking points

- People are always willing to hold liberal views at the expense of others. Were victims consulted before suspension of capital punishment? No, they were dead.
- A criminal can get away with murder. He will go on committing crimes
- Capital punishment is uncivilized and does not solve the problem of violence in modern society.

Ex. 5. Scan the handy hints below about the two approaches to capital punishment. Roleplay the public debate concerning the issue:

Argument 1: This has been proved many times in the past: relaxation of harsh laws has never led to increase in crime. Capital punishment never protected anyone. Those in favor of capital punishment are motivated by the desire for revenge and retaliation.

Argument 2: There has been a marked trend in society towards the human treatment of less fortunate members. Hanging, electric chairs, garotting, etc. are barbaric practices, unworthy of human beings. Suspension of capital punishment is enlightened and civilized.

Argument 3: Capital punishment creates, it does not solve problems. Solution lies elsewhere: society is to blame. Overcrowding, slums, poverty, broken homes: these are the factors that lead to crime. Crime can only be reduced by the elimination of social injustices. Social misfits are in need of treatment.

Argument 4: There's a great demand for crime stories. Notorious robbers are presented as a hero figure glorified on screen and by press. Hardened notorious criminals receive VIP treatment.

Society needs harsh laws in order to protect unarmed policemen, young children and other innocent victims of violent crime. Only death

penalty can make the violent robber think twice before committing a murder.

©© *Roleplay*

- Think of the roles to choose.
- Make up a list of questions to ask the rest of the participants in the discussion.
- Quote the cases described in the press.

Ex. 6. Written practice

In brief, describe the class debate. Support the view you agree with.

Bribery Common in World's Richest Nation

Ex. 1. Scan the article about corruption in the U.S. by Ilya Baranikas to answer the questions below:

- 1. What categories of U.S. citizens were charged with fraud? What kind of business were they in?
- 2. In what way did the swindlers in Brooklyn's Brighton Beach neighborhood squeeze millions of dollars out of insurance companies?
- 3. What part (role) did corrupt doctors and corrupt lawyers take (play) in the swindle?
- 4. How much did the "reward" for each "accident" victim average?
- 5. Where did the insurance benefits from the crimes go?
- 6. How were the enterprising criminals exposed/uncovered?
- 7. In what way did a Russian gang make megabucks from threadbare tires?
- 8. What was a New York City tax investigator charged with?
- 9. What case of corruption in the judiciary is described in the article?
- 10. According to the article, does corruption exist in the higher echelons of the U.S. government?
- 11. Why did the House of Representatives expel from its ranks Ohio Rep. James Traficant?
- 12. What countries were considered least corrupt by international standards in 2001?

- 13. How did the U.S. score on the 2001 anti-corruption ranking table?
- 14. How did Russia rate on the 2001 anti-corruption ranking table?

U.S. law-enforcement agencies in August completed a major operation to cleanse the insurance business of fraud. Criminal charges were brought against doctors, lawyers, psychologists, and executives of insurance companies. In all, 600 persons have been indicted. They are mostly immigrants from the former USSR.

In an incident that happened three years ago, my car was waiting in front of traffic lights when it was suddenly hit by another car with an apparently disoriented elderly driver at the wheel. I was naturally upset. But when an acquaintance of mine from Brooklyn learned about the incident, he said it was windfall. He named a certain clinic in Brighton Beach where I should go, adding that they would do everything for me there. "You'll make good money just like that," he chuckled.

I decided against going there because I know that this phrase means "to get paid for one's part in a criminal scheme."

It transpired that such schemes were working like a production line, run by a large group of swindlers that the FBI and the police classified as "organized crime with ethnic Russian roots." The center of the criminal organization was in Brooklyn's Brighton Beach neighborhood, where the gang's trail led to the former Soviet Union. The swindlers squeezed millions of dollars out of insurance companies by filing claims for fictitious injuries sustained by dummies in specially arranged car accidents. The swindlers contrive to get knocked by other cars, driven in most cases by old men, or by women with children in the car. Then the "victim" would go to the Brighton Beach clinic where everything was arranged by the mob, or would disappear from the scene of the "accident" to be replaced by another "victim." Corrupt doctors would certify injuries and shock necessitating expensive treatment. Corrupt lawyers would get the insurers to pay benefits, or be sued.

The "reward" for each "accident victim" averaged \$50,000. The "car insurance mafia" operated in a big way, with one dummy figuring in 1,000 or so accidents. According to the Prosecutor's Office of Suffolk county (where many "accidents" had occurred), the insurance benefits from the crimes were transferred either to Russia or to a Swiss bank account, whence the money was withdrawn by certain Russian citizens.

Eventually, it was greed, as it often happens, that proved the enterprising criminals' undoing. In 2001, the insurance companies noticed that the same names recurred in numerous "accidents," and notified law enforcers of their suspicions.

To be sure, "Russian" organized crime added many striking pages to America's crime chronicles. Eight years ago, a Russian gang made megabucks from, of all things, threadbare tires.⁵ The gang leased an immense warehouse where they accepted old car tires as junk to be disposed of, taking a small sum from clients for each tire. When the warehouse was crammed to the ceiling, bringing the gangsters a tidy sum, they locked the doors and vanished without a trace. They repeated this operation in some other areas. America is a big country.

That big country has crooks of its own, who, though lacking in ingenuity, are equally greedy. Quite recently, for example, a New York City tax investigator (who had worked for 14 years in that capacity) was arrested in the selfsame Russian-corrupted Brooklyn. A hidden camera film showed him taking bribes for doctoring the figures relating to tax amounts owed by a restaurant to the city treasury. Many restaurants, including Russian ones, used his services. Among the bribers identified by *The Daily News* were Brighton Beach's big Russian restaurants *Odessa* and *National*.

The judiciary is not devoid of corruption either. Last year, Brooklyn Supreme Court Justice Victor Barron was charged with corruption. He had demanded a "modest" \$250,000 for pronouncing a ruling to pay the plaintiff nearly \$5 million in damages.

Corruption also exists in the higher echelons of government. Among relevant cases of the recent past was the 1994 prosecution of Dan Rostenkowski, former chair of the House Ways and Means Committee, charged with embezzling government funds. And last year the House of Representatives expelled from its ranks Ohio Rep. James Traficant, convicted of bribe taking, extortion and tax evasion. That was the first time since the American Civil War that the House had resorted to such an extreme measure.

By and large, Russian crime syndicates active in America contribute to corruption in that country. But although the United States is a fairly corrupt nation by international standards, it is not a patch on Russia.

⁵ BE tyre.

On the 2001 anti-corruption ranking table, where Finland, Denmark and New Zealand take the top places, the U.S. shares the 16th place with Israel. Russia comes 79th along with Pakistan and Ecuador.

Moscow News, September 5, 2002

Ex. 2. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. to free from dirt, corruption; to purge
- 2. to make a formal accusation; charge
- 3. a sudden, unexpected piece of good fortune or personal gain
- 4. one who obtains money by fraudulent means
- 5. the track of a person
- 6. to extract by dishonest means
- 7. a person who is secretly acting for another
- 8. to plan with dishonest intent; scheme
- 9. to occupy a building under the terms of a contract
- 10. a place in which goods or merchandise are stored; a storehouse
- 11. taking money for one's own use in violation of a trust

Ex. 3. Fill in the gaps with the words from the list below:

Assessments; bribery; bribing; business ethics; business overheads; called; combat; consultancy; corruption; crime; fundamental; international; investors; national; non-governmental; punishment; revealing; violating

To date,(1) officials is not subject to(2) in a number of
countries, although other cases of(3) are defined as a(4) in
the Criminal Code of the country concerned. Under the veil of com-
mission or fees for(5), intermediation or legal services, bribes
have become part of(6) worldwide.
Traders and(7) often say that they wouldn't be able to do
business in certain countries without(8) the business and politi-
cal ethics of these countries. A recently formed international organiza-

provide for:
publication of data __(12)__ the extent of bribery and __(13)__ of politicians and businessmen in each of the countries concerned, according to __(14)__ by foreign business partners;

tion __(9)__ Transparency International has set out to work out the (10) principles of international (11) . These principles must

- bringing pressure to bear on __(15)__ law-enforcement agencies for the purpose of wiping out bribery;
- searching for means of international cooperation to __(16)__ bribery of officials, including means such as enacting anti-graft laws in the countries concerned;
- enhancement of __(17)__ cooperation between __(18)__ organizations, such as the International Chamber of Commerce.

Ex. 4. In small groups, discuss the following issues:

©© Talking points

- Do you think business ethics is a national or international category?
- Will Russian society manage to combat bribery of officials in the foreseeable future?

Ex. 5. Roleplay the meeting of the New York City police and the FBI representatives to discuss the insurance swindle in Brooklyn.

©©© Roleplay

Ex. 6. Written practice

 As a Russian immigrant in America, write a letter to your relatives in an old country about cases of corruption in your new home town.

"The Lawmen Armed and Positively Dangerous"

Ex. 1A. Scan the paragraph about police abuse and misuse of powers to answer the questions below:

- 1. What offender did the police successfully chase?
- 2. What weapon was the criminal armed with?
- 3. According to the article, did the criminal pose a real threat to the police sharpshooters?
- 4. What excuse did the police give for shooting the offender at point-blank?
- 5. What cases did the Special Investigations Section of Los Angeles police look into a month earlier?
- 6. Under what circumstances were the two robbers killed?

- 7. How did the police officers account for the killing?
- 8. Why was their explanation open to doubt?
- 9. What questions might such incidents raise?
- 10. What was the public response to the incidents of police abusing limits of authority?
- 11. What stand did the superiors of the police officers involved take in the matter?
- 12. According to the article, how common are cases of police violence in Los Angeles?
- 13. What case of police violence brought LA's racially biased politics into sharp focus and fuelled much public anger?

A couple of weeks ago, a bank robber led a line of black-and-white police cars on a chase down a crowded Los Angeles freeway in afternoon commuter traffic. Eventually forced to abandon his vehicle, he stood on the side of the road, waving his handgun above his head. He seemed too distraught to pose a real threat to the police officers who were aiming at him, but he was stupid enough not to drop his weapon when ordered to. The result: the police shot him dead at point-blank range. He had not fired a single shot.

A month earlier, a unit of the Los Angeles police known as the Special Investigations Section followed a gang suspected of robbing 25 travel agencies. As the gang made its getaway from the scene of its latest crime, two of the robbers were shot in the back and killed. The police claimed that they had been forced to return fire, but neither of the dead men was found to have been carrying a weapon.

In a less jaded city, such incidents would no doubt raise questions about the limits of police authority and the appropriateness of shooting to kill under such questionable circumstances. But in Los Angeles neither case has caused much discussion, despite being given a lot of coverage on the local television news and in the papers. In both instances, the police officers involved were found by their superiors to have behaved "in policy", meaning that the fatal shooting did not violate the official rules. Aside from the objections of a small band of civil rights campaigners, that was the end of the issue.

Police violence in Los Angeles has become so common — and so generally accepted as part of the risk of the job — that it requires an extreme event to make the general population take notice. One such event was the savage beating given to the black motorist Rodney King

by four white officers in 1991, all of it captured on videotape by a nearby homeowner. The tape brought LA's ugly racial politics into view and fuelled much anger that turned into full-scale rioting after the four officers were acquitted of wrongdoing in court the following year.

Ex. 2A. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. to follow rapidly in order to catch or overtake; to pursue
- 2. to give up by leaving, especially as a result of danger or other impending threat
- 3. deeply agitated
- 4. close enough so that missing a target is unlikely or impossible
- 5. the act of an instance of escaping
- 6. fierce; brutal

Ex. 1B. Scan the paragraph about police corruption and doubtful crimefighting methods in the Rampart Division to answer the questions below:

- 1. What do the officers from the police's Rampart Division specialize in?
- 2. What charges were brought down against two officers of the Rampart Division?
- 3. Why did Rafael Perez decide to reveal the cases of police corruption?
- 4. What illegal practice of police abuse did he disclose?
- 5. What case of police abuse did he admit?
- 6. What charge had been brought against Javier Ovando? What sentence had Ovando got?
- 7. What impact did Perez's confession have on Ovango's sentence?
- 8. How did the revelations Perez made affect his fellow police officers?
- 9. What makes the revelations damaging to the image of police?
- 10. What crime-fighting methods are practised in Los Angeles?
- 11. What injunctions did the city's attorney's office impose on suspected gang members?
- 12. What powers was the Los Angeles police unit given?

And now, seven years later, a new scandal has occurred. A few days ago, two young, promising, officers from the police's Rampart Divi-

sion — a squad covering some of the city's poorest and most densely populated streets just west of downtown — were convicted on charges of armed robbery and drug-dealing. Shocking enough in itself, one might think. But then one of the men, Rafael Perez, decided to tell everything he knew about police corruption in exchange for more lenient sentence. Perez, who was caught stealing cocaine from his own station, has told incredible stories about the police beating and shooting suspects, systematically planting incriminating evidence and framing their victims for crimes they did not commit.

In particular, he has admitted handcuffing an unarmed 19-yearold man with no previous police record, Javier Ovando, and, along with his partner, shooting him at point-blank range in the chest and head. Ovando, who suffered permanent paralysis but survived, was then tried on assault charges invented by the two officers and sentenced to more than 20 years in jail. He was released at the end of last week after Perez's confessions were made public, and is now being kept at a secret location for his own protection.

It is not known exactly what other stories Perez has told, but a dozen officers at the Rampart Division have quickly been relieved of their duties. And there is no way to know how much further it could go. Others are likely to talk to try and save themselves, and the scandal could affect the top levels of political authority.

What makes these revelations so damaging is that they create doubt about Los Angeles' crime-fighting methods. The Rampart Division covers a large area of gang neighborhoods and has been at the front of the city's sledgehammer approach to eliminating gang violence. The city's attorney's office has pressed hard on suspected gang members, limiting their freedom of movement and threatening them with long jail terms for misdemeanors as minor as littering the pavement. A citywide police unit called CRASH (Community Resources Against Street Hoodlums) has been given more power to stop and search people in gang neighborhoods, which has resulted in something approaching martial law.

Ex. 2B. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- to happen suddenly and in an unexpected way; to suddenly become
- 2. (about places) crowded
- 3. inclined not to be harsh; merciful in judgement

- 4. astonishing; unbelievable
- 5. the known facts about a person's activities or behavior in the past
- 6. an unlawful threat or attempt to bodily injury to another; violent physical attack
- 7. to take over a duty from someone
- 8. the act of disclosing; a dramatic disclosure of something not previously known or realized
- 9. an offense [crime] which is less serious than, for example, stealing or murder
- 10. temporary rule by military authorities, imposed on a civilian population especially in time of war

Ex. 1C. Scan the paragraph about the crime-fighting policy in Los Angeles and the change of public feeling towards it to answer the questions below:

- 1. How did the public in LA feel about the police measures curtailing citizen's rights?
- 2. In the public mind, what results justified severe curtailing of residents' rights?
- 3. How did the evidence of police violations affect the injunctions in place in the Rampant Division?
- 4. What section of Angelinos may be shocked by the revelations?
- 5. What section of Angelinos will not be surprised?
- 6. What cases of police abuse concerning the city's poor did priests and journalists describe?
- 7. To what extent did district attorneys who prosecute low-level drugs and other gang-related crimes trust the evidence the police presents to them?
- 8. How many police officers are annually killed in the line of duty in LA?
- 9. What section of LA's police is notorious for unprovoked shooting (at the slightest sign of danger)?
- 10. What events lead to some changes in the LAPD?
- 11. What changes in the LAPD did they bring about?
- 12. What impact did the police scandals have on the city's mayor and the police chief?
- 13. How might the current police scandal affect the city's power structure?

These measures, up to now, have suited the city and its citizens very well. The crime rate is down and gang activity, while continuing, has at least become less visible to middle-class citizens. But now the attitudes have changed. If the police evidence against gangs is false, and if sworn officers are simply taking over the drug rackets from the gang leaders — as Perez seems to have implied — then the whole crime-fighting policy is corrupt. Already across the city voices crying out against similar police abuses are being given unprecedented attention.

The revelations may come as a shock to conservative, middle-class Angelinos, but for he city's poor — and especially the African-American and Latino poor — the only real surprise is that they have been made public in such a noisy way. It is impossible to underestimate the deep anger poor blacks and Latinos feel about their treatment at the hands of the police. Ask almost anyone in South Central, epicenter of the 1992 riots, or the Mid City area covered by the Rampart Division, and they tell you stories of young people being framed for crimes they did not commit or else charged with fabricated evidence.

Priests and journalists have testified how police will storm a party and beat up the guests for no reason, or else will terrorize a group of bystanders lining up for ice cream by slamming them against the side of a car and putting them in handcuffs for several minutes. District attorneys who prosecute low-level drug and other gang-related crimes will occasionally admit that they do not trust the evidence the police present to them.

To these people, the police shootings presented on television are no media abstraction, but a terrifying reality. Although police work in LA is undoubtedly dangerous, with two officers, on average, getting killed each year, the police appear to shoot at the slightest sign of danger. This is especially true of the Special Investigations Section, a unit of 20 officers that alone has managed to kill more than 30 suspects since its formation in the 1960s.

Periodic federal investigations and crises such as the 1992 riots have led to some changes in the LAPD, notably a far greater diversity in the ranks with 32 percent of the force now Latino, 14 percent black and 18 percent female. But the history of the LAPD has reflected the history of Los Angeles itself, driven by vast socio-economic differences and touched by the gunslinger mentality of the Old West. Crime as a whole may be down, but gangs, drugs and racial violence — all the

product of poverty — are still easily found. If the police have taken advantage of the political desire to hide these problems, then it is an embarrassment for the entire city's power structure.

Independent, November 8, 1999

Ex. 2C. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. to please; to satisfy
- 2. to express or indicate indirectly
- 3. to give too low an opinion of the degree or number of something
- 4. the manner or method of handling or dealing with someone or something
- 5. variety or multiformity
- 6. one who is armed with a gun, especially an outlaw

Ex. 3. Rewrite the sentences below translating the Russian parts into English:

- 1. Случаи насильственных действий со стороны полиции has become common in Los Angeles.
- 2. С целью пресечения преступлений бандитских группировок, связанных с насилием над личностью, the LA attorney's office has pressed hard on suspected gang members, ограничивая их в свободе передвижения and threatening them with long jail terms even за мелкие нарушения закона.
- 3. The special police unit были даны полномочия to stop and search people в районах, контролируемых преступными группировками.
- 4. These measures устраивали the city citizens.
- 5. Уровень преступности снизился and gang activity has become less visible to middle-class citizens.
- 6. The recent scandals involving Los Angeles' police ставят под сомнение методы их работы.
- 7. There is evidence of some police officers избивали и терроризировали bystanders in the poor neighborhoods, надевая на них наручники без всяких на то оснований.
- 8. Then some suspects были убиты выстрелами в спину, none of whom не имел при себе оружия.
- 9. Случаи расстрела подозреваемых в упор raises questions about the limits of police authority.

- 10. To crown it all, two police officers were convicted по обвинению в вооруженном грабеже и торговле наркотиками.
- 11. One of them disclosed cases of police corruption including the police beating and shooting suspects, systematically подбрасывание подозреваемым инкриминирующих их улик и фабрикация против них ложных обвинений в преступлениях, которые они не совершали.
- 12. A dozen officers были освобождены от своих обязанностей.
- 13. The scandal мог затронуть высшие эшелоны of political authority.
- 14. However, the LAPD shouldn't hide their problems, назрела необходимость перемен.

Ex. 4. In small groups, discuss the following issues:

७७७ Talking points

- What realities of American life breed violence in LA?
- Could eliminating gang violence justify severe curtailing of residents' rights?

Ex. 5. Roleplay the LA city debate concerning gang violence and police corruption issues.

©©© Roleplay

Ex. 6. Written practice

• As a Latino or Afro-American kid, describe the cases of gang and police violence you were the victim of.

The Prying Game under New Rules

- Ex. 1. Scan the article to see why crime victims and their families are turning to private investigators. Read the questions below before reading the article:
 - 1. What case did Logan Clarke investigate?
 - 2. What was the police's contribution to how effective was the police in solving the case?
 - 3. How successful was the private investigator?
 - 4. What kind of cases do private investigators usually work on?

- 5. Why do many crime victims turn to private eyes to help solve cases that normally would be handled by the police?
- 6. What cases are considered "low priority" offenses?
- 7. How much do PI's charge?
- 8. How does Josiah Thompson account for inadequate work of law enforcement bodies?
- 9. What case did PI Lee Roberts investigate?
- 10. How did he solve the case?
- 11. Why are police officers reluctant to cooperate with PIs?
- 12. What rules / norms stated in the U.S. Constitution are obligatory for the police and can be overlooked by PIs?
- 13. What background do PIs come from?
- 14. Why is the number of female PIs increasing?
- 15. What figure points to the fact that the workload of police detectives has increased?
- 16. How has the number of PIs in California changed over the last 15 years?

The case began like many of them. A phone call. From a distressed millionaire woman, in Paris. "I want to know who killed my niece and I want to know it before I get back to the United States," the woman told Los Angeles private eye Logan Clarke. The woman's 9-year-old niece had been stabbed more than 50 times in her house in Orange County. The police were on the case but Clarke was dismissive. "They had the same intensity that I have when I go to the pool," he sniffed. (A sheriff's department spokesman said the case was given "priority one" treatment.) Clarke assigned no fewer than 12 of his investigators to the case. In three days, he later bragged, "we told the police who did it, why it was done." Indeed, on Clarke's evidence, the family says, an 18-year-old pregnant girl was found guilty of killing the niece in what was described as a drug deal gone wrong. The perp sits on California's death row.

Sam Spade and Logan Clarke aside, most private investigators really don't spend their days solving high-profile murders. They are glad to earn a few bucks spying on cheating spouses, checking on phony insurance claims or—for the lucky ones—doing lucrative corporate or defense work; look at the dozen gumshoes working the O.J. Simpson case. But more crime victims, particularly in private-eye-rich California,

are turning to private investigators to help solve cases that normally would be handled by police departments. Many are frustrated that police, swamped with too much crime and too few cops, are neglecting their cases, especially "low priority" offenses like burglaries, fraud and missing persons. Critics worry about a two-tiered rent-a-cop system dividing the poor and the rich; most PI's charge about \$65 an hour and some as much as \$175. But even the police are reluctantly conceding the obvious. "The victims want to get something done and the police just don't have the time and the resources," says Sgt. Bob Bell of the Long Beach, Calif., Police Department.

Often, investigators say, their clients are well-heeled people who aren't convinced the police have the right man—or want to make sure they do. Wealthy friends of Nicole Simpson, for instance, have hired a private-detective agency to look for spousal-abuse evidence and "18 other angles," says Pete Peterson, the agency's owner. Why do people hire him? The police "aren't as intelligent as we are for the most part," he says, a comment sure to win him friends over at the LAPD. Josiah Thompson, a Haverford College philosophy professor turned private eye, says police are so overworked that sometimes they tend to focus only on a particular suspect. So families, believing that someone else is the culprit, may turn to private eyes. "Largely because of the lack of resources, once the police radar locks in on a target, all other targets disappear from the radar screen," Thompson says.

In less glamorous cases, like missing persons, police are so busy that they often do nothing unless foul play is suspected. Last year the family of 17-year-old Stuart Tay hired California PI Lee Roberts after police declined to mount a missing-person search for the youth. Within two days, Roberts, backed by seven investigators, cracked the tragic case on the basis of information from a school friend. The teenager's body was found buried in a Buena Park backyard and five of his classmates were charged with murder. Earlier this month the ringleader was sentenced to life in prison.

While justice was served in that case, some cops clench their jaws really hard when they hear such stories about private eyes. "On the whole, I think most officers view them with suspicion," says Marlin Price, Dallas's chief of criminal investigations. One source of tension is that cops aren't supposed to divulge information to PIs in an ongoing investigation, and PIs don't want to tell police confidential informa-

tion. "It's not like Jim Rockford, who could walk right into LAPD and get them to cooperate with him," admits Sam Webster, a San Francisco PI. William Dear, a flamboyant Dallas investigator, was told to get lost by police when he was hired to find a kidnapped baby. He pushed ahead and located the child in Mexico. While most police departments cooperate, others, Dear says, "resent you."

Another source of irritation is the U.S. Constitution; that is, the police have to follow it, the private eyes don't. So PIs can conduct searches without warrants and turn the information over to police, as long as they were acting on their own and without police direction. Police detectives say it's no surprise that private eyes can solve some tough cases.

Still, the hostility is clearly waning, especially as more and more private eyes come from law-enforcement backgrounds and are better trained. San Francisco PI Stephanie Voss says more women are entering the field, too, drawn by an industry that these days requires more brains than brawn. And if cops still bristle at a private eye intervening in a murder case, they're more willing to slough off lesser cases. Little wonder. In California, according to the Los Angeles Times, police detectives handle two and three times the number of cases per month they did 15 years ago. Over that same period, the number of private eyes in California has tripled to about 7,500. This isn't the way it was supposed to work, but unless taxpayers want to spend more on police, that's the way it will be.

Newsweek, September 5, 1994

Ex. 2. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. in extreme anxiety or mental suffering
- 2. a person privately hired to do investigative or detective work
- 3. to strike somebody forcefully with a pointed instrument or weapon to wound or kill
- 4. intentionally conspicuous [easy to notice, obvious], well-publicized
- 5. unfaithful husband or wife
- 6. to disregard; to pay little or no attention to
- 7. unwilling; disinclined
- 8. working too hard or too long
- 9. one charged with an offence or crime

- 10. exciting [and attracting much attention and publicity]
- 11. antagonism or enmity; aggressive and unfriendly behavior

Ex. 3. Rewrite the sentences below translating the Russian parts into English:

- 1. Police detectives загружены работой.
- 2. These days they расследуют в течение месяца в два раза больше дел, чем they did 20 years ago.
- 3. Largely из-за недостаточного финансирования и неукомплектованных штатов не уделяется должного внимания "low priority" offences like квартирные кражи, мошенничество и исчезновение граждан.
- 4. For example, in cases of missing persons police often do nothing unless возникает подозрение, что совершено преступление.
- 5. Frustrated crime victims and their families обращаются к частным детективам с просьбой о расследовании their cases and to get something done.
- 6. Police detectives неохотно сотрудничают with PIs.
- 7. They aren't supposed to divulge information to PIs по делам, находящимся в производстве.
- 8. And PIs утаивают от полиции конфиденциальную информацию.
- 9. В отличие от офицеров полиции частные детективы могут проводить обыск without warrants as long as they act on their own.
- 10. Не удивительно, что they can solve some difficult cases.
- 11. Many PIs come from law-enforcement backgrounds и имеют хорошую подготовку.
- 12. The number of PIs увеличилось в три раза.
- 13. On the average, PIs берут за работу примерно 65—175 долларов в час.
- 14. Critics worry that fee-for-service justice system разделяет малоимущих и обеспеченных граждан.

Ex. 4. In small groups, discuss the following issues:

©©© Talking points

• In your opinion, whose work is more effective: a police detective's or a private investigator's?

- How do you feel about people collecting spousal-abuse evidence?
- Ex. 5. Roleplay the conversation between a private investigator and a client whose kid is kidnapped / whose old parent is missing.
- ©©© Roleplay

Ex. 6. Written practice

• Write the outline of the story you like about a private investigator.

They Are Taking Back Their Neighborhood

Ex. 1. Scan the article about volunteer neighborhood patrolling by Paul Bagne to answer the questions below:

- 1. Why had Debbie and Fares' neighborhood been a nice place to live and raise children before 1988?
- 2. How did it change after 1988?
- 3. How did the residents respond to the changes?
- 4. Whom did the Webbes' startle when they were pulling into their driveway?
- 5. What was the technique used by the drug dealers?
- 6. Why did Fares confront the supplier?
- 7. When did Debbie appeal to the neighbors for help?
- 8. How well did Fares sleep that night?
- 9. What did Fares realize that night?
- 10. What did he vow?
- 11. What advice did he get about patrols?
- 12. What tactics did the patrol use?
- 13. How did volunteers share responsibilities?
- 14. What was the outcome of the neighborhood's united efforts?

This story is set in California. It is about a family which raised two boys and two girls. They lived in an old neighborhood of Hollywood. Most residents owned their homes or were long-term renters. They shared values and knew their neighbors. Their children played together. But by late 1988, crack cocaine had transformed the neighborhood into an open-air drug market. Buyers came from all over Los Angeles in taxis, and limousines. With them came crime and violence. At night

Debbie and Fares (these are the names of the two people) heard gunshots and police choppers often clattered overhead as residents hid in their houses.

One night, as the Webbes pulled into their driveway their head-lights startled a well-dressed stranger who was taking a wad⁶ of cash from a known drug dealer. The stranger glared at Fares and his family. Days later, Fares noticed a neighborhood dealer at work up the street. After each sale, he would send a teen-age girl to fetch more drugs from a man in a red Ford. That man, Fares realized, was the same one they had spied in their driveway. Now Fares understood this stranger was supplying local drug dealers. "They're selling drugs right in front of our children. I've had enough!" Fares confronted the supplier. "This is our neighborhood," he declared. "Take you drugs and get out!"

The dealer looked nervously at a police car down the street and at his accuser. Without warning, he punched Fares in the face and took off running. Fares pursued him until the man stopped and spun around. Thinking the guy might go for a gun, Fares tackled him. Debbie, who was watching the struggle, became nearly hysterical. "Is this how you want to live?" she screamed to her neighbors now out on their porches. "We've got to do something!"

As the police dragged the attacker to a squad car, he hissed at Fares, "I'll get you!" Shaken, Fares and Debbie turned to their house. That night Fares had trouble sleeping. We're prisoners in our own home, he kept thinking. At that moment Fares vowed to take back his neighborhood.

He had heard of neighborhoods starting citizen's patrol. He sought the advice of the civilian patrol organization. Travel in groups, they suggested. No violent confrontations. No weapons. No heroics. The Webbes organized 50 neighbors into a patrol called the Hollywood Sentinels. Their tactics were simple. They dogged a dealer's every step so he couldn't do business. They shone flashlights in the dark alleys to startle crack users. When a buyer slowed his car to ask for drugs they'd snap a flash photo and shout, "Stay out of our neighborhood!"

Every day, regardless of the weather, volunteers walked the streets until two in the morning, while others cooked meals or baby-sat. Even-

⁶ Wad [wɔd] – *разговорное ам.* пачка (бумажных денег).

tually their grit⁷ paid off. Users stopped coming. Left without customers, dealers disappeared one by one. After a few months, the neighborhood had its streets back. These days, if a suspicious character shows up, the Webbes' neighbors don't lock their doors. They come out to ask why he's there. The Sentinels still patrol a few nights each week, but mainly for exercise. A short time ago, however, they did run into a dealer. "You people still here?" he asked in disgust — and then moved on.

The Webbes know that they and their neighbors have not solved the crack problem. But today their children can ride bikes down free streets. "We won our war," Debbie says proudly of Hollywood's success.

Reader's Digest⁸

Ex. 2. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. being in effect for a long time
- 2. shiny
- 3. (informal) a helicopter
- 4. to move with a rattling sound [short percussive sounds in rapid succession]
- 5. to catch sight of
- 6. a person who blames another for wrongdoing
- 7. to hit with a sharp blow of the fist
- 8. to express contempt by making a sharp sibilant sound similar to a sustained s
- 9. brave or courageous behavior or actions
- 10. a small portable lamp usually powered by batteries; a short brilliant flood of light from this
- 11. (relating to photography) using instantaneous illumination

Ex. 3. Rewrite the sentences below translating the Russian parts into English:

- 1. An old neighborhood of Hollywood когда-то был славным местом to live and raise children.
- 2. Жители знали своих соселей and shared their values.

⁷ Выдержка, твёрдость характера.

⁸ Текст заимствован из книги *Н.Д.Токаревой* Америка в зеркале прессы. М.: Высш. шк., 1994.

- 3. By 1988 the neighborhood превратился в рынок наркотиков под открытым небом.
- 4. Along with crack and cocaine пришли насилие и преступления.
- 5. One night the Webbes noticed, как торговец наркотиками передаёт деньги своему поставщику.
- 6. Несколько дней спустя Fares noticed a neighborhood dealer and his supplier за работой поодаль на улице [ближе к центру].
- 7. Fares confronted the supplier and велел ему забирать наркотики и убираться из их района.
- 8. That night Fares realized that ему следует что-то предпринять в связи с этим рынком наркотиков.
- 9. Не объединил 50 соседей into a citizen's patrol.
- 10. The members dogged a dealer's every step, так что тот не смог заниматься своим бизнесом.
- 11. They освещали фонариками тёмные аллеи to startle drugusers.
- 12. Every day volunteers обходили улицы до двух часов ночи.
- 13. With hard work they отвоевали свой квартал [у наркодилеров]!

Ex. 4. In small groups, discuss the following issues:

©© Talking points

- Do you think a citizen's patrol is a good idea? Could volunteer patrolling stop street crime in your neighborhood?
- What do you think are some of the factors encouraging street crime?

Ex. 5. Roleplay the meeting of volunteers in an old neighborhood of Hollywood to discuss the current situation in their neighborhood:

©©© Roleplay

 As Debbie and Fares Webb and their neighbors, discuss street crime in your neighborhood and suggest ways to stop it.

Ex. 6. Written practice

 As a school kid, describe how you traveled home from school before and after the neighborhood volunteers patrolled the streets.

World Banking System Is a 'Money Launderers' Dream'

Ex. 1. Scan the article about money laundering by lan Hamilton Fazey to answer the questions below:

- 1. What was Operation Casablanca designed to do?
- 2. How was it prepared and carried out?
- 3. Where did the police arrest the Mexican money launderers?
- 4. How many people were arrested?
- 5. How much drug money was recovered from bank accounts?
- 6. How did the Operation Casablanca affect Mexican banks?
- 7. According to the UN Drugs report, how much money is thought to be laundered worldwide every year?
- 8. How effective are anti-laundering measures?
- 9. What three factors facilitate money laundering?
- 10. What banking operations are used for money laundering?
- 11. Do criminals abide by the same rules as legitimate bank customers?
- 12. How do criminals hide their financial transactions from officials?
- 13. What is a walking account defined in the article?
- 14. What are the legitimate reasons for bank secrecy?
- 15. What are the official requirements for setting up a bank?
- 16. What is the way used to transport illegal bulk cash to offshore banks?
- 17. Why are casinos in offshore centres often used for money laundering?

It was the biggest money laundering investigation in U.S. history. Evidence had been gathered secretly over many months by undercover officers risking their lives. The suspects were lured to Las Vegas for a conference on money laundering. Then the police struck, arresting 22 banking officials from Mexico's largest financial institution, plus 14 alleged members of Mexican and Colombian drug cartels and another 70 linked to them. Seizure warrants were issued to recover \$122 million (73 million) from bank accounts in the U.S. and Italy, to add to \$35 million seized so far. The operation so damaged confidence in Mexican banks that their shares fell collectively by 4% in panic selling.

But as Operation Casablanca struck its blow in the Americas, officials of the United Nations Drug Control Programme in Vienna were editing the final version of a report—to be released soon—that puts the U.S. triumph into a gloomy perspective.

It says that at least \$200 billion of drug money is laundered every year, but with the illegal international drug trade valued at \$500 billion, this is probably a conservative estimate. In a good year, up to \$500 million will be recovered through anti-money laundering measures — an annual success rate of about a quarter of 1% of laundered funds. Operation Casablanca, with \$157 million, will probably make the year a good one, but hardly vintage.

The report has been prepared by a group of experts for a special session of the UN General Assembly on drugs in New York. With the growth of the international drug trade, more ill-gotten money is being laundered than ever, partly on the back of electronic banking and the increasing globalisation and speed of operation of the international financial system.

Cashless transactions, electronic trading and computerised clearing mean that what the report calls 'megabyte money' can be moved anywhere with speed and ease. With 700,000 wire transfers worth \$2,000 billion every day, the report says it is "a reasonable guess that 0.05% to 0.1% contain laundered funds to a value of \$300 million". And even though half the total volume of transactions are bank-to-bank transfers of 'aggregate funds' for settlement or loans, the report says the 'complicity of corrupted bank employees' ensures these also contain laundered money. "This system is a money launderer's dream."

The one thing law enforcement officers have on their side is that criminals have to play by the rules of the system in order to use it. While it is impossible to spot transactions in progress once money is in the system, criminals have to risk exposure in putting it there. UN officials want the process made riskier.

At present, criminals reduce their risk by operating through offshore financial havens with lax financial regulation and poor banking supervision. They also hide behind banking secrecy, and disguise the ownership of assets by setting up shell companies and offshore trusts in jurisdictions where no questions are asked about shareholders and beneficiaries. Many accounts and trusts are known as 'walking' ones, where there is a standing instruction to move the accounts to another jurisdiction at the first sign of inquiry by the authorities.

UN officials accept that commercial confidentiality, legal tax avoidance and the easing of capital transfers at low or nil tax rates are legitimate reasons for bank secrecy and disguising corporate ownership, but they say the system is too lax in some places, allowing infiltration for illicit or nefarious purposes. "One of the most striking things about offshore financial centres is the enormous increase that has taken place in the number of banks," says the report. Banks can be set up with relative speed and ease and a minimum of due diligence investigation, so long as they meet a basic level of funds, which can vary between one jurisdiction and another.

Exporting bulk cash, usually in \$100 bills and sometimes carried under diplomatic cover, is the favoured method of getting deposits to banks where no questions will be asked. Casinos in offshore centres are a favourite for converting funds: cash is exchanged for gambling chips, the launderer plays for a while at the tables then exchanges the chips back again. Instead of a cheque, some casinos offer immediate electronic transfer of 'winnings' to an offshore bank account.

From Financial Times9

Ex. 2. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. disguising criminal money by concealing its origins
- 2. commitment not to reveal any secret company information to a rival company (a third party)
- 3. in danger of discovery
- 4. papers authorizing the authorities to take money or property
- 5. moving large amounts of money from one place to another
- 6. buying and selling through computers
- 7. places where laws and tax are especially lenient
- 8. banks or investment companies based or registered abroad (in small countries or on islands) usually to avoid tax laws
- 9. money obtained illegally
- 10. tokens for playing in casinos

⁹ Текст статьи, часть вопросов и дефиниций к ней заимствованы из книги *Smith T*. Business Law. Business English Market Leader. Harlow, Essex: Longman Pearson Education Ltd., 2000.

Ex. 3. Complete the passage by filling in the gaps with the words from the list below:

Accounts; annual; bribery; control; dirty; drug trafficking; ill-gotten; illicit; influence; investigation; laundering; origin; real estate; tax evasion; transfers; wealth

Money laundering aims at legalizing __(1)__ profits. A huge portion of this money is earned through __(2)__, corruption, black-market activity, __(3)__, and especially through arms smuggling, the sale of stolen art objects, and __(4) _.

It has been established that the __(5)__ proceeds from the __(6)__ sale of narcotics worldwide are between \$300 billion and \$500 billion. What do the drug barons do with this fabulous __(7)__? In the United States, nothing, because this is __(8)__ cash. But it can be laundered abroad and brought back to the U.S. to buy whole industries, __(9)__ and political __(10)__.

The most common way of __(11)__ money is to take it to a foreign country clandestinely, and place it in bank __(12)__ there via repeated international __(13)__, after which it will be impossible to trace its __(14)__. Finally, the 'clean' bills are legally invested in the economy but remain under the underworld's __(15)__.

We do not know the true magnitude of money laundering, but __(16)__ by the Group of Seven industrialized nations is yielding fruit.

From Moscow News, May 22-29, 1997

Ex. 4. Rewrite the sentences below translating the Russian parts into English:

- 1. Операции на чёрном рынке, arms smuggling, продажа краденых произведений искусства, and drug trafficking bring huge profits.
- 2. Один только оборот незаконной торговли наркотиками is valued at \$500 billion.
- 3. Незаконно полученные деньги отмываются в разных странах мира and then legally invested in economy.
- 4. Преступники, занятые отмыванием денег, take advantage of banking secrecy and скорость проведения операций of the international financial system.

- 5. При безналичных операциях на электронных торгах and computerised clearing заработанные незаконно деньги can be moved anywhere with speed and ease.
- 6. Преступники действуют через офшорные финансовые зоны, with lax financial regulation and poor banking supervision.
- 7. Unfortunately, the electronic banking system не защищена от незаконного проникновения.
- 8. It is almost impossible отследить операции, осуществляемые в данный момент, once money is in the system.
- 9. In the recent past the U.S. police carried out самое крупное в истории США расследование по делу об отмывании денег.
- 10. Работающие под прикрытием офицеры полиции risked their lives, собирая свидетельства of money laundering through Mexican banks.
- 11. Подозреваемых по делу заманили to Las Vegas for a conference on money laundering.
- 12. The police arrested Mexican banking officials and members of Mexican and Colombian drug cartels and managed вернуть в бюджет 122 миллиона долларов с банковских счетов in the U.S. and Italy.

Ex. 5. In small groups, discuss the following issues:

©©© Talking points

- Make up a list of criminal activities that bring ill-gotten profits.
- How can bank transfers conceal stolen or embezzled funds?
- What legitimate businesses might be used to legalise illegal funds?

Ex. 6. Roleplay the discussion of a report on money laundering by the officials of the United Nations Drug Control Programme.

⊕⊕⊕ Roleplay

Ex. 7. Written practice

• As a police officer, describe Operation Casablanca.

New Attack on Money Laundering Launched Today

Ex. 1. Scan the article about the Offshore Initiative scheme to answer the questions below:

- 1. What league is to be formed as a result of the Offshore Initiative scheme?
- 2. What would happen to offshore centers which fail to meet the standards of the league within five years?
- 3. What organization is launching the scheme?
- 4. What measures against suspect offshore centers does the organization for Economic Co-operation propose?
- 5. What offshore centers started talks about becoming authorized centers?
- 6. Why does the UN favor/advocate a "white list" approach?
- 7. What is the argument against blacklisting/straightforward exclusion of suspect centers?
- 8. What factor contributed to the rapid growth of offshore centers over the past decade?
- 9. In what way do developing countries benefit from offshore centers?
- 10. To what extent do governments regulate offshore centers?
- 11. What hampers/prevents effective governmental control of such centers? What measures does the Offshore Initiative envisage to improve the situation?
- 12. What role of offshore zones does the initiative acknowledge?
- 13. What issue is not addressed by the initiative?
- 14. On what issue does the initiative aim to reach consensus?

A new attack on money laundering to be launched in Vienna today proposes a league of internationally approved offshore centers with acceptable standards of control over their use by the financial industry. Governments responsible for centers which fail to reach the standards of the league within five years would come under international pressure to close them. The league would, in effect, be a "white list".

However, the United Nations Global Programme Against Money Laundering, which is launching the scheme — the Offshore Initiative —, is vary of using the term because of political sensitivities. But the ap-

proach is a "carrot" one, as opposed to the "stick" approach of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which wants to blacklist suspect centers.

The Isle of Man, Cayman Islands, Gibraltar and Malta, which have all brought in substantial anti-money laundering measures, have started talks with the Global Programme about becoming authorized centers. Guernsey is also known to be keen to be considered for the "white list".

The UN believes that offering an opportunity for inclusion in a "white list" is thought more likely to attract worldwide political support than straightforward exclusion, or blacklisting of suspect centers. This latter approach might, it is thought, be seen by many developing countries as discrimination by rich nations, led by the Group of Seven and the OECD's 22 other countries.

Offshore centers have multiplied over the past decade as computer and communications technology has enabled the financial industry to globalize. They are a quick way of creating well-paid jobs in developing countries. There are now 18 in the Caribbean and Central America, 16 in Europe, 11 in the Asia-Pacific region, three in the Gulf and eastern Mediterranean, and three in or off Africa.

Many claim to be regulated by governments which have passed supervisory legislation. However, there is usually a shortage of technically qualified people to enforce the law. A UN report last year said that many of the banks were little more than "closets with computers", even though they had full access to the global financial system.

Training would be a feature of the Offshore Initiative, which the UN hopes will be endorsed at an international conference next year.

One important aspect of today's initiative is that it does not challenge the role of offshore centers as low tax zones which ease international capital flows. UN officials believe that tax havens will survive because of this role, so it will be better to work with them to separate the money laundering issue from arguments about taxation and harmonization. The aim would be to reach consensus on criminal use of the centers.

Financial Times, March 5, 1999

Ex. 2. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

1. to be affected by a constraining influence

- 2. a list of people or organizations considered worthy of approval or acceptance
- 3. characterized by caution; watchful
- 4. offence caused by a discussion of an embarrassing subject
- 5. to place on a list of persons or organizations that have incurred disapproval or suspicion or are to be boycotted or otherwise penalized
- 6. combining a promised reward with a threatening penalty, equivalent of Russian "политика кнута и пряника"
- 7. the act of including or the state of being included
- 8. direct; proceeding in a straight course
- 9. the condition or fact of being excluded
- 10. to increase the amount or number
- 11. to give approval of or support to, especially by public

Ex. 3. In small groups, discuss the following issue:

©© Talking point

• What is the role of offshore zones in global economy?

Ex. 4. Written practice

Look for additional information to answer these two questions: How effective is the Offshore Initiative scheme? Are offshore banks still used to conceal crooked cash?

Cyberspace Fraud and Abuse

Ex. 1. Cover Column B with a sheet of paper and translate the English sentences into Russian. Then cover Column A and translate the Russian sentences into English. Check yourself, using the other column as a key, sentence by sentence:

A

- 1. Computers, cable systems, telephones and satellite transmission are now being linked and intermixed
- 1. Компьютеры, кабельные системы, телефоны, спутниковые передатчики - все это становится взаимосвязанным и взаимозависимым.
- 2. The things that a few years ago 2. To, что еще несколько лет

were only a likely possibility are now in many cases already in practice — or even a thing of the past.

- 3. The tremendous growth is most 3. Головокружительный рост apparent with the Internet. which is now commonplace in everybody's home and business.
- central network of networks
- 5. The speed with which the In- 5. Стремительность, с которой ternet use has spread worldwide is worth noting.
- 6. It seems to raise a great many 6. Этот процесс, по-видимому, fundamental questions.
- 7. For example, who, if anyone, 7. Например, кто будет или кто will or should "control" or "direct" it.
- does, and even asking the question can cause great anger among those who feel that it should not (or cannot) be controlled.
- that pornography, or racist literature, can effectively travel anywhere.

назад зачастую казалось не более чем теоретической возможностью, во многих случаях уже внедрено в практику или даже ушло в прошлое.

- наиболее очевиден в развитии Интернета, который вошел на правах обыденного прибора в каждый дом и офис.
- 4. It rapidly grew into the world's 4. Он быстро превратился в централизованную «сеть сетей» нашего мира.
 - Интернет охватил все страны мира, стоит отметить.
 - поднимает существенные вопросы.
 - должен «контролировать» или «направлять» его, если вообше кто-либо будет.
- 8. At present no government really 8. Сейчас ни одно правительство не занимается этим понастоящему, и даже подобная постановка вопроса может вызвать гнев у тех, кто считает, что его не следует (или невозможно) контролировать.
- 9. But some people are worried 9. Но некоторые крайне обеспокоены тем, что по компьютерным каналам куда угодно могут легко проникнуть порнография или расистская литература.

- tellectual property are also of obvious concern.
- to grapple with the fact that organized crime has not been slow to adapt new communication technologies.
- 10. Ouestions of copyrights and in- 10. Явную озабоченность вызывают также вопросы авторских прав и интеллектуальной собственности.
- 11. Police organizations are having 11. Полиции приходится сталкиваться с тем, что организованная преступность быстро приспособила к своим целям новые технологии связи.

Based on American Life and Institutions

Read the definition of computer crime by Donn B. Parker (2002 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia) and then, in pairs or small groups, define some of the legal problems that might be caused by adapting communication technologies to different spheres of activities:

Computer crime (sometimes called cyber crime or, more correctly, computer abuse and misuse) is generally defined as any crime accomplished through special knowledge of computer technology. Increasing instances of white-collar crime involve computers as e-commerce (electronic commerce) grows and information becomes more mobile, easily erased or copied in electronic form.

Computers are objects of crime when they or their contents are damaged or made unavailable, as when a computer is stolen or flooded with e-mail to make it unusable.

As *subjects of crime*, computers represent the electronic environment in which frauds are perpetrated through entry of false data and in which computer viruses — self-propagating harmful programs — are inadvertently introduced into a system through diskettes or contaminated files.

Computers are instruments of crime when used to plan or control criminal acts such as complex, ongoing embezzlements. Finally, computers may create fictitious identities in frauds to take the blame for perpetrators' crimes.

Ex. 3. Scan the article about fraudulent schemes in cyberspace to answer the questions below:

1. What are the main types of investment fraud reported in the article?

- 2. How does the text define cyberspace?
- 3. Which four uses of the Internet does the text mention?
- 4. How does the Internet help criminals to remain anonymous / keep anonymity?
- 5. Which organizations could you inform if you were a victim of a scam on the Internet?
- 6. Which crime has increased most, according to the text?
- 7. Do most victims of fraud use traditional payment methods?
- 8. What does the acronym IFW stand for?
- 9. An escrow service is a safe way of paying for Internet transactions. How does this work?
- 10. How do households get exposed to fraudulent schemes in cyberspace?
- 11. How can the price of stocks and shares be easily manipulated over the Internet?
- 12. What are the five most common types of Internet fraud, according to Internet Fraud Watch?
- 13. Did mail and telemarketing fraud pre-date Internet fraud or vice versa?
- 14. Are cyberspace frauds really any different from frauds committed through more traditional communication channels?

Unwary investors are in danger today of being taken for a ride on the information superhighway.

State securities regulators around the U.S. are concerned about the explosion in illicit investment schemes now flourishing on commercial bulletin board services and the informal web of computer networks that make up the Internet. Households that already have access to online services are being exposed to hundreds of fraudulent and abusive investment schemes including stock manipulations, pyramid scams and Ponzi schemes.

Cyberspace, as the online world is known, has the potential to educate investors and help them become better consumers. Any computer and modem is a few keystrokes away from research data and financial news. However, State securities regulators emphasize that the problem of illicit and abusive online investment schemes has the potential to spread like wildfire through the Internet, using increasingly popular commercial bulletin board services, live discussion groups (chats),

e-mail, and information web pages, all of which can maintain the anonymity of cyberspace. This is exploited to the hilt by those who promote fraudulent investment schemes.

New frauds are emerging, too. According to Internet Fraud Watch, complaints about fraud on the Internet have risen 600% since 1997, and online auction complaints were the number one fraud complaint only one year later, a dramatic rise. The majority of payments in these fraud cases were made offline, by cheque or money order sent to the company. "Requesting cash is a clear sign of fraud. Pay the safest way. If possible, pay by credit card because you can dispute the charges if there is a problem," says the Director of Internet Fraud Watch. IFW recommends that buyers use escrow services: they take payment from the buyers and only pass money along to the sellers after verification that the goods or services were satisfactory. Some auction companies have programmers to insure transactions.

The top 10 scams were, according to the National Consumer League:

- 1. Web auctions: items bid for but never delivered by the sellers, the value of items inflated, shills suspected of driving up bids;
- 2. General merchandise: sales of everything from T-shirts to toys, calendars and collectibles, goods never delivered or not as advertised;
- 3. Internet services: charges for services that were supposedly free, payment made online and Internet services that were never provided or were falsely represented;
- 4. Hardware or software computer equipment: sales of computer products that were never delivered or were misrepresented;
- 5. Business opportunities like multi-level marketing or pyramid schemes, in which any profits were made from recruiting others, not from sales of goods and services to end-users;
- 6. Business opportunities or franchises: empty promises of big profits with little or no work by investing in pre-packaged businesses or franchise opportunities;
- 7. Work-at-home plans: materials and equipment sold with the false promise of payment for "piece work" performed at home;
- 8. Advance fee loans: promises of loans contingent on the consumer paying a large fee in advance. Once the fee is paid, the loans are never disbursed:
- 9. Credit "repair": fraudulent promises to remove accurate but negative information from consumer credit reports;

10. Credit card issuing: false promises of credit cards to people with bad credit histories on payment of up-front fees.

From The National Consumer League¹⁰

Ex. 4. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. not alert of danger or deception
- 2. slang to deceive or swindle
- 3. to do or fare well; prosper
- 4. means to communicate with or make use of
- 5. a fraudulent business scheme; a swindle
- 6. to the limit; completely
- 7. money put in the custody of a third party for delivery to a grantee only after the fulfillment of the conditions specified
- 8. a confirmation of truth
- 9. to pay out, as from a fund

Ex. 5. In small groups, discuss the following issues:

©© Talking points

- If people buy goods through the Internet, how do they pay for the goods they buy? What guarantee do they have that they would get what they paid for?
- Analyze the top 10 scams cited by the National Consumer League and decide which of the cyber fraud victims deserve your sympathy and which don't

Ex. 6. Roleplay the seminar discussing the computer crime:

©©© Roleplay

Information box

Computers have been used for most kinds of crime — including fraud, theft, larceny, embezzlement, burglary, sabotage, espionage, conspiracy, illegal gambling, distribution of pornography, murder, extortion, and forgery — since the first cases were reported in the 1950s. Studies of 4,000 computer crimes during the past 30 years established that trusted computer users with the requisite skill, knowledge, au-

¹⁰ Текст статьи и вопросы к ней заимствованы из книги *Smith T*. Business Law. Business English Market Leader. Harlow, Essex: Longman Pearson Education Ltd., 2000.

thority, motive, and resources committed most of them. Much of known computer crime has consisted of entering false data into computers, which is simpler and safer than the complex process of writing a computer program to change data already in the computer. Traditional criminals are converting their paper-based and manual crime methods to equivalent and new electronic techniques. The crimes are often more successful because, unlike human victims, computers are predictable and repeat themselves perfectly as the criminals expect them to.

The Internet and e-commerce have added immeasurably to the opportunities for crime. They have eliminated the need for perpetrators to be at the sites of their crimes, and the crimes can be accomplished before a human can blink an eye. Malicious hackers (sometimes called crackers), mostly high-tech juvenile delinquents, represent an entirely new type of criminal, engaging in computer intrusions, vandalism, and software piracy and producing new "attack" software for other, less skilled hackers to use. In addition, the aggressively bad behavior of some users toward others — including obscenity, stalking, identity theft, and threats of harm — has become a matter of increasing concern.

There are no comprehensive statistics about the extent of computer crime. Victims often resist reporting suspected cases because they may lose more from the embarrassment, lost reputation, litigation, and other consequential losses than from the acts themselves. Evidence indicates, however, that the number of cases is rising each year, because of the increasing number of computers in business applications where crime has traditionally occurred. The largest recorded crimes involving insurance, banking, product inventories, and securities have each resulted in losses of tens of millions to billions of dollars — all facilitated by computers. Whether business crime is increasing or decreasing, it is certainly changing.

From 2002 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia

U.S. Cyber Cops Face Challenge

Ex.1. Scan the article about cyber crime by Peter Spiegel and arrange the paragraph descriptions below in the logical order:

a. The FBI has been helping police forces around the world to deal with computer crime, and overseas officials visit the FBI regularly to discuss it.

- b. The country where one recent computer virus was started did not have the laws to deal with the offender.
- c. Computer hackers in a recent case were based in Kazakhstan.
- d. Computer crime is international, but not every country is equipped to fight it.
- e. Computer crime is by its nature international, and most cases that the FBI is investigating involve more than one country.

When the FBI began investigating a computer break-in at New York-based Bloomberg News earlier this year, they came upon a troubling realization: the hackers were based in Kazakhstan, a country more known for its occasionally shady oil dealings than international law enforcement co-operation. But when U.S. lawmen contacted Kazakh government officials, they were in for another, more pleasant surprise: "The co-operation we received from the Kazakh authorities was very good," said the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Ron Dick. With the help of the Kazakhs, the two culprits were lured to London and arrested by UK police.

Such is the nature of investigating and stopping cyber crime, a scourge that by one estimate costs global businesses \$1.5 billion annually. Although almost all crimes — from bank robberies to airplane hijackings — potentially have international links, computer-based crimes have become almost exclusively global in nature, whether because of offshore "hop sites" used by criminals to confuse investigators or because computer security can be more lax in developing countries such as Kazakhstan.

"It's the nature of the crime," said Mr Dick, head of computer investigations at the FBI's National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC), and thus America's top cyber cop. "There are only a handful of cases where we're not addressing things from an international standpoint." But the global nature of cyber crime has raised some unique and troublesome problems for the FBI and its law enforcement partners in industrial countries. At the most basic level, for instance, some developing nations do not have laws making cyber crime illegal.

When the FBI tracked down the man responsible for the infamous "Love Bug" virus, they were hampered by the lack of computer crime laws on the books in the Philippines, where the hacker was based. "The Philippine government was embarrassed," said Mr Dick. "Here

you have a country that wants to be part of the global economy and e-commerce and are training their people on these skills, and yet they don't have laws to deal with that."

The Philippines has since passed new computer crime statutes, but having laws on the books is only a first step. Mr Dick says very few countries around the world have the technological expertise to deal with the mounting problem. The FBI has tried to help. Overseas lawmen visit the NIPC on a weekly basis, and the FBI regularly sends its agents to train other law-enforcement agencies at international police academies in Budapest and Bangkok — but it is an uphill road to travel.

The Financial Times¹¹

Ex. 2. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. unauthorized penetration of a computer network
- 2. one who uses programming skills to gain illegal access to a computer network or file
- 3. dishonest, illegal, questionable
- 4. one guilty of a crime
- 5. to attract someone and to cause them go somewhere (with a promise of pleasure or reward)
- 6. a crime committed by using a computer
- 7. connection across national boundaries
- 8. not strict
- 9. policemen and other related officials
- 10. a school for police personnel

Ex. 3. Find the verbs or verb phrases that connect these expressions (1-6) in the text; then match the verbs with their definitions on the right (a-f):

- 1. U.S. lawmen/Kazakh officials a. try to find out all the facts about a crime
- 2. two culprits/UK police b. trick smb into doing smth or going somewhere
- 3. the FBI/troubling realization c. get in touch with

¹¹ Текст статьи и часть заданий (ex.1, 3) заимствованы в книге *Muscull B*. Market Leader. Upper-Intermediate Business English Teacher's Resource Book. Harlow, Essex: Pearson Education Ltd., 2001.

- 4. the FBI/a computer break-in at d. discover Bloomberg
- co-operation/Kazakh autho- e. detain and charge rities
- 6. two culprits/London f. get smth given; obtain

Ex. 4. Answer the questions below about some cases of computer crime the FBI investigated:

- 1. What case involving Bloomberg News did the FBI investigate?
- 2. Why did U.S. lawmen contact the Kazakh authorities?
- 3. What did the cooperation of the FBI and the Kazakh authorities result in?
- 4. According to the article, what losses did global businesses suffer from computer crime?
- 5. What factors are instrumental in making computer-based crimes almost exclusively global in nature?
- 6. What problems for lawmen has the global nature of cyber crime raised?
- 7. What body in the FBI conducts computer investigations?
- 8. What hampered the FBI investigation on the hacker responsible for the "Love Bug" virus?
- 9. Why was the Philippine government embarrassed?
- 10. In what way does FBI helps overseas lawmen to gain technological expertise to deal with cyber crime?

Ex. 5. Rewrite the synopsis of the article below, translating the Russian parts into English:

- 1. The author of the article describes the FBI investigation of случая несанкционированного проникновения в компьютерную базу данных нью-йоркского издания «Блумберг Ньюс».
- 2. The hackers who gained несанкционированное проникновение в компьютерную сеть were based in Kazakhstan.
- 3. Правоохранительные организации came upon realization of the need международного сотрудничества.
- 4. Thanks to the cooperation of the Kazakh authorities, преступников выманили в Лондон и and arrested by UK police.
- 5. Из-за компьютерных преступлений компании разных стран lose \$1,5 billion annually.

- 6. There are two factors which are instrumental in распространении компьютерных преступлений: использование преступниками of offshore "hop sites" и недостаточная система защиты компьютеров от взлома in developing countries.
- 7. С целью предотвращения компьютерных преступлений the National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC) at the FBI share своими знаниями и опытом работы с коллегами из зарубежных правоохранительных организаций.

Ex. 6. In small groups, discuss the following issues:

©© Talking points

- Someone who creates a computer virus can cause billions of dollars of damage around the world. What do you think is an appropriate punishment for them?
- In your opinion, is computer crime the biggest risk for the world in the next 50 years? Say why or why not.

Ex. 7. After the computer break-in at Bloomberg News, the international panel of law-enforcement agents convened to discuss computer crime, computer security, methods of detecting intrusion and effective law enforcement:

⊕⊕⊕ Roleplay

Information box

Technological security in automated systems has limited effectiveness because new vulnerabilities are introduced into increasingly complex systems at a faster rate than security practitioners can rectify. However, new methods of authenticating the identity of users with digital signatures, placing firewall computers between insecure networks and vulnerable host computers, using cryptography to scramble confidential information, and using automated intrusion-detection systems are improving computer security.

In addition, many countries, including the United States and all the U.S. states, have strong computer-crime statutes and increasingly effective law enforcement and prosecution with more severe penalties. These are strong deterrents to computer crime. Unfortunately, there is an escalation of computer crime, internationally, that threatens social and commercial infrastructures of entire countries and is leading to

large-scale information warfare. Such threats require changes in social policy changes in countries across the world.

From 2002 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia

- Look through the articles you've done on computer crime (World banking system is a 'money launderers' dream'; New attack on money laundering; Cyberspace fraud and abuse; U.S. cyber cops face challenge).
- As a class, make up a list of participants by brainstorming.
- Distribute the roles around the class.
- Make up a list of questions to ask different participants.
- Roleplay the international panel of law-enforcement agents.

Ex. 8. Written practice

- Write a paragraph about what can be done to protect computers against break-in and viruses.
- Write a paragraph about the nations that still lack the technology, and law, to fight growing computer crime.

Stealing People Is Wrong

Ex. 1. Scan the article about the identity-theft industry to answer the questions below:

- 1. Why did collection agencies begin calling George Hendrick demanding payment for purchases he had never made?
- 2. Why did Trans Union Corporation stop to report the data about the number of consumer inquiries regarding identity theft?
- 3. How does the Privacy Rights Clearinghouse estimate the growth of identity theft?
- 4. Why would a perpetrator assume somebody else's identity?
- 5. What pattern does identity theft generally fit?
- 6. Why may perpetrators in an identity theft pay the accounts in a stolen name?
- 7. According to the Federal Trade Commission, when do the creditors start looking for identity theft victims? Why then?
- 8. How does law protect consumers from fraudulent charges?

- 9. What fact did a survey of identity theft victims conducted by the Privacy Rights Clearinghouse and the California Public Interest Research Group reveal?
- 10. What are some of the legal problems a victim may face?
- 11. What are some of the sources of getting personal information?
- 12. What opportunity does the Internet provide for getting personal information?
- 13. What are some of the reasons the identity theft is flourishing?
- 14. Why does the author seem to disapprove of the credit card companies' method of expanding business?
- 15. Why are credit-card companies reluctant to make the scale of identity theft public knowledge?
- 16. Why are the law enforcers reluctant to prosecute white-collar offenders?

George Hendrick, a stolid mid-west businessman, has a problem. His identity has been stolen. When collection agencies began calling him in January demanding payment for nearly \$20,000 in purchases that he had never made, Mr Hendrick realized that some individual, still at large, had expropriated his name, his address and his Social Security number and then used them to go on a credit-fuelled spending spree.

Experts reckon that identity theft is one of the fastest-growing white-collar crimes in the United States. The number of consumer inquiries regarding identity theft to Trans Union Corporation, a credit bureau, grew from 35,000 in 1992 to 500,000 in 1997, at which point Trans Union stopped reporting its data publicly. The Privacy Rights Clearing-house reckons that there are now roughly 750,000 cases of identity theft a year. John Ellingson, a privacy expert, says that the actual number of thefts may be higher, since many victims do not know how to report the crime—and others do not realize that it has happened.

Identity theft generally fits a pattern. The perpetrator steals the Social Security number of the victim and enough other supporting information to apply for credit cards, rent an apartment, open a mobile-phone account or take on some other financial obligation. The bills are diverted to a "new" address. Perpetrators may pay the accounts for some time, usually so that they can raise the credit limit and make a bigger killing later. When the perpetrator eventually defaults on these

obligations—leaving bills that average \$17,000, according to the Federal Trade Commission—the creditors come looking for the real George Hendricks of the world.

Consumers are protected by law from most fraudulent charges over \$50. The real wreckage of identity theft lies elsewhere. Victims must first prove to skeptical creditors that the charges are fraudulent and then work tirelessly to clean up their credit record. A survey of victims conducted by the Privacy Rights Clearinghouse and the California Public Interest Research Group found that the average victim spent 175 hours over two years to regain financial health.

Some cases turn out even worse. If the perpetrator uses a stolen name and Social Security number to obtain a driver's license, then the victim may inherit legal problems as well. When Namia Alien, a law-school graduate, reported to her first day of work at the San Diego District Attorney's office, she was handcuffed, arrested, jailed and strip-searched after a background check indicated that there was a warrant out for her arrest on drugs and weapons charges. In fact, a thief had broken into her car months earlier, stolen her vehicle registration and assumed her identity. Other people have been turned down repeatedly for jobs only to discover that they are listed in large databases as debtors or even arsonists.

Why is identity theft flourishing? Social Security numbers are now often the "unique identifier" required by the computer databases of employers, insurance companies, hospitals, universities, the army and banks. There they can be pilfered, either by a clever computer hacker, or, far more often, by a dishonest employee.

Meanwhile, credit-card companies are aggressively issuing unsolicited, pre-approved credit card applications. (Your correspondent's dog was pre-approved for a platinum card when his name was used on the family subscription to the New Yorker.)

One scheme involves submitting a phony change of address to the post office on behalf of a potential victim. The perpetrator then roots through the victim's redirected mail, plucking out personal information and using it to fill out new credit-card applications that also come by mail. Meanwhile, the Internet provides ways of combining disparate pieces of information in devious ways. Something as innocent as a family genealogical tree can tip off athief to a victim's mother's maiden name—a common way for credit-card firms to verify identity.

Most important, the risks of getting caught and prosecuted are relatively low. Congress passed a law in 1998 making identity theft a felony; most states have done the same. But prosecution is another matter. Credit-card companies seem lo(a)th to make much noise because they want to maintain public confidence. Prosecutors whinge that they do not have sufficient resources to prosecute violent criminals, let alone white-collar offenders who will rarely go to jail. Betsy Broder, assistant director of planning at the FTC, speculates that help will come only when businesses start marketing ways to stop identity theft.

One small comfort for Mr Hendrick is that he is in illustrious company. In December, Eldrick Woods (known better as Tiger) testified against a man who obtained a driver's license and credit cards in his name and then went on a \$17,000 shopping spree. Mr Woods pointed out that he would never have used his credit card to make a \$100 down payment on a used Lexus since he is paid several hundred times that to endorse Buicks. The wretched Mr Hendrick, still trying to assert his innocence, does not have that sort of clout.

The Economist, March 10, 2001

Ex. 2. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. quickly increasing in amount
- 2. of office workers
- 3. a person that suffers harm as a result of other people's actions
- 4. the way in which something happens or develops
- 5. formal a person who has committed a harmful act
- 6. corroborating; making more certain
- 7. to regularly pay a stated sum of money for the use of a room or building, etc.
- 8. a financial commitment
- 9. a formal accusation made by an authority such as the police that someone is guilty of a crime
- 10. factual information that is accessible to a data-processing system
- 11. to be successful in business
- 12. to steal something small from (a place)
- 13. slang usually derogatory pretended; false
- 14. possible
- 15. to make sure that a fact, statement, etc. is correct or true

Ex. 3. Rewrite the sentences below translating the Russian parts into English:

- 1. In the U.S., стремительно растёт число совершаемых служащими преступлений, связанных с мошенническим использованием паспортных данных граждан.
- 2. Thieves/perpetrators use имя, адрес и номер социального страхования своей жертвы to apply for credit cards, арендовать жильё, открыть счёт в компании, обслуживающей мобильные телефоны.
- 3. They may also take on some финансовые обязательства другого рода.
- 4. Каждый год совершается около 750,000 cases of identity theft.
- 5. Identity theft строится по определенной схеме.
- 6. Злоумышленник steals the Social Security number of the victim and собирает информацию личного характера (например, девичью фамилию жертвы), чтобы подтвердить правомерность использования данных.
- 7. They may then submit запрос о перемене адреса (разумеется, фиктивной) to the post office от лица потенциальной жертвы.
- 8. Identity theft is flourishing because хакеры могут проникать в компьютерные базы данных университетов, страховых компаний, banks, and other organizations.
- 9. It takes a long time for identity theft victim, чтобы восстановить свою финансовую репутацию у кредитных организаций и доброе имя.
- 10. Victims may also inherit проблемы правового характера, такие как обвинение в торговле наркотиками и незаконном ношении (и применении) оружия.

Ex. 4. In small groups, discuss the following issues:

☺☺☺ Talking points

- How do you feel about your personal information being stored in computer databases?
- In your opinion what are some of the ways to stop identity theft?

Ex. 5. Roleplay the Talk Show "How to clean up your credit record and clear your name":

©©© Taking part in the Talk Show are:

- A host(ess);
- John Ellingson, a privacy expert of The Privacy Rights Clearinghouse;
- Al Bright, a representative of the California Public Interest Research Group;
- Vera Riche, president of a credit-card company;
 Identity theft victims:
- George Hendrick, a businessman from Midwest and a victim of identity theft;
- Namia Alien, a law-school graduate;
- Eldrick Woods (Tiger).

Dressed for Survival

Ex. 1. Read the description of the school dress-code in California and scan the text to find the phrases to complete the synopsis:

- 1. There was a great deal of полемика о школьной форме in the mid-90s.
- 2. The school authorities in California была обеспокоена буйными бесчинствами в школе.
- 3. There was much fighting по поводу реальных и вымышленных проявлений пренебрежения.
- 4. It was caused, что некоторые старшеклассники одевались как члены банд.
- 5. School authorities believed that, если запретить ношение одежды, свидетельствующей о принадлежности к банде, это might reduce fighting.
- 6. The Seattle school board encouraged its schools установить требования к внешнему виду школьников.
- 7. Some schools ввели обязательную школьную форму.
- 8. There was жаркие споры по поводу обязательной школьной формы state-wide.
- 9. Some people thought that такой подход ущемляет права школьников.
- 10. Others believed it не будет подчеркивать социальный и экономический статус, отражаемый одеждой.

- 11. They hoped uniforms would relieve parental tension, оградив школьников от избиения.
- 12. California's governor signed a bill, согласно которому школьный округ может вводить обязательное ношение формы.
- 13. Many citizens hoped that uniforms tailored to individual school может сформировать у учащихся гордость за принадлежность к своей школе и чувство самоуважения.

Shopping for the new term? Keen to preserve your child from assault? The answer may well lie in school dress-codes, or even in school uniform.

The Seattle school board recently voted to encourage its nearly 100 elementary and high schools to adopt codes for what students may or may not wear. Matters have been left fairly vague, but baggy jeans, overcoats, sports-team jackets, bandannas and baseball caps are frowned on; and school uniform, if schools want to try it, is considered a notable improvement.

California schools have gone even further. For the first time in a major school district, the 57,000 students in Long Beach public schools will be required to wear blue-and-white uniforms when they begin classes this term. This may become a state-wide model. On August 24th Pete Wilson, California's governor, signed a bill allowing school districts to choose uniforms for their students.

Critics of the new policies, which include the American Civil Liberties Union and thousands of adolescents, accuse schools of taking a simplistic approach to school violence, one that infringes students' rights and perhaps even smacks of racism: most codes single out "gang" clothing that has emerged from the urban black culture. Dress-code supporters retort that doing away with gang-related clothing will reduce fighting over real or imagined slights between students, while making the classes more businesslike. As one Seattle school-board member put it, "Students often act the way they are dressed."

Backers of classroom dress standards repeat the arguments that have long been familiar in Britain. School uniforms will level the playing field in classrooms by removing the messages of social and economic status carried in clothes; uniforms tailored to individual schools may enhance a school's sense of community and students' self-esteem. That appears to be the case in Long Beach, where uniforms at one school are credited with helping to reduce a sky-high absentee rate.

Uniforms, of course, also help to ease parental tension. One Long Beach parent says the new standards will probably save him 45 minutes, every weekday morning, now spent arguing with teenagers over what to wear to school.

The Economist, September 3, 1994

Ex. 2. In small groups, discuss the following issues:

©©© Talking points

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of different dress-codes?
- Do you think it would be a good idea to re-introduce school uniforms in Russia?
- How do you feel about uniforms tailored to individual schools?

Ex. 3. Roleplay the meeting of the school board discussing the school dress-code:

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- As a class, make up a list of participants (some of school authorities, city authorities, community activists, parents, etc.).
- Distribute the roles around the class.
- Make up a list of questions to ask different participants.
- Roleplay the school-board meeting.

Just a Minute

- Ex. 1. Read the passage about the introduction of the silent moment in Georgia schools and scan the text to find the phrases to complete the synopsis:
 - 1. As the school day begins American школьники произносят клятву верности флагу США.
 - 2. In 1962 the U.S. Supreme Court banned the practice of school prayer, чтобы отделить церковь от государства.
 - 3. The Georgia people are currently seeking вернуть в школу духовные ценности.
 - 4. A new state law ввёл в школу минуту размышления.
 - 5. The new law also allows чтение молитвы по желанию учащихся.
 - 6. The silent moment не предполагает поддержку religion.

- Школьники умолкают, чтобы поразмыслить on the day's activities.
- 8. Many teachers believe минута размышления приносит пользу.
- 9. It helps pupils calm down and cope, призывая их к порядку.
- 10. Both conservative Christians and liberal Democrats выступают в поддержку выделения времени на размышление.
- 11. The Georgia people hope silent reflection may остановить агрессивное поведение в классе.

The principal's voice floated out of the classroom intercoms at Peachtree City Elementary School in suburban Atlanta. His message, at first, was routine: bus schedules, cafeteria rules. Then this: "Now let us pause for a moment of quiet reflection on the day's activities."

A class of second-graders fell into a fidgety hush. Some drew pictures. Others let their eyes rove round the room. Two grinning boys played tug-of-war with a strand of wool. One minute later, the class of seven-year-olds stood to recite the Pledge of Allegiance, and the school day had begun.

Similar scenes are being repeated throughout Georgia's 1,740 public schools as the school year begins. A new state law, the only one of its kind in the country, requires students to pause daily to reflect, an exercise that bears the closest resemblance to mandatory school prayer since the Supreme Court banned the practice in 1962. The new law also allows voluntary school prayer initiated by pupils, as long as those prayers — trickily — are "non-sectarian and non-proselytising."

Not surprisingly, the law has provoked lengthy and loud debate between those seeking to bring values to the classroom and those guarding the wall of separation between church and state. Georgia lawmakers introduced half a dozen prayer bills this year, and some delivered passionate speeches with them about returning God to the classroom. Rare alliances formed between conservative Christians, who have long pushed for school prayer, and liberal Democrats, who think silent reflection may be a weapon against violence in the classrooms.

David Scott, the Democratic state senator from Atlanta who sponsored the successful bill, said he had introduced it not to promote religion but to help pupils calm down and cope. His measure passed only after legislators scrapped the words "silent prayer and meditation" in favour of the more neutral "quiet reflection" to shield the law from court challenges.

The new law also states that the silent moment is "not intended to be and shall not be conducted as a religious service or exercise." (As opposed to the Pledge of Allegiance, for instance.) This worries teachers, who think that innocent remarks or gestures may be misunderstood. Many school systems in Atlanta have given teachers advice to help them supervise the awkward 60 seconds: Don't allow pupils to pray aloud, and don't get into a discussion with pupils about whether they should or should not use the silent moment for prayer.

The first challenge to the silent moment came during the first two days of classes last week. Brian Bown, a social sciences teacher at South Gwinnett High, refused to preside over the silent moment and was suspended with pay pending a hearing. He denounced the new law as unconstitutional. The Georgia branch of the American Civil Liberties Union will probably file suit against it, once it has determined how schools are actually carrying out the law.

The controversy has hardly bothered Georgia's 1.2 million school-children. They have always been free to pray silently in school at any time they choose, as long as teachers have nothing to do with it. The silent moment, as far as they are concerned, fills space that would otherwise be occupied by instruction. That is fine with them. And according to Melvin Hunt, principal of J.C.Booth Middle School in Fayette county, teachers too find the silent moment quite useful, if not always spiritual. "It pulls the students to order," he says.

The Economist, September 3, 1994

Ex. 2. In small groups, discuss the following issues:

७७७ Talking points

- How do you feel about separation between church and state?
- Do you think that the practice of mandatory school prayer would be a good way to bring values to the classroom?

Ex. 3. Roleplay the Talk Show "Bring values to the classroom":

©© Roleplay

- A host(ess);
- David Scott, the Democratic state senator from Atlanta;
- Chuck Chalker, principal of Elementary School in Peachtree City;
- Melvin Hunt, principal of J.C. Booth Middle School in Fayette county;

- Brian Bown, a social sciences teacher at South Gwinnett High;
- Parents and school kids.

Killings Belie Fall in Crime by Children

Ex. 1. Scan the article about juvenile violence by Nancy Dunne to answer the questions below:

- 1. How does the rate of juvenile violence in the U.S. compare to that in Canada?
- 2. What cases of juvenile crime are mentioned in the newspaper?
- 3. How has the number of girls committing violent crimes changed?
- 4. According to activists, what are some of the factors that cause youth violence?
- 5. What is the Libertanian Party's position on the restriction of gun ownership?

Justice department researchers call juvenile crime "an epidemic" among small, but significant segments of young Americans.

Compared with youth in other countries, the rate of violence is particularly high. A 17-year-old American is 10 times more likely to commit murder than his Canadian counterpart. Juvenile violence is so common it often goes unreported.

In an Arkansas school yard four children and their teacher were killed by two boys aged 11 and 13. A day after the Arkansas killings, a 13-year-old boy was arrested in California for firing an automatic pistol at his school principal. In Michigan, a dozen high school students watched an 18-year-old boy shoot himself. In Texas, three teachers were slashed with a razor by a boy after they tried to stop him cutting himself.

Even the extreme youth of the alleged assailants in Arkansas is no longer unusual. Researchers in one study found that "a small but substantial proportion of boys and girls were involved in serious violence even before becoming teenagers". Surprisingly, the number of girls committing violent acts is rising, and there is evidence that they are beginning at even younger ages than boys.

The Arkansas shooting has set off fingerprinting. According to the justice department no single factor causes youth violence but family, schools, peers and neighborhoods all play a role.

Many blame a culture of violence, perpetrated from Hollywood, in films and on television. Others blame video games — noting that the 11-year-old charged in the shooting was devoted to them. Some activists blame the "moral and spiritual decline" of U.S. society — yet the 13-year-old attended church twice a week.

Liberals blame the easy availability of guns. But Steve Dasbach, national chairman of the Libertarian party, which believes any attempts to restrict gun ownership are "un-American," said that for every innocent victim murdered by guns, there were dozens alive "because of the defensive use of guns."

Financial Times, March 28–29, 1998

Ex. 2. In small groups, discuss the following issues:

©© Talking points

- At what age do you think children should be held responsible for their actions?
- Do you think easy availability of guns may affect youth violence?

Ex. 3. Scan the handy hints by Douglas W. Pryor below about juvenile delinquency and make up a list of questions covering all aspects of the problem:

In the United States, juvenile delinquency consists of two types of law violations committed by minors: acts that are illegal for both youths and adults (such as assault, rape, theft, or selling drugs) and ungovernable behavior that is illegal until the age of adulthood (status offenses such as truancy, runaway, alcohol use, or curfew violation). In most states the legal status of being a juvenile ends at age 18, but some states specify 16 or 17. Nearly all states have provisions whereby juveniles who commit serious felonies can be prosecuted as adults.

Patterns and Trends of Juvenile Delinquency

Juveniles are more frequently involved in property crimes and in drug-law violations than in violent crimes. Youths under age 18 account for a disproportional percentage of all arrests for property crimes, especially motor-vehicle theft, vandalism, arson, burglary, and larceny. Data on self-reported delinquent behavior show a consistent decline in illicit drug use throughout the 1980s and early 1990s. However, beginning about 1994, increases occurred in the use of drugs such as

marijuana, cocaine, heroin, and various hallucinogens, especially by high school seniors. Still, marijuana remains the most popular illicit drug among juveniles.

Starting about 1985, the arrest rate among juveniles for violent crimes, especially murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, serious assault, and weapons violations, increased sharply. In particular, the arrest rate for murder among juveniles peaked by 1994 but then dropped off again in the late 1990s. Compared with all homicide offenders, youths are more likely to commit homicide with a firearm.

Youth crime in general, and youth violence in particular, is often committed in a group context. Most notorious are youth gangs, which exist in many major U.S. cities. Drive-by shootings and street muggings in places such as Los Angeles and Chicago are two well-known forms of gang violence. In the mid-1990s, mass killings by students at school with firearms, though infrequent, captured a great deal of public attention. National studies of firearms behavior among youth from 1996 and 1997 show that about 6 percent of high school students carried a gun outside of home over a period of 30 days or a year, but that far less than 1 percent did so at school. While gun-carrying among students sampled from inner city high schools has been found to be higher, schools in general are relatively safe from firearms violence compared to the street and even the home.

Juvenile law violations are more prevalent in urban areas, among males, with minority youth, and as age increases. These patterns are more marked for more serious behavior, especially for major violent and property crime, though much less apparent for status offenses, smaller property crime, and self-reported drug use. Chronic juvenile offenders tend to display behavioral problems early in life, especially illicit drug use and dependence, which may fuel involvement in a range of other crimes. Such youths are more likely to be arrested as adults as well.

Causes of Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquency may be related to many factors. Two popular theories argue that youths who face limited economic opportunities or youths who experience low status among peers at school may turn to delinquency out of need, hopelessness, or frustration. It has also been stated that juveniles who have weaker bonds to their parents, educa-

tion, and/or religion may be more delinquent. Other explanations are that juveniles become delinquent because they associate with delinquent peers, because the communities where they live are plagued by social instability, because of exposure to excessive violence in the media, or because of a lack of self-control as a consequence of weak child-hood rule enforcement and discipline. Still other theories contend that juvenile misconduct is a consequence of childhood violence in the home, a reaction to the loss of someone or something important, the result of being labeled delinquent and marginalized from conventional social outlets, or an "answer" to increasing idleness and powerlessness in relation to adults.

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Ex. 4 ©©© Roleplay the TV Talk Show "How to stop youth violence":

- Look through the articles you've done on teenagers' issues (*Dressed for survival*, *Just a minute*, *Killings belie fall in crime by children*).
- As a class, make up a list of participants by brainstorming.
- Distribute the roles around the class.
- Make up a list of questions to ask different participants.
- Roleplay the TV talk show.

TEST FILES

Translation Tests I (Russian ⇔ English)

Rewrite the sentences below translating the Russian parts into English and vice versa:

Test 1: Justice in America

Part A

- 1. Today 700 people in every 100,000 находятся в местах лишения свободы in the U.S.
- 2. Процент граждан, отбывающих тюремное наказание, has quadrupled in 30 years.
- 3. The number of лиц, имеющих судимость, is particularly high среди чернокожих американцев и представителей национальных меньшинств.
- 4. The high rates of imprisonment отражает осознанный курс на вынесение приговоров, предусматривающих лишение свободы, particularly for drug offenses.

Part B

- 1. According to the article, нет никаких свидетельств того, that higher imprisonment rate способствует снижению индекса преступности.
- 2. Жесткая политика по отношению к преступникам неэффективна in combating drugs and violent crime.
- 3. Тюрьмы являются рассадниками страшных болезней, that spread to the outside world.
- 4. Две трети заключенных, отбывших срок наказания, are rearrested within three years.
- 5. Выйдя на свободу, нераскаявшиеся преступники start committing crimes again.

Part C

1. Система оказания помощи outside prison is ineffective.

- 2. Many ex-cons просто получают билет на автобус в одну сторону and no other support; они не готовы к жизни на свободе.
- 3. Felons подвергаются запрету на профессии, they are denied housing benefits и избирательного права.
- 4. Трудно начинать жизнь заново.
- 5. The article argues that ex-convicts должны пользоваться теми же правами, что и другие граждане after they served their time/sentences.
- 6. According to the article, страна, построенная на принципе: "Дать людям еще один шанс в жизни", должна относиться к its criminals and ex-convicts более снисходительно.

Test 2: The tale of two Ryans

- 1. The issue of capital punishment вызывает большую полемику in the U.S.
- 2. Before 2000, нынешний губернатор Иллинойса George Ryan, like most Americans, выступал в поддержку смертной казни.
- 3. However, he изменил свои взгляды после казни of a man who был признан невиновным.
- 4. In January 2000, George Ryan распорядился ввести в штате мораторий на исполнение смертных приговоров.
- 5. Being aware/knowing о несовершенстве системы судебного разбирательства capital-punishment cases, George Ryan начал слушания о помиловании по делам 140 осужденных, awaiting execution.
- 6. The clemency issue явно имеет политическую окраску.
- 7. Jim Ryan, George Ryan's возможный преемник as the Republican governor of Illinois, выступает против помилований and has the reputation of a notoriously tough attorney.
- 8. A group of lawyers believe, Jim Ryan's handling of the Cruz case was грубой судебной ошибкой.
- 9. Согласно опросу общественного мнения, the clemency issue divides the people of Illionois поровну.
- 10. The governor's election next month will show, какую именно позицию занимают жители Иллинойса по этому вопросу.

Test 3: "The lawmen armed and positively dangerous"

1. Случаи насильственных действий со стороны полиции has become common in Los Angeles.

- 2. С целью пресечения преступлений бандитских группировок, связанных с насилием над личностью, the LA attorney's office has pressed hard on suspected gang members, ограничивая их в свободе передвижения and threatening them with long jail terms even за мелкие правонарушения.
- 3. The special police unit были даны полномочия to stop and search people в районах, контролируемых преступными группировками.
- 4. These measures устраивали the city citizens.
- 5. Уровень преступности снизился and gang activity has become less visible to middle-class citizens.
- 6. The recent scandals involving Los Angeles' police ставят под сомнение методы их работы.
- 7. There is evidence of some police officers избивали и терроризировали bystanders in the poor neighborhoods, надевая на них наручники без всяких на то оснований.
- 8. Then some suspects были убиты выстрелами в спину, none of whom не имел при себе оружия.
- 9. Случаи расстрела подозреваемых в упор raises questions about the limits of police authority.
- 10. To crown it all, two police officers were convicted по обвинению в вооруженном грабеже и торговле наркотиками.
- 11. One of them disclosed cases of police corruption including the police beating and shooting suspects, systematically подбрасывание подозреваемым инкриминирующих их улик и фабрикации против них ложных обвинений в преступлениях, которые они не совершали.
- 12. A dozen officers были освобождены от своих обязанностей.
- 13. The scandal мог затронуть высшие эшелоны of political authority.
- 14. However, the LAPD shouldn't hide their problems, назрела необходимость перемен.

Test 4: The prying game under new rules

- 1. Police detectives загружены работой.
- 2. These days they расследуют в течение месяца в два раза больше дел, чем they did 20 years ago.
- 3. Largely из-за недостаточного финансирования и неукомплектованных штатов не уделяется должного внимания "low priority" offences like квартирные кражи, мошенничество и исчезновение граждан.

- 4. For example, in cases of missing persons police often do nothing unless возникает подозрение, что совершено преступление.
- 5. Frustrated crime victims and their families обращаются к частным детективам с просьбой о расследовании their cases and to get something done.
- 6. Police detectives неохотно сотрудничают with PIs.
- 7. They aren't supposed to divulge information to PIs по делам, находящимся в производстве.
- 8. And PIs утаивают от полиции конфиденциальную информанию.
- 9. В отличие от офицеров полиции частные детективы могут проводить обыск without warrants as long as they act on their own.
- 10. Не удивительно, что they can solve some difficult cases.
- 11. Many PIs come from law-enforcement backgrounds и имеют хорошую подготовку.
- 12. The number of PIs увеличилось в три раза.
- 13. On the average, PIs берут за работу примерно 65—175 долларов в час.
- 14. And critics worry that fee-for-service justice system разделяет малоимущих и обеспеченных граждан.

Test 5: They're taking back their neighborhood

- 1. An old neighborhood of Hollywood когда-то был славным местом to live and raise children.
- 2. Жители знали своих соседей and shared their values.
- 3. By 1988 the neighborhood превратился в рынок наркотиков под открытым небом.
- 4. Along with crack and cocaine пришли насилие и преступления.
- 5. One night the Webbes noticed, как торговец наркотиками передаёт деньги своему поставщику.
- 6. Несколько дней спустя Fares noticed a neighborhood dealer and his supplier за работой поодаль на улице [ближе к центру].
- 7. Fares confronted the supplier and велел ему забирать наркотики и убираться из их района.
- 8. That night Fares realized that ему следует что-то предпринять в связи с этим рынком наркотиков.
- 9. Не объединил 50 соседей into a citizen's patrol.
- 10. The members dogged a dealer's every step, так что тот не смог заниматься своим бизнесом.

- 11. They освещали фонариками тёмные аллеи to startle drug-users.
- 12. Every day volunteers обходили улицы до двух часов ночи.
- 13. With hard work they отвоевали свой район [у наркодилеров]!

Test 6: World banking system is a 'money launderers' dream'

- 1. Операции на чёрном рынке, arms smuggling, продажа краденых произведений искусства, and drug trafficking bring huge profits.
- 2. Один только оборот незаконной торговли наркотиками is valued at \$500 billion.
- 3. Незаконно полученные деньги отмываются в разных странах мира and then legally invested in economy.
- 4. Преступники, занятые отмыванием денег, take advantage of banking secrecy and скорость проведения операций of the international financial system.
- 5. При безналичных операциях на электронных торгах and computerized clearing заработанные незаконно деньги can be moved anywhere with speed and ease.
- 6. Преступники действуют через офшорные финансовые зоны, with lax financial regulation and poor banking supervision.
- 7. Unfortunately, the electronic banking system не защищена от незаконного проникновения.
- 8. It is almost impossible отследить операции, осуществляемые в данный момент, once money is in the system.
- 9. In the recent past the U.S. police carried out самое крупное в истории США расследование по делу об отмывании денег.
- 10. Работающие под прикрытием офицеры полиции risked their lives, собирая свидетельства of money laundering through Mexican banks.
- 11. Подозреваемых по делу заманили to Las Vegas for a conference on money laundering.
- 12. The police arrested Mexican banking officials and members of Mexican and Colombian drug cartels and managed вернуть в бюджет 122 миллиона долларов с банковских счетов in the U.S. and Italy.

Test 7: U.S. cyber cops face challenge

1. The author of the article describes the FBI investigation of случая несанкционированного проникновения в компьютерную базу данных нью-йоркского издания «Блумберг Ньюс».

- 2. The hackers who gained несанкционированное проникновение в компьютерную сеть were based in Kazakhstan.
- 3. Правоохранительные организации came upon realization of the need международного сотрудничества.
- 4. Thanks to the cooperation of the Kazakh authorities, преступников выманили в Лондон и and arrested by UK police.
- 5. Из-за компьютерных преступлений компании разных стран lose \$1,5 billion annually.
- 6. There are two factors which are instrumental in распространении компьютерных преступлений: использование преступниками of offshore "hop sites" и недостаточная система защиты компьютеров от взлома in developing countries.
- 7. С целью предотвращения компьютерных преступлений the National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC) at the FBI share своими знаниями и опытом работы с коллегами из зарубежных правоохранительных организаций.

Test 8: Stealing people is wrong

- 1. In the U.S., стремительно растёт число совершаемых служащими преступлений, связанных с мошенническим использованием паспортных данных граждан.
- 2. Thieves / perpetrators use имя, адрес и номер социального страхования своей жертвы to apply for credit cards, арендовать жильё, открыть счёт в компании, обслуживающей мобильные телефоны.
- 3. They may also take on some финансовые обязательства другого рода.
- 4. Каждый год совершается около 750,000 cases of identity theft.
- 5. Identity theft строится по определенной схеме.
- 6. Злоумышленник steals the Social Security number of the victim and собирает информацию личного характера (например, девичью фамилию жертвы), чтобы подтвердить правомерность использования данных.
- 7. They may then submit запрос о перемене адреса (разумеется, фиктивной) to the post office от лица потенциальной жертвы.
- 8. Identity theft is flourishing because хакеры могут проникать в компьютерные базы данных университетов, страховых компаний, banks, and other organizations.

- 9. It takes a long time for identity theft victim, чтобы восстановить свою финансовую репутацию у кредитных организаций и доброе имя.
- 10. Victims may also inherit проблемы правового характера, такие как обвинение в торговле наркотиками и незаконном ношении (и применении) оружия.

Test 9: Dressed for survival

- 1. There was a great deal of полемика о школьной форме in the mid-90s.
- 2. The school authorities in California была обеспокоена буйными бесчинствами в школе.
- 3. There was much fighting по поводу реальных и вымышленных проявлений пренебрежения.
- 4. It was caused, что некоторые старшеклассники одевались, как члены банд.
- 5. School authorities believed that, если запретить ношение одежды, свидетельствующей о принадлежности к банде, это might reduce fighting.
- 6. The Seattle school board encouraged its schools установить требования к внешнему виду школьников.
- 7. Some schools ввели обязательную школьную форму.
- 8. There was жаркие споры по поводу обязательной школьной формы state-wide.
- 9. Some people thought that такой подход ущемляет права школьников.
- 10. Others believed it не будет подчеркивать социальный и экономический статус, отражаемый одеждой.
- 11. They hoped uniforms would relieve parental tension, оградив школьников от избиения.
- 12. California's governor signed a bill, согласно которому школьный округ может вводить обязательное ношение формы.
- 13. Many citizens hoped that uniforms tailored to individual school может сформировать у учащихся гордость за принадлежность к своей школе и чувство самоуважения.

Test 10: Just a minute

1. As the school day begins American школьники произносят клятву верности флагу США.

- 2. In 1962 the U.S. Supreme Court banned the practice of school prayer, чтобы отделить церковь от государства.
- 3. The Georgia people are currently seeking вернуть в школу духовные ценности.
- 4. A new state law ввёл в школу минуту размышления.
- 5. The new law also allows чтение молитвы по желанию учащихся.
- 6. The silent moment не предполагает поддержку religion.
- 7. Школьники умолкают, чтобы поразмыслить on the day's activities.
- 8. Many teachers believe минута размышления приносит пользу.
- 9. It helps pupils calm down and cope, призывая их к порядку.
- 10. Both conservative Christians and liberal Democrats выступают в поддержку выделения времени на размышление.
- 11. The Georgia people hope silent reflection may остановить агрессивное поведение в классе.

Translation Tests II (English ⇒ Russian)

Translate the sentences below from English into Russian:

Test 1: Justice in America

Part A

- 1. Today 700 people in every 100,000 are imprisoned in the U.S.
- 2. The country's imprisonment rate has quadrupled in 30 years.
- 3. The number of ex-convicts is particularly high among black men and ethnic minorities.
- 4. The high rates of imprisonment reflect the determined policy to increase the number of mandatory sentences, particularly for drug offenses.

Part B

- 1. According to the article, there is no evidence that higher imprisonment rate contributes to/is related to lower crime rate.
- 2. Tough crime policy is ineffective in combating drugs and violent crime.
- 3. Prisons are a breeding ground for terrible diseases that spread to the outside world.

- 4. Two-thirds of ex-prisoners are rearrested within three years.
- 5. The prisoners who leave prisons unreformed start committing crimes again.

Part C

- 1. The aftercare system outside prison is ineffective.
- 2. Many ex-cons simply receive a one-way bus ticket and no other support; they are not prepared for life outside.
- 3. Felons are banned from many jobs, they are denied housing benefits and the right to vote.
- 4. Trying to restart life is difficult.
- 5. The article argues that ex-convicts should enjoy the same rights as other citizens after they served their time/sentences.
- 6. According to the article, the country built on giving people a second chance, should treat its criminals and ex-convicts more leniently.

Test 2: The tale of two Ryans

- 1. The issue of capital punishment is very contraversial in the U.S.
- 2. Before 2000, the current governor of Illinois George Ryan, like most Americans, had favored death penalty.
- 3. However, he changed his mind after the execution of a man who was later found to be innocent.
- 4. In January 2000, George Ryan ordered a moratorium on executions in the state.
- 5. Being aware / knowing of serious flaws in the system for handling capital-punishment cases, George Ryan started a series of clemency hearings on the cases of 140 people awaiting execution.
- 6. The clemency issue is politically charged.
- 7. Jim Ryan, George Ryan's possible successor as the Republican governor of Illinois, opposes clemency and has the reputation of a notoriously tough attorney.
- 8. A group of lawyers believe, Jim Ryan's handling of the Cruz case was a gross miscarriage of justice.
- 9. According to the opinion poll, the clemency issue divides the people of Illionois half-and-half.
- 10. The governor's election next month will show which position on the matter Illinois prefers.

Test 3: "The lawmen armed and positively dangerous"

- 1. Police violence in Los Angeles has become common.
- To eliminate gang violence, the LA attorney's office has pressed hard on suspected gang members, limiting their freedom of movement and threatening them with long jail terms even for misdemeanors.
- 3. The special police unit has been given power to stop and search people in gang neighborhoods.
- 4. These measures have suited the city citizens.
- 5. The crime rate is down and gang activity has become less visible to middle-class citizens.
- 6. The recent scandals involving Los Angeles' police create doubt about their crime-fighting methods.
- 7. There is evidence of some police officers beating up and terrorizing bystanders in the poor neighborhoods, putting them in handcuffs for no reason.
- 8. Then some suspects were shot in the back, none of whom were carrying a weapon.
- 9. Shooting suspects dead at point-blank range raises questions about the limits of police authority.
- 10. To crown it all, two police officers were convicted on charges of armed robbery and drug-dealing.
- 11. One of them disclosed cases of police corruption including the police beating and shooting suspects, systematically planting incriminating evidence and framing their victims for crimes they did not commit.
- 12. A dozen officers have been relieved of their duties.
- 13. The scandal could affect the top levels of political authority.
- 14. However, the LAPD shouldn't hide their problems, there's an urgent need for some changes.

Test 4: The prying game under new rules

- 1. Police detectives are overworked.
- 2. These days they handle twice as many cases per month as they did 20 years ago.
- 3. Largely because of the lack of resources they neglect "low priority" offences like burglaries, fraud and missing persons.
- 4. For example, in cases of missing persons police often do nothing unless the crime (foul play) is suspected.

- 5. Frustrated crime victims and their families are turning to private investigators to help solve their cases and to get something done.
- 6. Police detectives are reluctant to cooperate with PIs.
- 7. They aren't supposed to divulge information to PIs in ongoing investigation.
- 8. And PIs are unwilling to tell police confidential information.
- 9. Unlike police officers PIs can conduct searches without warrants as long as they act on their own.
- 10. It's no surprise they can solve some difficult cases.
- Many PIs come from law-enforcement backgrounds and are well trained.
- 12. The number of PIs has tripled.
- 13. On the average, PIs charge is about \$65 to \$175 per hour.
- 14. Critics worry that fee-for-service justice system is dividing the poor and the rich.

Test 5: They're taking back their neighborhood

- 1. An old neighborhood of Hollywood was once a nice place to live and raise children.
- 2. The residents knew their neighbors and shared their values.
- 3. By 1988 the neighborhood had been transformed into an open-air drug market.
- 4. Along with crack and cocaine came crime and violence.
- 5. One night the Webbes noticed a drug dealer and his supplier exchanging money.
- 6. Days later Fares noticed a neighborhood dealer and his supplier at work up the street.
- 7. Fares confronted the supplier and told him to take his drugs and get out of the neighborhood.
- 8. That night Fares realized that he had to do something about the drug market.
- 9. He organized 50 neighbors into a citizen's patrol.
- 10. The members dogged a dealer's every step so he could not do business.
- 11. They also shone flashlights into dark alleys to startle drug-users.
- 12. Every day volunteers walked the streets until two in the morning.
- 13. With hard work they won their neighborhood back!

Test 6: World banking system is a 'money launderers' dream'

- 1. Black-market activity, arms smuggling, the sale of stolen art objects, and drug trafficking bring huge profits.
- 2. The illegal international drug trade alone is valued at \$500 billion.
- 3. Ill-gotten money is laundered worldwide and then legally invested in economy.
- 4. Money launderers take advantage of banking secrecy and speed of operation of the international financial system.
- 5. With cashless transactions, electronic trading and computerised clearing ill-gotten money can be moved anywhere with speed and ease.
- 6. Criminals operate through offshore financial havens with lax financial regulation and poor banking supervision.
- 7. Unfortunately, the electronic banking system allows infiltration for illicit purposes.
- 8. It is almost impossible to spot transactions in progress once money is in the system.
- 9. In the recent past the U.S. police carried out the biggest money laundering investigation in U.S. history.
- 10. Undercover officers risked their lives to gather evidence of money laundering through Mexican banks.
- 11. The suspects were lured to Las Vegas for a conference on money laundering.
- 12. The police arrested Mexican banking officials and members of Mexican and Colombian drug cartels and managed to recover \$122 million from bank accounts in the U.S. and Italy.

Test 7: U.S. cyber cops face challenge

- 1. The author of the article describes the FBI investigation of a computer break-in at New-York-based Bloomberg News.
- 2. The hackers who gained illegal access to a computer network were based in Kazakhstan.
- 3. Law-enforcement agencies came upon realization of the need for international cooperation.
- 4. Thanks to the cooperation of the Kazakh authorities, the two culprits were lured to London and arrested by UK police.
- 5. Global businesses lose \$1,5 billion annually due to computer crimes.

- 6. There are two factors which are instrumental in spreading computer crimes: the use of offshore "hop sites" by criminals and lax computer security in developing countries.
- 7. The National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC) at the FBI shares the technological expertise with overseas law-enforcement agencies to stop cyber crime.

Test 8: Stealing people is wrong

- 1. Identity theft is a fast-growing white-collar crime in the U.S.
- 2. Thieves / perpetrators use the victim's name, their address and their Social Security number to apply for credit cards, rent an apartment, open a mobile-phone account.
- 3. They may also take on some other financial obligation.
- 4. There are now approximately 750,000 cases of identity theft a year.
- 5. Identity theft generally fits a pattern.
- 6. The perpetrator steals the Social Security number of the victim and picks up personal information (for example, a victim's maiden name) to verify their identity.
- 7. They may then submit a phony change of address to the post office on behalf of a potential victim.
- 8. Identity theft is flourishing because computer hackers may pilfer the computer databases of universities, insurance companies, banks, and other organizations.
- 9. It takes a long time for identity theft victim to clear up their credit record and clear their name.
- 10. Victims may also inherit legal problems, such as drugs and weapon charges.

Test 9: Dressed for survival

- 1. There was a great deal of debate about school dress-code in the mid-90s.
- 2. The school authorities in California were worried about school violence.
- 3. There was much fighting over the real or imagined slights between students.
- 4. It was caused by some students wearing gang clothing.
- 5. School authorities believed that doing away with gang-related clothing might reduce fighting.
- 6. The Seattle school board encouraged its schools to adopt dress codes.

- 7. Some schools required their pupils to wear uniforms.
- 8. There was heated discussion over wearing school uniforms state-wide.
- 9. Some people thought that that approach infringed students' rights.
- 10. Others believed it would remove the message of socilal and economic status carried in clothes.
- 11. They hoped uniforms would relieve parental tension by preserving children from assault.
- 12. California's governor signed a bill allowing school districts to choose uniforms for their students.
- 13. Many citizens hoped that uniforms tailored to individual schools might enhance school's sense of community and student's self-esteem.

Test 10: Just a minute

- 1. As the school day begins, American school children recite the Pledge of Allegiance.
- 2. In 1962, the U.S. Supreme Court banned the practice of school prayer in order to separate church and state.
- 3. The Georgia people are currently seeking to bring values to the classroom.
- 4. A new state law requires students to pause daily to reflect.
- 5. The new law also allows voluntary school prayer initiated by pupils.
- 6. The silent moment is not intended to promote religion.
- 7. The school children pause for quiet reflection on the day's activities.
- 8. Many teachers believe the silent moment is quite useful.
- 9. It helps pupils calm down and cope, it pulls the students to order.
- 10. Both conservative Christians and liberal Democrats are in favor of the silent moment.
- 11. The Georgia people hope silent reflection may be a weapon against violence in the classrooms.

Translation Tests III (Russian \Rightarrow English)

Translate the sentences below from Russian into English:

Test 1: Justice in America

Part A

1. На сегодняшний день в США на 100000 граждан приходится 700 человек, находящихся в местах лишения своболы.

- 2. Процент граждан, отбывающих тюремное наказание, вырос в четыре раза за 30 лет.
- 3. Среди лиц, имеющих судимость, преобладают чернокожие американцы и представители национальных меньшинств.
- 4. Высокий показатель лиц, находящихся в заключении, отражает осознанный курс на вынесение приговоров, предусматривающих лишение свободы, особенно за преступления, связанные с наркотиками.

Part B

- 1. По мнению автора статьи, нет никаких свидетельств того, что рост приговоров, предусматривающих лишение свободы, способствует снижению индекса преступности.
- 2. Жесткая политика по отношению к преступникам неэффективна в борьбе с преступлениями, связанными с насилием и наркотиками.
- 3. Тюрьмы являются рассадниками страшных болезней, которые вырываются в мир за стенами тюрьмы.
- 4. Две трети заключенных, отбывших срок наказания, возвращаются в тюрьму в течение трёх лет.
- 5. Выйдя на свободу, нераскаявшиеся преступники снова совершают преступления.

Part C

- 1. Система оказания помощи бывшим заключенным не эффективна.
- 2. Многие бывшие заключенные получают только билет на автобус в одну сторону и никакой другой поддержки; они не готовы к обычной жизни.
- 3. Люди, имеющие судимость, подвергаются запрету на профессии, они лишены пособий на жилье и избирательного права.
- 4. Трудно пытаться начать жизнь заново.
- 5. Автор статьи пытается доказать, что бывшие заключенные и после отбытия тюремного срока должны пользоваться теми же правами, что и другие граждане.

6. По мнению автора статьи, общество, основанное на принципе: «Дать людям еще один шанс в жизни», должно проявлять большую терпимость к лицам, совершившим преступления, и бывшим заключенным.

Test 2: The tale of two Ryans

- 1. Вопрос о смертной казни вызывает большую полемику в США.
- 2. До 2000 г. Джордж Райан, нынешний губернатор штата Иллинойс, как и большинство американцев, выступал в поддержку смертной казни.
- 3. Однако, он изменил свои взгляды после казни осужденного, который впослествии был признал невиновным.
- 4. В январе 2000 г. Джордж Райан распорядился ввести в штате мораторий на исполнение смертных приговоров.
- 5. Зная о том, как несовершенна система судебного разбирательства уголовных дел, предполагающих высшую меру наказания, Джордж Райан начал слушания о помиловании по делам 140 осужденных, ожидающих исполнения смертного приговора.
- 6. Вопрос о помиловании явно имеет политическую окраску.
- 7. Джим Райан, возможный преемник Джорджа Райана в качестве губернатора-республиканца, выступает против помилований и имеет репутацию обвинителя, придерживающегося крайне жесткого курса.
- 8. Ряд юристов полагает, что действия Джима Райана в деле Круса были грубой судебной ошибкой.
- 9. Согласно опросу общественного мнения, при ответе на вопрос о целесообразности помиловании приговоренных к смертной казни голоса жителей штата Иллинойс разделились примерно поровну.
- 10. Выборы губернаторы в следующем месяце покажут, какую именно позицию занимают жители Иллинойса по этому вопросу.

Test 3: "The lawmen armed and positively dangerous"

- 1. В Лос-Анджелесе участились случаи насильственных действий со стороны полиции.
- 2. С целью пресечения преступленний, связанных с насилием над личностью, работники прокуратуры Лос-Анджелеса ока-

- зывали давление на лиц, подозреваемых в принадлежности к бандитским группировкам, ограничивая их в свободе передвижения и угрожая им длительными сроками тюремного заключения даже за мелкие правонарушения.
- 3. Специальному подразделению полиции были даны полномочия, позволяющие останавливать и обыскивать людей в районах, контролируемых преступными группировками.
- 4. Жителей города (вполне) устраивали эти меры.
- 5. Уровень преступности снизился, и деятельность преступных группировок была скрыта от глаз горожан, относящихся к среднему классу.
- 6. Недавние скандалы, в которых оказались замешены полицейские Лос-Анджелеса, ставят под сомнение методы их работы.
- 7. Существует свидетельство того, что в микрорайонах для бедных полицейские избивали и терроризировали случайных очевидцев происшествий и надевали на них наручники без всяких на то оснований.
- 8. Позднее некоторые подозреваемые были убиты выстрелами в спину, причем никто из них не имел при себе оружия.
- 9. Случаи расстрела подозреваемых в упор заставляют поднять вопрос о пределах полномочий полиции.
- В довершение всего, двое полицейских были признаны виновными по обвинению в вооруженном грабеже и торговле наркотиками.
- 11. Один из них дал показания о случаях коррупции в полиции, включая факты избиения и убийства подозреваемых, а также вошедшую в систему практику подбрасывания подозреваемым инкриминирующих их улик и фабрикацию ложных обвинений против жертв полицейского произвола.
- 12. Более десятка полицейских были освобождены от своих обязанностей.
- 13. Скандал мог затронуть высшие эшелоны политического руководства.
- 14. Тем не менее, полиции Лос-Анджелеса не следует скрывать своих проблем, назрела необходимость перемен.

Test 4: The prying game under new rules

- 1. Сотрудники следственного отдела загружены работой.
- 2. В настоящее время они расследуют (ведут) в течение месяца в два раза больше дел, чем 20 лет назад.
- 3. В значительной степени из-за недостаточного финансирования и неукомплектованности штатов не уделяется должного внимания разработке таких непервоочередных дел, как квартирные кражи, мошенничество и исчезновение граждан.
- 4. В случаях исчезновения граждан, например, полиция не предпринимает никаких шагов, если нет оснований подозревать, что совершено преступление.
- 5. Чтобы добиться каких-то результатов, отчаявшиеся жертвы и члены их семей обращаются к частным детективам с просьбой о расследовании дела.
- 6. Работники следственных отделов неохотно сотрудничают с частными детективами.
- 7. Им не полагается делиться с частными детективами информацией по делам, находящимся в производстве.
- 8. А частные детективы утаивают от полиции конфиденциальную информацию.
- 9. В отличие от офицеров полиции частные детективы могут проводить обыск без ордера, если расследование проводится без ведома представителей официальной службы.
- 10. Не удивительно, что они добиваются успеха в расследовании отдельных сложных дел.
- 11. Немало частных детективов в своё время работали в правоохранительных органах и имеют хорошую подготовку.
- 12. Число частных детективов увеличилось в три раза.
- 13. В среднем, частные детективы берут за работу примерно 65— 175 долларов в час.
- 14. Критики системы платного правосудия обеспокоены тем, что оно разделяет малоимущих и обеспеченных граждан.

Test 5: They're taking back their neighborhood

- 1. Старый район Голливуда когда-то был славным местом, где жители безбоязненно растили детей.
- 2. Жители знали своих соседей, и всех объединяла общая система ценностей.

- 3. К 1988 году район превратился в рынок наркотиков под открытым небом.
- 4. Крэк и кокаин принесли с собой насилие и преступления.
- 5. Как-то вечером чета Уэббов заметила, как торговец наркотиками передаёт деньги своему поставщику.
- 6. Несколько дней спустя Фарес приметил поодаль на улице местного дилера с поставщиком за работой.
- 7. Фарес подошёл к поставщику и, глядя ему прямо в глаза, велел забирать наркотики и убираться из их района.
- 8. В тот вечер Фарес понял, что ему следует что-то предпринять в связи с этим рынком наркотиков.
- 9. Он объединил 50 соседей в гражданский патруль.
- Патрульные неотступно следовали по пятам за дилером, не давая ему покоя, так что тот не смог заниматься своим бизнесом.
- 11. Они также освещали фонариками тёмные аллеи, чтобы спугнуть наркоманов.
- 12. Каждый день добровольцы обходили улицы до двух часов ночи.
- 13. Упорным трудом они отвоевали свой район [у наркодилеров]!

Test 6: World banking system is a 'money launderers' dream'

- 1. Огромные прибыли приносят операции на чёрном рынке, контрабанда оружия, продажа краденых произведений искусства, торговля наркотиками.
- 2. Один только оборот незаконной торговли наркотиками оценивается в 500 миллиардов долларов.
- 3. Незаконно полученные деньги отмываются в разных странах мира, а затем легально инвестируются в экономику.
- 4. Преступники, занятые отмыванием денег, используют такие преимущества международной банковской системы, как скорость проведения операций и гарантия сохранения тайны вкладов.
- При безналичных операциях на электронных торгах и переводах денег через компьютерные системы заработанные незаконно деньги можно легко и быстро отправить в любую точку планеты.
- 6. Преступники действуют через офшорные финансовые зоны, где отсутствует строгая финансовая дисциплина и нет должного контроля за деятельностью банков.

- 7. К сожалению, электронная банковская система не защищена от незаконного проникновения.
- 8. Как только деньги попадают в банковскую систему, почти невозможно отследить операции, осуществляемые в данный момент.
- 9. Недавно американская полиция провела самое крупное в истории США расследование по делу об отмывании денег.
- 10. Работающие под прикрытием офицеры полиции рисковали жизнью, собирая свидетельства об отмывании денег через мексиканские банки.
- 11. Подозреваемых по делу заманили в Лас-Вегас под предлогом проведения конференции по отмыванию денег.
- 12. Полиции удалось арестовать служащих мексиканского банка и членов мексиканских и колумбийских наркокартелей, а также вернуть в бюджет 122 миллиона долларов с банковских счетов в Италии и Америке.

Test 7: U.S. cyber cops face challenge

- 1. Автор статьи описывает проведенное ФБР расследование случая несанкционированного проникновения в компьютерную базу данных нью-йоркского издания "Блумберг Ньюс."
- 2. Несанкционированное проникновение в компьютерную сеть осуществили хакеры из Казахстана.
- 3. Правоохранительные организации пришли к пониманию необходимости международного сотрудничества.
- 4. Благодаря содействию правоохранительных органов Казахстана преступников выманили в Лондон, и они были задержаны полицией Великобритании.
- 5. Из-за компьютерных преступлений компании разных стран ежегодно несут убытки на сумму полтора миллиарда долларов.
- 6. Распространению компьютерных преступлений способствуют два фактора: использование преступниками опорных баз-сайтов в офшорных зонах и недостаточная система защиты компьютеров от взлома в развивающихся странах.
- 7. С целью предотвращения компьютерных преступлений сотрудники Национального центра защиты инфраструктуры при ФБР делятся своими знаниями и опытом работы с коллегами из зарубежных правоохранительных организаций.

Test 8: Stealing people is wrong

- 1. В США стремительно растёт число совершаемых служащими преступлений, связанных с мошенническим использованием паспортных данных граждан.
- 2. Злоумышленники используют имя, адрес и номер социального страхования своей жертвы для получения кредитных карточек, аренды жилья, открытия счёта в компании, обслуживающей мобильные телефоны.
- 3. Они могут также брать на себя финансовые обязательства другого рода.
- 4. Каждый год совершается около 750 000 подобных преступлений.
- 5. Использование данных чужого удостоверения личности строится по определенной схеме.
- 6. Злоумышленник обманным путем получает номер социального страхования жерт-вы и собирает информацию личного характера (например, девичью фамилию жертвы), чтобы подтвердить правомерность использования данных.
- 7. Затем от лица потенциальной жертвы он может направить запрос в почтовое отделение о перемене (разумеется, фиктивной) адреса.
- 8. Использование чужих паспортных данных с целью мошенничества процветающий бизнес, так как хакеры могут проникать в компьютерные базы данных университетов, страховых компаний, банков и других организаций.
- 9. У жертв подобных преступлений уходит много времени на то, чтобы восстановить свою финансовую репутацию и доброе имя у кредитных организаций.
- 10. Жертвы могут столкнуться с непредвиденными проблемами правового характера, такими как обвинение в торговле наркотиками и незаконном ношении (и применении) оружия.

Test 9: Dressed for survival

- 1. В средине девяностых годов не прекращалась полемика о школьной форме.
- 2. Администрация школ в Калифорнии была обеспокоена буйными бесчинствами в школе.

- 3. Шли нескончаемые драки между учащимися по поводу реальных и вымышленных проявлений пренебрежения.
- 4. Причиной столкновений стало то, что некоторые старшеклассники одевались как члены банд.
- 5. Руководители школ полагали, что количество стычек могло сократиться, если запретить ношение одежды, свидетельствующей о принадлежности к банде.
- 6. Школьный совет Сиэтла предложил школам установить требования к внешнему виду школьников.
- 7. Отдельные школы ввели обязательную школьную форму.
- 8. В штате шли жаркие споры по поводу обязательной школьной формы.
- 9. Кое-кто полагал, что такой подход ущемляет права школьников.
- 10. Другие считали, что единая форма не будет подчеркивать социальный и экономический статус, отражаемый одеждой.
- 11. Они надеялись, что ношение формы успокоит встревоженных родителей, оградив школьников от избиения.
- 12. Губернатор Калифорнии подписал указ, согласно которому школьный округ может вводить обязательное ношение формы.
- 13. Многие жители штата надеялись, что введение формы, предназначенной для отдельной школы, может способствовать формированию у учащихся гордости за принадлежность к своей школе и чувства самоуважения.

Test 10: Just a minute

- 1. Занятия в американской школе начинаются с произнесения клятвы верности флагу США.
- 2. Чтобы отделить церковь от государства, Верховный Суд США в 1962 году запретил обязательную школьную молитву.
- 3. В настоящее время жители штата Джорджия пытаются вернуть в школу духовные ценности.
- 4. Новый закон штата ввёл в школу минуту размышления.
- 5. Закон также разрешает чтение молитвы по желанию учащихся.
- 6. Минута размышления не предполагает поддержку религиозного воспитания.

- 7. Школьники умолкают, чтобы поразмыслить о том, что про-изошло в школе в этот день.
- 8. Многие учителя считают, что минута размышления приносит пользу.
- 9. Минута размышления помогает учащимся успокоиться и реагировать на замечания учителей, она призывает их к порядку.
- 10. В поддержку выделения времени на размышление выступают как консервативные христиане, так и либеральные демократы.
- 11. Жители штата (Джорджия) надеются, что спокойное размышление может остановить агрессивное поведение в классе.

Vocabulary Tests

Vocabulary test 1: Law breakers

Match the criminals with their definitions:

1. an arsonist	a. tries to enforce his political demands by carrying out or threatening acts of violence
2. an assassin	b. pretends or claims to be what he is not
3. a deserter	c. earns money through crime and illegal activities
4. an embezzler	d. steals from his own company
5. a forger	e. attacks and robs people especially in public places
6. a fraud or con man	f. sets fire to property
7. a hooligan	g. kills for political reasons or reward
8. a mugger	h. brings goods into one country from another illegally
9. a poacher	i. hunts illegally on somebody else's land
10. a racketeer	j. makes false money or documents
11. a smuggler	k. a soldier who leaves the armed forces without permission
12. a terrorist	l. causes damage or disturbance in public places

Vocabulary test 2: Law breakers

Complete the sentences below choosing the correct answer.

- 1. The spy_____ the desk in an attempt to find the secret documents.
 - a) invaded b) kidnapped c) looted d) ransacked

2.			atened to hit me c) grabbe		ripped	
3.	Thieves got a pounds.	way with a _	of jewelle	ery wor	th thousands	of
	a) catch	b) haul	c) loot	d) sr	natch	
4.			import regul c) float		out	
5.			ed in to the polic c) missing			
6.	garden.		by the gu			
	a) damaged	b) eaten	c) mauleo	1	d) violated	
7.	7. When the police examined the house, they found that the lock had been with.					
	a) broken	b) hindered	c) tamper	red	d) touched	
8.			noney out of my c) snatch			
Vo	cabulary test 3					
	If a person con		-			
	a. charged	d.	tried	g.	accused	
	c sent to pris	on f	interrogated paroled	11. i	arrested	
	Put these action	ons in the corr	ect order.	1.	arrested	
Vo	cabulary test 4	: Trial				
			w choosing the co			
1.	The high cou a) justice	rt judge will p b) punishme	pass nex	t week. ce	d) verdict	
2.			vill be t	rouble.		
	a) for	b) in	c) out		d) out of	

3. The judge was verya) bad b) hard		pickpockets. c) strict	d) strong	
4. It was impossible for her to tell the truth so she had to a story.				
a) combine b) inve	nt	c) lie	d) manage	
5. Peter gives one account of the accident, and John another; it is difficult to the two versions.				
a) adjust b) coin	cide	c) identify	d) reconcile	
6. The suspect is not under arrest, nor have the police placed any on his movements.				
a) obstacle b) regu	lation	c) restriction	d) veto	
7. The judge the pedestrian for the accident. a) accused b) blamed c) charged d) sued				
8. His legal training enables him to put his case very convincingly.a) down b) out c) over d) up				
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
Vocabulary test 5: Punishment Match each punishment with its description:				
1. capital punishment a. a period of time in jail				
2. corporal punishment	b. being i	made to do speci	ally hard work while	
3. eviction	in pris	SOII		
4. a heavy fine	d. a puni	shment imposed ner crime	only if you commit	
		e sum of money to pay		
6. penal servitude	f. whipp	ing or beating		
7. a prison sentence	g. regula	r meetings with	a social worker	
8. probation	h. remov by law		om a house or land	
9. solitary confinement			f movement esp. for	
10 a suspended sentence	-	imprisoned con	nletely alone	

Vo	cabulary test 6			
1.		sentences below chood ty was angered by t		
	a) august	b) austere	c) severe	d) vigorous
2.	Mr Tipsy was a) charged	b) fined twenty po	ounds for drinking c) ordered	and driving. d) penalized
3.	The ringleader a) away	r was lucky to get b) off with	a suspende	ed sentence. d) through to
4.	4. After considering the case, the judge put the young offender for two years.			
		b) in control	c) on probation	d) on trial
5.	sentence.	eriousness of his o	_	
	a) light	b) little	c) small	d) soft
6.	6. The young offenders were warned never with the members of any gang.			
	a) to assign	b) to assimilate	c) to associate	d) to assume
7.	As it was her a) kind	first offence, the jub) lenient	udge gave her a c) severe	sentence. d) tolerant
8.	The woman guilty of muro	for her h	usband's life when	he was found
		b) debated	c) disputed	d) pleaded
9.	The accused i was	man was able to pr	rove his innocence	at the trial and
	a) absolved	b) acquitted	c) forgiven	d) pardoned
10.	The prisoners I guards discove	had spent almost a rered it.	month digging a	before the
		b) pass	c) subway	d) tunnel

Vocabulary test 7: Trial by jury

Fill in the gaps with the words and phrases below to complete the description of trial by jury:

accused	acquit	civil suits	counsel	
court	cross-examinations	fault	guilty	
judge	jurors	jury	legal disputes	
legislature	list	money	officer	
panel	sentence	swear	testimony	
trail	witnesses		•	
A jury is a selected group of laymen that hears the(1) in(2) and decides the facts. A courtroom trial in which a(3) decides the facts is called a(4) by jury. Before each(5) term, a jury commissioner or another public(6) prepares a panel, or large initial(7) of qualified jurors. For each trial,(8) are selected by lot from this(9) Before the trial begins, the jurors(10) to decide the facts fairly. They hear the(11) given by witnesses for both sides, including(12) Then(13) for each side sum up, or summarize the case, and the(14) explains the applicable law in his instructions to the jury.				
	5) for financial dam			
at(16) and must determine the amount of(17) to be				
paid. In criminal cases, the jury must decide whether or not the				
(18) is guilty "beyond a reasonable doubt", and then either				
return a verdict of guilty, or(19) the defendant by a verdict of				
not guilty. If the verdict is(20) the judge imposes the(21) ,				
or punishment, within limits that have been fixed by the(22)				

Vocabulary Tests Keys:

Vocabulary test 1 keys: 1f; 2g; 3k; 4d; 5j; 6b; 7l; 8e; 9i; 10c; 11h; 12a. Vocabulary test 2 keys: 1d; 2a; 3b; 4d; 5b; 6c; 7c; 8c. Vocabulary test 3 keys: 1h; 2e; 3g; 4i; 5a; 6d; 7b; 8c; 9f. Vocabulary test 4 keys: 1c; 2b; 3b; 4b; 5d; 6c; 7b; 8c. Vocabulary test 5 keys: 1c; 2f; 3h; 4e; 5i; 6b; 7a; 8g; 9j; 10d. Vocabulary test 6 keys: 1c; 2a; 3b; 4c; 5a; 6c; 7b; 8d; 9b; 10d.

Vocabulary test 7 keys:

witnesses; legal disputes; jury; trial; court; officer; list; jurors; panel; swear; testimony; cross-examinations; counsel; judge; civil suits; fault; money; accused; acquit; guilty; sentence; legislature.

Part II

Law and Order in the UK

Методическая записка

В связи с интеграцией российского законодательства и деятельности национальных правоохранительных структур в общемировую правовую систему повышаются требования, предъявляемые к современному специалисту в области владения иностранными языками и информированности о работе своих коллег в ведущих зарубежных странах.

Настоящее пособие предназначено для самостоятельной и аудиторной работы студентов юридических факультетов, изучающих английский язык в вузе на средней ступени обучения (intermediate, upper intermediate), и нацелено на развитие умений разных видов чтения и говорения.

Задача пособия заключается в ознакомлении студентов с практикой работы правоохранительных органов Великобритании и формировании их социокультурной компетенции. Исходя из этого, при отборе материала для чтения авторы отдавали предпочтение текстам, которые отражают неоднородность, противоречивость и конфликтную динамику профессиональной деятельности работников правопорядка в Великобритании.

Структурно пособие состоит из трех разделов. Первый раздел содержит очерк, дающий общую страноведческую информацию о работе правоохранительных органов, судебной и пенитенциарной системы в Великобритании. Материалы второго раздела включают статьи, заимствованные, в основном, из англо-американских периодических изданий *The Financial Times, The Guardian, The Economist, Newsweek*, и тексты пособий англоязычных авторов. В третий раздел пособия включены обучающие тесты.

Тематически в пособии представлены следующие правовые и социальные аспекты правоохранительной деятельности:

- Полемика в средствах массовой информации о необходимости гуманизации пенитенциарной системы; программы реабилитации и социализации бывших заключенных;
- Изменение отношения к смертной казни в обществе;
- Превышение служебных полномочий, нарушение закона и злоупотребление властью, допускаемые сотрудниками правоохранительных органов и таможенной службы; коррупция в правоохранительных органах и администрации;
- Равенство граждан перед законом и освещение этой проблемы в средствах массовой информации;

- Преступления, совершаемые в экономической сфере, и преступления, связанные с процессами глобализации и научно-техническим прогрессом;
- Интернационализация преступных связей и международное сотрудничество национальных правоохранительных организаций;
- Рост насильственных преступлений в обществе;
- Причины преступности среди несовершеннолетних и меры её профилактики;
- Проблемы работы таможенной службы в условиях единого экономического пространства объединённой Европы;
- Необходимость ликвидации противоречий между общеевропейским законодательством и законодательными нормами Великобритании;
- Пресечение нелегальной эмиграции и законодательное обеспечение прав эмигрантов и национальных меньшинств;
- Обеспечение личной безопасности граждан и роль общественности в борьбе с преступностью.

Аутентичные текстовые материалы были заимствованы в следующих пособиях:

- 1. *Johnston O., Farrell M.* Ideas and Issues Intermediate. London: Chancerel International Publishers Ltd., 1998.
- 2. *Hunt M.* Ideas and Issues Advanced. London: Chancerel International Publishers Ltd., 2000.
- 3. *McDowall D.* Britain in Close-up. Harlow, Essex: Pearson Education Ltd., 1999.
- 4. *Randle J.* British Life and Institutions. Stuttgart: Ernst Klett Schulbuchverlag, 1990.
- 5. *Smith T.* Business Law. Business English Market Leader. Harlow, Essex: Longman Pearson Education Ltd., 2000.

При составлении словарных заданий были использованы следующие словари:

- 1. Collins COBUILD Essential English Dictionary. London: William Collins Sons & Co Ltd., 1988.
- 2. Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English / Ed. by P. Procter. Harlow and London: Longman Group Ltd., 1978, и др.

Система заданий к текстам разработана с различной степенью полноты. При выборе системы заданий для конкретного тек-

ста авторы исходили из предназначения текста (для просмотрового чтения, поискового чтения или чтения с полным охватом информации), актуальности тематики для профессиональной подготовки студентов, языковой сложности текста, а также наличия культурных ассоциаций. Словарные задания (поиск лексической единицы по ее словарной дефиниции и др.) и упражнения на заполнение пропусков в тексте приучают студентов пользоваться справочной литературой на иностранном языке и подготавливают их к переводу в рамках изучаемой тематики.

Предтекстовые задания в первом и втором разделах пособия нацеливают студентов на поиск информации в большом массиве текста. Послетекстовые задания позволяют проконтролировать понимание прочитанного, а также развивают у обучаемых критическое отношение к прочитанному, умение вести беседу, участвовать в дискуссии и выражать собственное отношение к прочитанному с опорой на языковой материал текста.

Завершающим этапом работы над текстом является групповая дискуссия, способствующая повышению коммуникативной компетенции студентов и совершенствованию их умения работать в команде.

Усвоение социокультурной проблематики следует подкреплять докладами студентов для развития умений выделить главные тенденции, установить взаимосвязь причины и следствия, выбрать аргументы и контраргументы. Докладчикам предлагается подобрать дополнительный материал в виде графиков и диаграмм. Обязательным требованием к представлению докладов является соблюдение этапов презентации и законов вербального и невербального поведения перед аудиторией.

Задания третьего раздела пособия можно использовать в разных целях: (1) для расширения и активизации словарного запаса и (2) для формирования у студентов навыков перевода с родного языка на иностранный и с иностранного языка на родной.

Данный раздел состоит из четырех параграфов. Параграфы 1—3 включают обучающие тесты —переводные задания, составленные авторами на базе текстов, содержащихся во втором разделе пособия (за исключением статьи *UK fails to throw out 130,000 migrants*).

Словарные тесты для активизации и контроля усвоения лексического материала (четвертый параграф третьего раздела) за-

имствованы из пособия *М. Миштала* «Тематические тесты по английскому языку» (Киев: Знание, КОО, 1999) в сокращенном виде. К последним предлагаются ключи.

Параграф 1 содержит облегченный вариант заданий с включением фрагментов предложений на родном языке для перевода на английский язык и фрагментов предложений на английском языке для перевода на родной язык.

Параграф 2 содержит вариант заданий для перевода с английского языка на родной язык.

Параграф 3 содержит вариант заданий для перевода с родного языка на английский язык.

СОВЕТЫ ПРЕПОДАВАТЕЛЮ:

- **1. При организации парной работы в аудитории** с целью закрепления активного словаря и формирования базовых навыков перевода:
 - а) при отработке навыков перевода с русского языка на английский следует предложить студенту А раскрыть свой экземпляр пособия на страницах параграфа 1 или 3, а студенту Б проконтролировать ответы, сверяясь с параграфом 2 в своей книге;
 - б) при отработке навыков перевода с английского языка на русский следует предложить студенту А раскрыть свой экземпляр пособия на страницах параграфа 1 или 2, а студенту Б проконтролировать ответы, сверяясь с параграфом 3.
- **2.** При организации самостоятельной и индивидуальной работы студентов тестовые задания каждого параграфа служат ключом для самоконтроля при выполнении заданий другого параграфа.
- **3.** При организации письменного контроля усвоения материала можно предложить студентам выполнить любой тест по пройденной статье в жестких временных рамках. Результаты выполнения теста позволяют преподавателю судить о степени усвоения материала.

Темп прохождения и тщательность отработки отдельных заданий пособия предоставляется на усмотрение преподавателя.

British Legal System in Brief

Ex. 1. Scan the introductory paragraph about the British system of justice to answer the questions below:

- 1. What used to be the public attitude toward the police in the UK?
- 2. What judicial errors shook the confidence British people felt about their system of justice?
- 3. What aspects of police methods disturbed the public?
- 4. What is the main strength of the British legal profession? What is the main weakness?
- 5. What makes the English legal system unique?
- 6. What is statute law?
- 7. What principle does common law use?
- 8. Why is the Scottish legal system different from that in England?
- 9. Why was European Community law introduced into the British legal system?

There was a time when the broad mass of British people felt confident and proud about their system of justice and the quality of the police force. That confidence was shaken as the public became aware of a number of cases of miscarriages of justice. In 1989 four Irishmen, 'the Guildford Four', were released after 15 years' imprisonment, when it was revealed that the police interrogation on which they had been convicted in 1974 had not been properly conducted. They had been found guilty of causing a bomb explosion in a Guildford pub. The following year, the conviction of seven other people, 'the Maguire Seven', found guilty of running a bomb factory in the 1970s, was quashed. And the year after that, 1991, another six Irishmen, 'the Birmingham Six', convicted for a bomb explosion in Birmingham in the 1970s, were also released because their convictions were unsound.

Since the early 1990s there has been a steady trickle of other revelations leading to the release of people convicted for murder. In 1996 the police admitted that James Hanratty, one of the last men to be hanged in Britain for murder more than 30 years earlier, was in fact innocent. The same year it was agreed to review two other suspected

cases of miscarried justice. All these cases revealed disturbing aspects of police methods: obtaining confessions by improper means; withholding vital pieces of evidence because they weakened or undermined the case for the prosecution; faking evidence; failing to check within the police force when doubts arose about a particular officer's methods. Concern for such miscarriages, however, has been offset by the public's anxiety over rising crime rates and its desire that criminals be caught and punished.

The legal profession has jealously protected its position against outside attack. Its main virtue is its independence from the system of government and as such, a safeguard of civil liberties. Its main vice lies in its resistance to reform, and the maintenance of its own privileges which may be contrary to public interest.

The legal system for England and Wales does not have a criminal or civil code, but is founded upon two basic elements: Acts of Parliament or statute law, and common law which is the outcome of past decisions and practices based upon custom and reason. Common law has slowly built up since Anglo-Saxon times 1,000 years ago, while Parliament has been enacting statutes since the thirteenth century. Almost all criminal law is now set out in Acts of Parliament, while the greater part of civil law still depends upon common law, the weight and guidance of previous similar decisions.

The Scottish legal system is influenced by Roman law. English common law is not used, and legal decisions are not influenced by precedents; so the powers of judges are rather different. This dates back to Middle Ages when Scotland was an independent kingdom and Scottish lawyers went to Continental universities and learned ancient Roman law, which became the basis of European civil law.

European Community law also applies to Britain by virtue of its membership of the European Union and it takes precedence over domestic law. In 1997 Britain finally took steps to incorporate the European Convention on Human Rights into domestic law.

Ex. 2. Read the questions below, then scan the article about dealing with crime and types of courts in the UK to find the answers:

- 1. What courts deal with criminal cases?
- 2. What is the difference between them?
- 3. What matters does civil law cover?

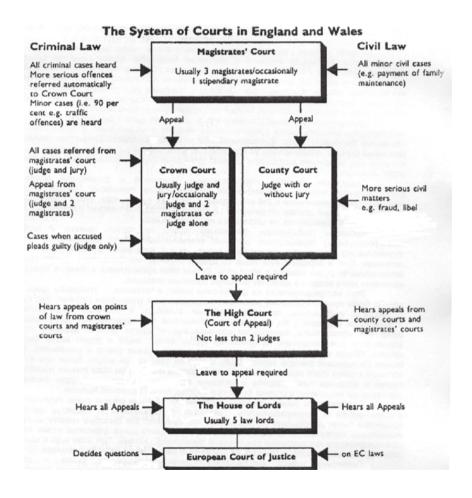
- 4. What cases do County Courts deal with?
- 5. What is the structure of the High Court?
- 6. What cases does the High Court deal with?
- 7. What cases do Magistrates' Courts deal with?
- 8. What is the structure of a Magistrates' Court?
- 9. What kind of people are chosen to become Justices of the Peace?
- 10. How are JPs appointed?
- 11. What is the modern approach toward recruiting JPs?
- 12. What punishments can magistrates' courts impose?
- 13. What is the structure of a Crown Court?
- 14. Who presides over a Crown Court?
- 15. How are jurors selected?
- 16. How does the jury system work?
- 17. What are the opposing sides in a court trial?
- 18. How is the trial run in Crown Courts?
- 19. What is the principle of the court system?
- 20. What kind of cases caused a debate about the court's competence?
- 21. What is the function of the Court of Appeal?
- 22. What is the final Court of Appeal in the UK? What is its composition?

The initial decision to bring a criminal charge normally lies with the police, but since 1986 a Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) has examined the evidence on which the police have charged a suspect to decide whether the case should go to court. Generally it brings to court only those cases which it believes will be successful, a measure to avoid the expense and waste of time in bringing unsound cases to court. However, the collapse of several major cases and the failure to prosecute in other cases have both led to strong criticism of the CPS.

There are two main types of court for criminal cases: Magistrates' Courts (or 'courts of first instance'), which deal with about 95 per cent of criminal cases, and Crown Courts for more serious offences. All criminal cases at the level of Crown Courts are held before a jury.

Civil law covers matters related to family, property, contracts and torts (wrongful acts suffered by one person at the hands of another). These are usually dealt with in County Courts, but specialised work is concentrated in certain designated courts. The High Court deals with more complicated cases and is divided into three parts: the Family

Division, which deals with family law, divorce and adoption; Chancery, which deals with corporate and personal insolvency, interpretation of trusts and wills; and the Queen's Bench, which deals with contract and tort cases, maritime and commercial law.



Source: British Life and Institutions

Magistrates' Courts have three main functions. They hear serious cases for the first time (e.g. murder or bank robbery) and decide whether there is enough evidence to send the case to a higher court. They try people accused of minor crimes such as theft, drunkenness, motoring offences (e.g. speeding) and husbands who have not paid maintenance (money owed to a former wife). They hear applications for licences to run pubs, betting shops, and other public places.

There are about 400 Magistrates' Courts in England and Wales, served by approximately 30,000 unpaid or 'lay' magistrates or Justices of the Peace (JPs), who have been dealing with minor crimes for over 600 years. JPs are ordinary citizens chosen because of their good reputation in the local community. They are appointed by the Lord Chancellor, but on the recommendation of advisory committees of local people. These committees sometimes advertise for applicants. They are required to interview candidates and make their selection based on suitability, but also to ensure that the composition of 'the Bench' broadly reflects the community it serves. In recent years women and members of ethnic minority communities have been recruited to moderate the once overwhelmingly white, male, character of the JP cadre.

A court normally consists of three lay magistrates who are advised on points of law by a legally qualified clerk. They may not impose a sentence of more than six months imprisonment or a fine of more than £5,000, and may refer cases requiring a heavier penalty to the Crown Court.

Crown Courts use a judge and jury system for all cases. A Crown Court is presided over by a judge, but the verdict is reached by a jury of 12 citizens, randomly selected from the local electoral rolls. The judge must make sure that the trial is properly conducted, that the 'counsels' (barristers) for the prosecution and defence comply with the rules regarding the examination of witnesses and the evidence they produce. The jury are also helped to reach their decision by the judge's summary of the evidence which indicates the relevant points of law and the critical issues on which they must decide in order to reach a verdict. Underlying the whole process lies the assumption that the person charged with an offence is presumed to be innocent unless the prosecution can prove guilt 'beyond all reasonable doubt'. Recent complex cases involving financial fraud have opened a debate as to whether certain kinds of case should be tried by a panel of experts capable of understanding fully what a case involves.

Like Parliament, Crown Courts are adversarial, contests between two opposing parties. Neither the prosecution nor defence counsel is concerned about establishing the 'whole' truth about the accused person. Both may well wish to avoid aspects which weaken their case — that the accused person is either guilty beyond reasonable doubt, or that sufficient reasonable doubt exists for that person to be declared 'not guilty'. It will be recalled, however, that the withholding of vital evidence by the police has led to serious miscarriages of justice.

A person convicted in a Magistrates' Court may appeal against its decision to the Crown Court. If unsuccessful, the appeal may be taken to the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division). These cases seldom obtain a reversal. The Court of Appeal dislikes overturning a Crown Court decision unless the evidence is overwhelming or there has been some error of legal procedure. The highest court in the land is the House of Lords, which will consider a case referred from the Court of Appeal where a point of general public importance seems to be at stake. In practice the Court is composed of five or more of the nine Law Lords, who render a decision for the House of Lords.

Ex. 3. Scan the article about the treatment of offenders to answer the questions below:

- 1. What forms does criminal punishment take in Britain?
- 2. What is the attitude toward capital punishment in British society?
- 3. How does the detention rate in the UK compare to that in other European countries?
- 4. Why do Conservative governments tend to encourage greater use of custodial sentences?
- 5. What viewpoint about the causes of crime is held by left-wing Conservatives, Labour and Liberal Democrats?
- 6. Why were there fluctuations in prison population figures during the 1980s and 1990s?
- 7. What are the prison conditions described in the text?
- 8. Why does the imprisonment of offenders awaiting trial require reassessment?
- 9. How did the conservative government implement its privatisation plan for prisons?
- 10. What was the positive aspect of this measure? The negative aspect?
- 11. How did Labour modify its approach towards crime? Why?
- 12. Why was the private possession of handguns banned by law?

The sentence passed on an offender is decided by the judge or magistrate, within the limits for the offence set down by Act of Parliament. Punishment may take the form of a fine, imprisonment, or probation under the supervision of a professional probation officer. The death penalty was suspended in 1965 and abolished in 1969 except for treason, although application of the death penalty even in this circumstance would be highly controversial. Had it remained in force the Guildford Four would probably have been hanged. It is this awareness that probably spells an end to efforts by some MPs, supported by over half of the electorate, to reintroduce hanging. The wrongful conviction of innocent people discredits the finality of hanging.

Imprisonment is used significantly more in Britain than elsewhere in Europe. In 1995 the detention rate in England and Wales was 99 per 100,000 of the population, in Scotland 110, and in Northern Ireland 106 per 100,000. Only Spain and Portugal in Europe have higher rates, while most members of the European Union have a rate of about 55 per 100,000. The debate over imprisonment has always had a political edge. The Conservative Party has always prided itself on being 'the party of law and order'. In practice this has meant it has encouraged greater use of custodial rather than non-custodial sentences. The Conservative right wing would like a return to capital and corporal punishment, but in general, Conservatives believe that longer prison sentences would help to stop crime and increase public safety.

Labour and the Liberal Democrats tend to view criminality as the consequence of social conditions rather than intrinsic individual moral wickedness. They blame it on social failure: poverty, poor housing, unemployment and educational failure leading to greatly diminished prospects in life. The Conservative left wing believes, like Labour, that the causes of crime are largely social.

Because of their viewpoint, it is not surprising that the rate of imprisonment increased under Conservative government from 47,000 in England and Wales in 1979 to 62,000 by 1997, a 30 per cent increase. Fluctuations in prison population figures over the period partly reflect which wing of the Conservative Party the Home Secretary of the day belonged to. The prison population fell from 50,000 in 1988 to about 44,000 by 1993, thanks to Home Secretaries of the centre and left of the party. In 1993, however, a particularly hard-line right-wing politician was appointed. As a result of his stringent policy, based on the

slogan 'Prison works', prison numbers increased at such a rate that by 1997 six prisons held up to 50 per cent more inmates than they had been designed for, and it was reckoned that in order to keep pace with the increase one new jail would be needed every month.

Prison conditions became a cause of major concern during the different Conservative administrations. During the 1980s there were repeated disorders in prisons. Prisoners rioted over the serious level of overcrowding and the decaying and primitive conditions of many prisons. In 1991 it was finally decided to provide proper toilet facilities instead of the 'slopping out', or buckets, that had been in operation since Victorian times, and were finally acknowledged to be degrading. The installation of a toilet in each cell was completed in 1996.

An unhappy aspect of the system is the imprisonment of those 'on remand', that is, awaiting trial. The fact that during the 1980s 5 per cent of people held on remand were acquitted and 35 per cent given non-custodial sentences suggests that the remand policy requires careful reassessment. The suicide rate among those on remand, especially among young people, is higher than among convicted prisoners, let alone among the population at large.

The Conservative government decided in 1991 to contract private sector security companies to perform custodial tasks. By 1996 four prisons were privately operated, with more scheduled for privatisation. From 1997 all escort services were contracted out. The advantage lay in saving valuable police and prison officer time on escort duties. It raised the question, however, of the public accountability of such methods.

Labour came to power with the slogan 'Tough on crime and tough on the causes of crime', an attempt to refute Conservative accusations that it was soft on crime. So it insisted on individual responsibility for crime while still arguing that it would tackle the causes, which lay in social deprivation. Following the mass shooting of schoolchildren by a deranged gunman in the Scottish town of Dunblane in 1996, Labour legislated to ban the private possession of all handguns. It also promised to introduce a crime of 'racially motivated violence' to protect ethnic minorities from intimidation.

Ex. 4. Read the questions below, then scan the article about the legal profession and the courts to find the answers:

1. What two groups of professionals represent the British legal profession?

- 2. What kind of cases do solicitors deal with?
- 3. What kind of cases do barristers deal with?
- 4. What organisation regulates the solicitors' work? The barristers' work?
- 5. What are the requirements for becoming a barrister?
- 6. What career opportunities are open to successful barristers?
- 7. Which legal professionals are eligible to become judges?
- 8. What is the hierarchy of judges in the UK? How are they appointed?
- 9. What is the status of the Lord Chancellor?
- 10. In the UK, the authority of the legislature and judiciary are not separated. How then can the Lord Chancellor exercise his or her power as the head of the legal hierarchy?
- 11. What is the usual background of judges?
- 12. What measure did Lord Mackay take to transform the elitist character of the judiciary?

Traditionally the legal profession has been divided into two distinct practices, each with entrenched rights: solicitors handle wills, contracts, divorces and the like, and may represent clients in the lower courts, while barristers (professional advocates) are allowed to represent cases in the higher courts (Crown Courts and the High Court). Both have maintained their own self-regulating bodies, the Law Society for solicitors and the Bar for barristers. A member of the public dissatisfied with the services of a solicitor may complain to the Law Society, but this does not often take action against its own members except in the case of some gross offence or negligence. The Law Society has often infuriated members of the public by advising them to take their complaint to another solicitor¹.

There are only about 8,000 barristers, and they are the senior branch of the legal profession. Traditionally, only they have been able to reach the top of the profession, a High Court judgeship. In order to become a barrister, a candidate must obtain entrance to one of the four Inns of Court (law colleges which date from the Middle Ages), complete the legal training and pass the Bar examination. The Inns of Court have maintained their autonomy and privileges, and been more resistant to

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¹ There are about 66,000 practising solicitors in England and Wales.

attempts at reform than almost any other British institution. A newly qualified barrister enters the 'chambers' of an established one, and slowly builds up experience and a reputation as an effective advocate in the higher courts. In due course, a successful barrister may be appointed a Queen's Counsel, or QC, known within the profession as 'taking silk'.

There is no judicial profession in England. All judges are appointed by the Lord Chancellor from among experienced barristers. Some become circuit judges, of whom there are about 300, assigned to the County Courts throughout the country. Above these are about 50 High Court judges, who deal with more important or difficult cases around the country, and about 30 other judges, all of whom belong to one of the divisions of the High Court of Justice.

The Lord Chancellor combines three distinct functions. As head of the legal hierarchy, he selects judges, QCs and magistrates and may preside over the Law Lords if he so wishes. He is Speaker (presiding officer) of the House of Lords, theoretically responsible for discipline there. Finally, as a political appointee, he is a member of the Cabinet and the government's chief legal adviser. In theory, therefore, the authority of the legislature and executive of Britain are not separated. However, it is a firmly understood tradition, that while judges may not declare an Act of Parliament void, their independence from government is a fundamental duty.

England has fewer professional judges than most countries, eight per million compared with 34 per million in the United States and even more in some countries. However, Britain became progressively more litigious during the 1980s, with an explosive growth of court cases to settle disputes in the workplace, health service and schools. This is an ominous indication of the absence or failure of intermediary bodies capable of resolving disputes without recourse to the courts.

The way in which judges are selected remains a matter of controversy. The Lord Chancellor's freedom to appoint judges allows successive products of the Bar to reinforce what Anthony Sampson, a leading analyst of British institutions, calls 'the most extreme British example of a closed and self-regulating community'. They tend to be detached from the broad sweep of society, almost entirely white, male, privately educated and belonging to the professional middle class. Take for example, the composition of the four most senior echelons of the judiciary in 1997:

Category	Men	Women	Ethnic minorities
Law Lords	12	0	0
Appeal Court judges	31	1	0
High Court judges	97	7	0
Circuit judges	512	30	5

Composition of the judiciary

The Conservative government's Lord Chancellor from 1987 to 1997, Lord Mackay, was remarkable for two reasons. He was the son of a railwayman, educated within the state system. And as a Scottish advocate, his whole professional career had been outside the English Bar. Disturbed by the narrowness of intake into the judiciary, he introduced advertising and modern selection methods in 1994 in order to encourage a wider range of barristers into applying for the judiciary.

In 1988, Labour advertised for the very first time for the job of High Court judge, with the words 'the Lord Chancellor will recommend those who appear to him to be best qualified regardless of ethnic origin, gender, marital status, sexual orientation, political affiliation, religion or (subject to the physical requirements of the office) disability'. But an applicant was required to have been a circuit judge for at least two years and a barrister for 10 years. It is therefore bound to mean that women and ethnic minority groups will remain severely underrepresented in the senior ranks of the judiciary for many years to come.

Ex. 5. Read the questions below, then scan the article about British law enforcement to find the answers:

- 1. What does the nickname of 'bobby' imply about the public attitude towards police officers?
- 2. How had the image of the British police changed over the 1980—1990s?
- 3. Are British police officers expected to carry guns?
- 4. What statistics proves the urgent need to rebuild public confidence in the police?
- 5. What organisation within the police force investigates allegations of police malpractice?

- 6. What formal protection do British citizens have against police intimidation?
- 7. Why is the way the public feel about the police of fundamental importance?
- 8. According to the authors, can increased expenditure on the criminal justice system improve its efficiency? Why or why not?

The first police force was established in London in 1829 by the Home Secretary, Sir Robert Peel. It was through him that the police got their most affectionate nickname, 'bobby', which comes from the name Robert. The name reflects the traditional, friendly image of the police.

Until the 1960s, the British police force was a source of pride. Unlike police in almost every other country, the British police officer enjoyed a trusted, respected and friendly relationship with the public. The 'bobbies on the beat' made it their business to learn about their neighbourhood. In return, the public placed a high level of trust in their integrity. Almost alone in the police world, the British bobby was unarmed.

However, in the last twenty years the image of the British police has not been so good. In early 1990 a major feature article in one of Britain's leading papers was entitled, 'What's gone wrong with the police?' It referred to the frequency of scandals during the 1980s involving the police. These scandals concerned the excessive use of violence to maintain public order (urban riots in 1981, the miners' strike in 1984—85, the anti-poll tax riots in 1990); violence in the questioning of suspects (particularly, but not exclusively, in connection with Northern Ireland); the fabrication of evidence and the extortion of forced confessions (the 'Guildford Four' and the 'Birmingham Six'); and corrupt practices — for example the falsification of records concerning the successful solution to crimes. It also commented on the severe loss of morale among the police, and the high number of police who resign from the force on account of stress.

The British police are probably still among the finest in the world, but clearly there are serious and growing problems. A survey commissioned by three authoritative police associations at the end of the 1980s reported that one in five people believed the police used unnecessary force on arrest, falsified statements, planted evidence and used vio-

lence in police stations. It also reported that only 43 per cent of white people interviewed and only 29 per cent of blacks believed the police treated all people fairly. In such circumstances there is clearly a critical need to rebuild public confidence.

The police are trying to change their image. But what should be done? The problem is partly structural. In 1997 there were 52 separate police forces operating in different parts of the country. There is a debate here between the demands of efficiency and of local democratic control. In practice there is a high degree of coordination between police forces, particularly with the increasing use of the Police National Computer which can rapidly provide details on anyone with a previous criminal record. Coordination also occurs at the highest level through the Association of Chief Police Officers. Each force is answerable to a local police authority, whose composition is traditionally one-third magistrates and two-thirds local councillors.

Police authorities have limited powers. They can appoint the chief officer (the Chief Constable), subject to Home Office approval, and they may ask questions and advise concerning police work. In 1995 the Home Secretary reduced the largely elected character of these authorities by appointing people to serve in them. Labour indicated it might legislate to ensure that every member was elected rather than selected, and to increase the powers of the police authority. It is not difficult to sense growing politicisation around who controls the police.

Each Chief Constable is responsible for all operational and administrative decisions. The police authority cannot give direct instructions on such matters, nor can the Home Secretary (except in the cases of London and Northern Ireland). In 1966 a judge ruled that a Chief Constable, like any police officer, cannot be told which particular laws to enforce or refrain from enforcing. The result is that except in the case of police violation of the law, or a case of gross negligence, it is extremely difficult for elected representatives at the local level to exercise direct control. In the 1984—85 miners' strike, for example, the local police authorities were powerless to moderate the aggressive tactics adopted by the police to defeat the miners.

Until 1987 the police investigated alleged police malpractice themselves. Although a Police Complaints Authority now exists, it does not command great confidence. In 1992, for example, it received 19,289 complaints of which it considered 9,200. However, only 904 cases, less

than 10 per cent of those considered actually resulted in disciplinary proceedings, and only 97 in criminal charges. Many people believe that police malfeasance is much more widespread than these statistics would suggest.

Before 1984 no British citizen had any formal protection against police intimidation except the right to silence and the right to see a solicitor. The right to silence was removed in Northern Ireland in 1988 and in Britain in 1993. Since 1984 there have been statutory codes of practice to be followed in the arrest and questioning of suspects, including the requirement to tape-record (for court use) all interrogations.

In an age of increasing popular violence and disrespect for law and order, the great challenge for the police is to recapture the respect of the public, to show greater restraint rather than aggression under provocation, to shift back to neighbourhood policing. The way the public feel about the police is of fundamental importance to police ability to control crime and maintain public order.

As the challenges of modern society became more complex, the response of the Conservative government was to give the police more manpower and more money. Between 1979 and 1992 expenditure on the criminal justice system (police, courts and prisons) doubled in real terms to £9,000 million, of which the police spent £5,400 million. However, there is no indication these extra resources had any effect at all on recorded offences, which rose from 1.6 million in 1971 to 2.5 million in 1980 to 5 million in 1995 in England and Wales. In other words, the steepest increase in crime coincided with the greatest increase in crime prevention expenditure. Even these statistics, however, are probably only a fraction of the real crime figure. Furthermore, the failure of increased spending on crime prevention to affect crime figures suggests the answer to crime must lie elsewhere.

From Britain in Close-up and British Life and Institutions

Comprehension Test Section

Test assignment 1. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F):

1. Scottish law is different from English; they have separate courts and many of their own laws due to their separate history in the past.

- 2. A trial in British courts takes the form of a contest between the prosecution and the defence, each side arguing about the guilt of a person.
- 3. In a Magistrates' Court the person in charge is a professional judge.
- 4. In some complicated cases, like financial fraud, some of the jurors will not be intelligent enough to follow the arguments.
- 5. If you are a young black man you are far more likely to be stopped in the street by the police.
- 6. The standard punishment for serious offences is imprisonment.
- 7. The police in Britain have enjoyed a positive public image for a long time.
- 8. The UK has a lower percentage of its population in prison than any other European country.
- 9. 'The Guilford Four' were guilty of causing a bomb explosion in a Guilford pub.
- 10. To transform the elitist character of the judiciary and encourage a wider range of barristers into applying for the judiciary, Lord Mackay introduced advertising and modern selection methods.
- 11. There is no national police service in Britain. Each region has its own independent service.
- 12. A sentence depends on the exact circumstances of the crime and is passed within the limits for the offence set down by Act of Parliament.
- 13. Britain is one of the few countries in the world where the police do not normally carry guns.
- 14. Cases of shoplifting or vandalism will be dealt in a Crown Court.
- 15. The penalty for murder is life imprisonment or hanging.
- 16. The jurors ensure that the law cannot be dominated by a small group of professionals.
- 17. The Crown Prosecution Service was established to determine whether or not to bring a criminal charge against a suspect.
- 18. There have been a number of notorious cases of miscarriages of justice, where, by lying or concealing evidence, the police have managed to have innocent people sent to prison.
- 19. In a Crown Court the judge decides whether the defendant is guilty.
- 20. During the trial the prosecution may withhold vital pieces of evidence or avoid aspects that weaken or undermine their case.
- 21. JPs may be recruited through advertising.

Test assignment 2. Mark the statements about barristers and solicitors as true (T) or false (F):

- 1. A barrister and a solicitor are both qualified lawyers in the UK.
- 2. A solicitor cannot speak in a higher court.
- 3. A barrister in the UK is an independent qualified lawyer.
- 4. If you want to work for a law firm and receive a regular salary, you should become a solicitor.
- 5. There are more barristers than solicitors.
- 6. Barristers often specialise in particular areas of the law, like property or contracts.
- 7. A solicitor may become a judge, but a barrister cannot.

Test assignment 3. Mark the right answer in the multiple choice exercise:

c) corrupt practices like falsification of records concerning successful solution to crimes d) all of the above 2. In order to become a barrister, a candidate must a) become a member of one of the Four Inns of Court b) gain a degree in law c) pass the Bar examination d) all of the above 3. In Britain judges are a) appointed by the Queen b) appointed by the Home Secretary and approved by the Q c) elected by the members of the constituency they work in d) appointed by the Lord Chancellor 4. A problem of the legal system in Great Britain is a) that it is independent from the system of government b) that European Community Law takes precedence over dome			CISC.
 b) the fabrication of evidence and the extortion of forced confesc) corrupt practices like falsification of records concerning successful solution to crimes d) all of the above 2. In order to become a barrister, a candidate must a) become a member of one of the Four Inns of Court b) gain a degree in law c) pass the Bar examination d) all of the above 3. In Britain judges are a) appointed by the Queen b) appointed by the Home Secretary and approved by the Q c) elected by the members of the constituency they work in d) appointed by the Lord Chancellor 4. A problem of the legal system in Great Britain is a) that it is independent from the system of government b) that European Community Law takes precedence over domestication. 	1.	. In	the 1980s and 1990s scandals involving the police concerned
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a) that it is independent from the system of governmentb) that European Community Law takes precedence over dom	3.	a)b)c)	appointed by the Queen appointed by the Home Secretary and approved by the Queen elected by the members of the constituency they work in
c) it is not based on written constitution	4.	a) b)	that it is independent from the system of government that European Community Law takes precedence over domestic law

	d)	it resists reforms and maintains its own privileges which may be contrary to public interest
5.	a)b)c)	ses of caused a debate about the court's competence. treason drug trafficking financial fraud doctor's malpractice
6.	ded a) b) c)	person convicted in a Magistrate's Court may appeal against its cision to the Queen's Bench Court the Home Minister The Chancery Court The Crown Court
7.	a)b)c)	rts are sweet cakes tortures used during the investigation committees which supervise prisons wrongful acts suffered by one person at the hands of another
8.	tha a) b)	it applies throughout the entire UK each case is judged without regard to any other cases, past or future an earlier judgement is used to decide a similar, later case the case can be decided by the House of Lords
9.	a)b)c)	e use of a jury to decide cases reflects the belief that judges should not have total responsibility for administering justice one's fellow citizens are best able to decide guilt or innocence legal training is useful, but not required in the British legal system citizens should be given extra tasks in the community
10.	a)	e term 'bobby' refers to the favourite name given to police horses a nickname for those who study law at the university

	- /	a nickname for police officers in Britain the Scottish word for judge
11.	a) b) c)	cliament passes legislation called assents amendments statutes debates
12.	a) b)	gal professionals who appear only in lower courts are called Law Lords solicitors magistrates
13.	d) A s a) b) c)	barristers speeding violation would be heard in a Crown Court a Supreme Court a Magistrates' Court a small claims court

Test assignment 4. Written practice

• Outline the British legal system.

Test assignment 5. In pairs or small groups, discuss the following issues:

©© Talking points

- What makes some people become criminals? Is it poverty, upbringing, lack of education, unemployment or something else?
- Do you think sending people to prison is a solution to the crime problem? Does prison help rehabilitate criminals? Should it?
- Comment on the words of an ex-policeman, that 'Cells and detention rooms are known as places where officers can free themselves from legal and formal organisational rules.'
- Do you think the fact that British police officers are unarmed is good for their public image? What does the change of the name from Police Force to Police Service reflect?

Test assignment 6. Scan the handy hints below about types of sentences (A). Roleplay the hearing at a Magistrates' Court discussing the cases (B):

©©© Role play

A. Match the sentences possible in an English court with their descriptions:

- 1. suspended prison sentence
- a a punishment in which a person is ordered to pay a sum of money to the court
- 2. prison

b a punishment in which a person has to do unpaid work in hospitals, old people's home, etc. instead of being sent to prison (e.g.100 hours)

3. fine

- c a period of time during which a person who has committed a crime has to visit a "probation officer" once a week
- 4. community service
- **d** a punishment in which a person does not have to go to prison immediately, but stays free if he behaves well, going to prison if he breaks the law
- 5. probation
- e a punishment in which a person who has committed a crime has to be held in custody for a fixed period (ranging from a very short period to "life")
- **B**. Look at the cases below.
- 18-year-old Linda worked in a record shop. She lost her job when she stole £40 from the till.
- Michael is 31. He drank a bottle of wine and then drove home. He had a car accident and killed a 12-year old boy.
- Fatima is 35. She killed her husband with a knife while he was asleep.
 He had been very cruel and violent with her for more than 12 years, and he often had girlfriends.

As three magistrates or a judge and two jurors, discuss the cases above and decide what sentence you would give to these people. Support your decision with an argument.

Based on Ideas and Issues Intermediate

ARTICLE FILES

An Eye for Cost-Effective Crime Prevention

Ex. 1. Scan the article about reducing drugs- and vehicle-related crime by Andrew Bolger to answer the questions below:

- 1. What pro-active approach to risk management did the city of Peterborough take?
- 2. How effective was the installation of the CCTV system in the city centre?
- 3. How do the running costs of the system compare with the saving in vehicle-related crime?
- 4. How long did it take a Peterborough branch of Marks and Spencer to recoup the installation costs?
- 5. How many companies in Peterborough had requested that the system monitor their premises?
- 6. What by-law was introduced in response to public concern about aggressive begging?
- 7. How had the installation of the system affected drug-related crime?
- 8. According to the article, what factor contributed to Peterborough's success?
- 9. According to Mr Chapman, why does the installation of the system save a great amount of court time?
- 10. What crimes did the Peterborough scheme help to solve?
- 11. What is the attitude of local bussiness and community groups to the scheme?
- 12. How was the scheme funded?
- 13. What bids will be given priority for the new Home Office funds available for CCTV?

The Cambridgeshire city of Peterborough has taken an extremely pro-active approach to risk management by investing £1.2 million in a closed-circuit television (CCTV) system.

Tony Chapman, Peterborough's building programme manager, says that since the system was introduced two years ago, organised crime in

the form of shoplifting gangs had effectively been eliminated from the city centre.

Mr Chapman says the system, which has running costs of about £300,000 a year, was saving about £1 million a year in vehicle-related crime, which fell by 65 per cent in the scheme's first year of operation.

Addressing the recent annual conference of the Association of Insurance and Risk Managers, Mr Chapman urged private-sector organisations to help reduce crime and protect their assets by using CCTV systems similar to those being adopted by local authorities.

He said a Peterborough branch of Marks and Spencer that installed an internal CCTV system had recouped the £115,000 installation costs within 15 months through reduced stock losses. So far, 15 companies in Peterborough had requested that CCTV monitor their premises.

In response to public concern about aggressive begging, Peterborough simultaneously introduced a new by-law against drinking on the city streets.

Mr Chapman said: "We have driven people with alcohol abuse problems out of the city — and allowed young mums back into the centre."

When cameras were extended to a deprived street that was being troubled by a few families, 55 arrests were made in the first week of operation.

Mr Chapman said: "We just took drugs-related crime off the streets — although I can't say we stopped it."

An important factor in Peterborough's success was the very high quality of the cameras — which can zoom in to check whether a vehicle's road tax certificate is out of date. Mr Chapman said that after 1,500 arrests associated with the scheme, on only four occasions had the tape gone to court.

"Defence lawyers advise their clients to plead guilty when they see the evidence," he said. "It is saving an immense amount of police and court time."

To date, the Peterborough scheme has also helped to solve two armed robberies, two rapes and the case of a kidnapped businessman who was being forced to withdraw money from banks by his kidnappers.

The Peterborough scheme was approved in advance by local business and community groups and so far no complaints have been made against it on civil liberty grounds.

Mr Chapman said: "CCTV is not a panacea², but it is a significant resource in the fight against crime which also has additional benefits for the whole community."

Local businesses have so far contributed £94,000 towards the Peterborough scheme, but the bulk of the money has come from the city council and grants from the Home Office.

Last month the Home Office announced that £170 million would be made available over the next three years for CCTV in town or city centres, car parks, residential areas, and other crime "hot-spots", and to modernise existing systems. Inviting local authorities to bid for these new funds, the Home Office said: "We will be giving priority to good quality bids to improve the physical security of car parks as this will help to meet our target of reducing vehicle crime by 30 per cent by 2003. We also wish to encourage schemes in residential areas where crime and the fear of crime are threatening to undermine local communities."

Financial Times, June 25, 1999

Ex. 2. Match these definitions with law- and crime-related vocabulary in the text:

- 1. a piece of enacted legislation which is secondary
- 2. the party for which professional services are rendered
- 3. an act committed or omitted in violation of a law forbidding it
- 4. a legal counsel of the defendant
- 5. to get rid of; remove
- 6. the documentary or oral statements and material objects admissable as a testimony in a court of law
- 7. chargeable with having committed a crime
- 8. to seize and detain unlawfully, and usually for ransom [=the price or payment demanded or paid for release of a person]
- 9. to check by means of an electronic device; to keep close watch over
- 10. (the people and the groups involved in) widespread criminal activities such as prostitution, interstate theft, illegal gambling, that occur within a centrally controlled formal structure
- 11. the crime of forcing another person to submit to sex acts, especially to sexual intercourse

² A remedy for all diseases, evils, or difficulties.

- 12. to bring down, as in extent, amount or degree; diminish
- 13. the act or instance of unlawfully taking the property of another by the use of violence or intimidation
- 14. stealing merchandise from a store open for business

Ex. 3. Give your own definitions for the following words:

crime prevention; drugs-related crime; vehicle-related crime; the fight against crime; private-sector organisations.

Ex. 4. Substitute the vocabulary units from the article for the italicised definitions in its synopsis:

- 1. The Peterborough city council found a new resource in the fight against *acts committed in violation of law*.
- 2. Two years ago, the city of Peterborough introduced a closed-circuit television system *to keep close watch* over the city centre, car parks and residential areas *by means of an electronic device*.
- 3. Local authorities invested £1.2 million to set in position and prepare for use high-quality cameras, but the CCTV system proved to be economical in terms of services received for the money spent.
- 4. Though its running costs make up about £300,000 a year, *all* the people living in this locality benefited during the scheme's first year of operation.
- 5. Organised crime has been diminished.
- 6. Drugs-related crime has been removed from the scene of crime and poverty.
- 7. Stealing of cars and from cars has significantly fallen.
- 8. Gangs *stealing merchandise from a store open for business* have been eliminated from the city centre.
- 9. The Peterborough scheme has also helped to solve several cases of unlawful taking of other people's property by the use of violence, rape and illegal detention of a person in order to demand payment for their release
- 10. The cameras can also *give a close-up picture* in order to check whether a vehicle's road tax certificate *has expired*.
- 11. The tapes can be used as a material objects admissable as a testimony in a court of law, so defence lawyers advise people who use their professional services to plead guilty.

12. It is reported to save the time of people authorised to control the affairs of the community, maintain order, enforce the law and those whose task is to hear and submit a decision on cases at law.

Ex. 5. Rewrite the description of the Peterborough crime-prevention scheme, translating the Russian parts into English:

- 1. Чтобы снизить показатели уличной преступности и количество правонарушений, связанных с угоном транспортных средств и кражами из автомобилей, the Peterborough city council introduced a closed-circuit television system для наблюдения за обстановкой в центре города, жилых районах и на автостоянках.
- 2. The CCTV system is quite expensive: местные власти вложили 1,2 миллиона фунтов стерлингов в установку телекамер, а затраты на их обслуживание make up about £300,000 a year.
- 3. However, the scheme proved to be cost-effective, и уже в течение первого года эксплуатации новой системы жители ощутили на себе её преимущества.
- 4. Since then the Peterborough scheme has helped to solve cases о вооруженном ограблении, изнасиловании и похищении людей.
- 5. В центре города были ликвидированы шайки магазинных воров, and drugs-related crime has been taken off the streets.
- 6. Значительно сократилось число преступлений, связанных с угоном транспортных средств и кражами из автомобилей; the high-quality cameras can even zoom in to check, не просрочена ли у водителя справка об уплате дорожного налога.
- 7. Since the tapes can be used as evidence in court, нарушители признают себя виновными в совершении преступлений, что сберегает рабочее время сотрудников судебных органов и полиции.
- 8. Wishing to encourage the installation of CCTV systems in other towns and cities the Home Office offered grants to local authorities, отдавая предпочтение тем программам, которые могут обеспечить безопасность граждан в жилых районах и на автостоянках.

Ex. 6. In small groups, discuss the following issues:

©© Talking points

• What resources can be used in the fight against drugs-related crime? Vehicle-related crime? Shoplifting? Kidnapping?

Ex. 7. Roleplay the meeting of the city government considering the installation of the CCTV system in the city centre:

©©© Roleplay

Information box: number plate, recognition system in London.

A unique new tool has been added to ensure the city's safety, an automatic number plate recognition system developed in Britain.

It automatically checks the index number of every vehicle entering the city against the police national computer. If there is a match, an alarm is flagged in the police control room within four seconds.

Ex. 8. Written practice

 As a local activist, write an article about the need to install the CCTV system in the city centre to reduce crime.

Infiltration of Lloyd's by Crime Syndicates 'Foiled'

Ex. 1. Scan the article about financial fraud by Andrew Bolger to answer the questions below:

- 1. What did the UK's biggest financial fraud inquiry result in?
- 2. Is Lloyd's expected to suffer any losses arising from the fraud?
- 3. What companies are thought to be involved in the fraud?
- 4. What kind of insurance did the companies offer?
- 5. How did the fake companies operate?
- 6. How many detectives from the City fraud squad were involved in the investigation?
- 7. What governmental bodies and representatives of business community were involved in the investigation?
- 8. How many Lloyd's underwriters were charged as a result of inquiries?
- 9. According to the article, what estimation is given about the scale of the possible fraud?

Lloyd's last night said attempts by U.S. crime syndicates to infiltrate the London-based international insurance market had been foiled, following one of the UK's biggest financial fraud inquiries in recent years.

Several British brokers' firms have been raided in an Anglo-American investigation into an alleged multi-million pound swindle involving organised crime and a number of reinsurance companies, some registered offshore in the Caribbean.

David Gittings, Lloyd's director of regulation, said: "There is no evidence that American crime syndicates have infiltrated the market: indeed the timely action by authorities in the U.S. and UK and ourselves has prevented this happening. It is not anticipated there will be any losses sustained [by Lloyd's] arising from this fraud, which has been stopped at an early stage."

The fraud is thought to involve bogus U.S. insurance companies that offer to cover aviation and shipping companies and Third World governments against losses from natural disasters, air crashes and shipwrecks.

Police are investigating claims that the fake companies rent property and other assets from legitimate companies in order to give the appearance they have the resources to pay off multi-million pound claims. Premiums are collected, but when a large claim surfaces, the bogus company is liquidated, leaving the client unprotected.

Detective-Superintendent Ken Farrow, head of the City of London fraud squad, said:

"Over the past 10 years there have been several instances of major catastrophes, where claims have not been fully settled because the rented assets could not be used to cover claims."

No charges have been brought as a result of inquiries led by 50 detectives from the City fraud squad involving officers from the Kent, Norfolk and Suffolk forces. They have studied thousands of documents at Lloyd's. The raids were the culmination of a four-month investigation, Operation Chain, involving the US Internal Revenue Service, City of London police and regulators at Lloyd's and the Financial Services Authority.

Lloyd's said: "We believe that it is the false use of Lloyd's security as an insurer which is being investigated. It is apparently a third party fronting operation. It is the policy-holders who would have suffered any losses."

"As far as we are concerned, no Lloyd's underwriters are in line for charges, but until the City fraud squad actually makes charges and lavs evidence, we don't know."

Neither Lloyd's nor the City police would quantify the scale of the possible fraud, which one report suggested could exceed £100 million (\$161 million).

The Financial Times, March 15, 1999

Ex. 2. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. a loose affiliation [network] of gangsters in control of organized criminal activities
- 2. to enter an organization for purposes of espionage or takeover
- 3. to enter the building by force to look for dangerous criminals or find evidence of criminal activities
- 4. located or based in a foreign country and not subject to tax laws
- 5. counterfeit or fake; not genuine
- 6. a demand for payment in accordance with an insurance policy or other formal arrangement
- 7. to pay an amount fixed by contract at specified intervals in return for the right to occupy the property of another
- 8. the entire property owned by a person that can be used to settle debts in case of bankruptcy
- 9. to put an end to; abolish
- 10. to make compensation for a claim

Ex. 3. Fill in the gaps in the passage about fraud in insurance, using the words from the list below:

Affects; areas; businesses; causes; damage; global; insurance; organized crime; penetrate.

With __(1)__ now a __(2)__ industry, swindle in one country now __(3)__ all countries. Although the overall __(4)__ caused worldwide by this crime has not been estimated, we know, for example, that it __(5)__ Australia to lose around \$1.7 billion annually, and the United States \$100 billion.

Anxious to have a finger in the swindle pie, __(6)__ is seeking to bring together small __(7)__ operating in different __(8)__ of insurance (for instance, in sea-borne cargoes insurance), or to __(9)__ the insurance industry itself.

Ex. 4. Rewrite the description of the UK—U.S. insurance fraud investigation, translating the Russian parts into English:

- 1. A few years ago the UK and U.S. governmental organizations провели расследование финансового мошенничества на международном рынке страхования в Лондоне.
- 2. Расследование продлилось four months.
- 3. The attempt to infiltrate the insurance market was taken by подставными компаниями, зарегистрированными в офшорных зонах и находящимися под контролем американских преступных синдикатов.
- 4. The modus operandi included регистрацию фирмы, аренду помещения and other assets from legitimate companies, чтобы создать впечатление о том, что мошенники располагают ресурсами для выплаты многомиллионных страховых сумм.
- 5. Подставные компании offered to cover aviation and shipping companies and Third World governments на случай стихийных бедствий, авиакатастроф и кораблекрушений.
- 6. Собирались страховые взносы, но как только предстояла крупная выплата по страховым обязательствам, the bogus company was liquidated, и клиент оставался без страхового обеспечения.
- 7. The investigators stopped swindlers в самом начале их деятельности.
- 8. According to the Lloyd's representative в результате расследования ни одному страховщику ассоциации не было предъявлено обвинение.
- 9. Lloyd's denied having suffered убытки вследствие мошенничества.

Ex. 5. In small groups, discuss the following issue:

©©© Talking point

• What is the modus operandi [a particular criminal's usual way of carrying out crimes] of bogus insurance companies?

Ex. 6. Roleplay the meeting of the representatives of the UK and U.S. governmental organizations who investigated the financial fraud in the London-based international insurance market.

©©© Roleplay

Ex. 7. Written practice

 Write a lecture for young law-enforcement officers about the usual scheme of insurance swindle.

BT Launches Fresh Attack on Phone Crime

Ex. 1. Scan the article about telephone fraud by Alan Cane to answer the questions below:

- 1. How much does telephone crime cost British Telecommunications a year?
- 2. With a new technology, how long does it take to detect and prove fraud?
- 3. How effective did the system turn out to be at BT's calling card division?
- 4. How much does telephone crime cost operators in lost revenue a year?
- 5. How many fraudlent calls are made each year?
- 6. What category of criminals usually commits telephone crime?
- 7. What criminal activities are funded through telephone crime?
- 8. What is the simplest example of telephone crime mentioned in the text?
- 9. How does 'Sheriff' detect fraudulent calls?
- 10. How many calls a day are made on BT's network?
- 11. What factors ensure Sheriff's speed and reliability?
- 12. What service could BT offer to its large corporate customers?

British Telecommunications (BT) is mounting a new offensive against the barons of organised telephone crime who are costing it hundreds of millions of pounds annually. Its chief weapon is a new technology that can cut the time to detect and prove fraud from — in some cases — years to minutes. Developed with BT's former partner, MCI of the U.S., the system has already been tested by BT's calling card division, where it has doubled the number of frauds spotted and halved the financial losses. Now it is being deployed across BT's business services.

The level of UK phone crime is hard to assess, but it is costing operators a minimum of £200 million (\$334 million) a year. Trade organisations put the figure at 55,000 crimes reported, with a similar

number of unreported fraudulent calls. And forget youngsters and amateurs: telephone fraud is big-time crime. Some of the UK's best-known villains are defrauding the operators to fund activities ranging from drugs to terrorism, according to Dennis Gotts, head of BT's investigations unit. "This is more than stealing 10p from a call box," he says. "Notorious individuals in the criminal fraternity are involved. They know BT's network and they know what they are doing."

Telephone crime can be absurdly easy. Opening an account in a false name and selling calls to international destinations before disappearing when the bill is due is one of the simplest. In one case earlier this year, a gang of Tamil sympathisers siphoned off or diverted some £2 million from 400,000 fraudulent calls to Sri Lanka before they were arrested, convicted and imprisoned.

It took BT's investigators two years to collect the evidence to put the gang on trial. The new system, called 'Sheriff', will be able to do the job in minutes. Detection involves analysis of hundreds of millions of call records looking for unusual patterns: an unexpectedly large number of calls to a particular number or destination, for example, or calls made at unusual hours or from unusual locations.

BT's fraud strategy manager said the company's services were already protected, but by individual systems. The need was for a single system so fraud alert data could be shared across product lines.

Sheriff uses artificial intelligence for analysis and an advanced 'object-orientated' database from Versant, a US company, to provide the speed and reliability needed to sort through a minimum of 120 million calls a day on BT's network. The system 'learns' from its experiences, so improving its ability to detect future frauds.

BT is considering offering a tailored fraud-detection service to its large corporate customers.

Financial Times³

Ex. 2. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. making or selling fraudulent calls to international destinations (without paying the operator)
- 2. the crime of gaining money by deceit or trickery
- 3. to reduce

³ Текст статьи заимствован из книги *Smith T*. Business Law. Business English Market Leader. Harlow, Essex: Longman Pearson Education Ltd., 2000.

- 4. to make twice as large
- 5. to recognize (fraud)
- 6. to reduce something to half its previous size or amount
- 7. the way in which something happens or develops
- 8. specifically designed for each customer

Ex. 3. Rewrite the description of a telephone crime below, translating the Russian parts into English:

- 1. According to statistics data, около 100 миллионов мошенничеств, связанных с оплатой телефонных разговоров, are made worldwide every year.
- 2. Число преступлений, связанных с неоплаченными телефонными разговорами, возрастает, because telephone crime can be very easy.
- 3. A criminal opens расчётный счёт на подставное имя.
- 4. Then he makes contact with people who need неоднократно пользоваться услугами междугородней связи.
- 5. These people agree вручить преступнику плату за телефонные разговоры наличными, because they don't have to pay [междугородные звонки по] их реальной стоимости.
- 6. The criminal then sells сотни междугородных звонков.
- 7. At the end of the month, когда приходит счёт за услуги телефонной компании, the criminal disappears.
- 8. It may take years, чтобы обнаружить мошенника, собрать доказательства его вины и задержать его.

Ex. 4. Read the description of a fraud-detection system and fill in the missing words to complete the synopsis:

l.	Professional commit telephone crimes to fund
	trafficking and terrorists' activities.
2.	Telephone crime costs about 200 million in lost
	revenue.
3.	In the past it took BT's several years to detect and
	prove fraud.
4.	Nowadays, BT plans to protect itself by 'Sheriff'
	system.
5.	'Sheriff' in BT's division issuing calling cards and
	proved very effective.

6.	The system sorts through 120 million calls a day looking for unusual: an unexpectedly large number of calls to a particular or calls made at unusual or from unusual
7.	It takes 'Sheriff' several minutes to fraudulent calls.
	The system uses an advanced computer programme that identifies patterns of
9.	BT may offer a fraud-detection service to its large corporate
Ex. 5.	In small groups, discuss the following issue:
000	Talking point
• Wh	nat can be done to stop telephone fraud?
Ex. 6.	Roleplay the meeting of the senior managers at British Tele- communications about the installation of an advanced comput- er programme to detect fraudulent telephone calls.
000	Roleplay
Ex. 7.	Written practice

against the gang specialising in telephone crime.

Ex. 1. Scan the article about shoplifting in Continental Europe to answer the questions below:

Thieves Versus Retailers

• As a BT's investigator, write a brief report about collecting the evidence

- 1. What dubious record did British shoppers set two years in a row?
- 2. What fact illustrates the point that Britons are less competent employees on the shop floor compared to their continental counterparts?
- 3. How is retail "shrinkage" defined?
- 4. What trend concerning shrinkage is typical of Continental Europe?
- 5. How much does shrinkage cost the European economy annually?
- 6. How does shrinkage cost compare to costs of car crime or domestic burglary?

- 7. What statistical data illustrate the point that in the US the problem of shoplifting and employee theft is on a similar scale?
- 8. What do losses from shoplifting and staff theft amount to?
- 9. What goods do customers most often steal from shops?

Which European country boasts the worst record for shoplifting? Step forward Britain, winner of this dubious honour for the second year running, according to a survey released on September 19th. Britons not only steal more than their continental counterparts, they are also less competent employees on the shop floor, resulting in Britain having the worst overall rate of retail "shrinkage" — a measure of losses by retailers from theft, mispricing and other wastage.

Continental Europeans are not much better. Shrinkage is increasing alarmingly in some countries and is generally on the rise. Consider Denmark. According to the survey, from the Centre for Retail Research at Nottingham University, shrinkage there is 9% up on last year. Danes remain relatively honest, but are fast closing on their neighbours.

Shrinkage costs the European economy a surprisingly large amount. Joshua Bamfield, who co-ordinated the study, puts the total annual cost at around €30 billion (\$29 billion) equivalent to a shocking 80 per person in the region. That is more than the costs of the much-higher-profile car crime or domestic burglary. No directly equivalent American survey exists, but a recent poll among 30 of that country's top retailers found they lost an estimated \$5 billion to shoplifting and employee theft in 2001, suggesting the problem there is on a similar scale.

Roughly half the losses in Europe come from theft by customers, who mostly home in on designer goods, electrical knick-knacks and, more bizarrely, vitamins and contraceptives. But almost 8 billion of the theft is by companies own staff, while suppliers manage to fiddle more than 2 billion from retailers. Even so, it seems that some people still pay when they go shopping.

The Economist, September 21, 2002

Ex. 2. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. a shopkeeper who sells things to customers for their own use
- 2. a detailed study

- 3. a decrease in the amount of something
- 4. the crime of taking someone else's property
- 5. to be increasing
- 6. the state of drawing attention to one's actions
- 7. alike in relation to other things
- 8. more or less but not exactly; approximately
- 9. to alter an account dishonestly

Ex. 3. Fill in the missing words in the article synopsis:

1. Retail "shrinkage" is defined a	as a measure of from
, mispricing and	other wastage.
2 costs the Eur	opean economy E30 billion
·	
3. The losses come from	by customers and companies
own	
1. Shrinkage is generally	in Continental Europe.
5. Only in Germany, Austria and	Switzerland retailers'
through crime or wastage is s	lowly decreasing.
6. Britain has currently become	notorious for .
7. American top retailers believ	we the problem is on a similar
in the U.S.	•

Ex. 4. Rewrite the estimate of retail shrinkage in Continental Europe, translating the Russian parts into English:

- 1. On both sides of the Atlantic с вызывающей тревогу стремительностью возрастает число магазинных краж.
- 2. Компании, занятые розничной торговлей, lose billions of euros or dollars annually вследствие краж, совершаемых покупателями и сотрудниками.
- 3. Потери вследствие краж, mispricing and other wastage определяются как «усушка».
- 4. Размер торговых убытков «усушка» возрастает in most European countries, Germany, Austria and Switzerland being an exception.
- 5. In the latter countries потери в розничной торговле вследствие краж и убыли is slowly decreasing.
- 6. Около половины убытков in Continental Europe come from краж, совершаемых покупателями, over 26% of the theft is

- дело рук самих сотрудников компаний, while поставщикам удается «увести» about 7% from retailers.
- 7. Britain is currently the winner по количеству краж из магазинов.

Ex. 5. In small groups, discuss the following issues:

©© Talking points

- In your opinion, what punishment should be given for shoplifting?
- If you were asalesperson at an ice-cream café, would you eat ice-cream without paying for it? Why or why not?
- Ex. 6. Roleplay the meeting of the EU officials discussing the survey on the cost of retail shrinkage to the European economy carried out by the Centre for Retail Research at Nottingham University.
- ©©© Roleplay

Ex. 7. Written practice

• As an official of the Moscow city administration, write a brief report about the scale of retail shrinkage in the city.

A Taste for Fiction

Ex. 1. Scan the article about a case of perjury⁴ to answer the questions below:

- 1. What scandal shook the British public scene in 2001?
- 2. What reputation did Lord Archer enjoy during more than 30 years of his political career?
- 3. Which British leaders nominated Jeffrey Archer for a peerage?
- 4. Which of them backed his candidacy for mayor of London?
- 5. What cabinet ministers publicly supported him? Why? How did they recommend him?
- 6. On what charge was Lord Archer convicted?
- 7. What embarrassing fact about his private life did the *Daily Star* reveal in 1987?

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⁴ Perjury [´pə:dʒərɪ] — лжесвидетельство.

- 8. Do you think the newspaper verified the information about Lord Archer's relationship with Monica Coghlan?
- 9. What sources of information might the newspaper use?
- 10. What legal action did Lord Archer take against the Daily Star?
- 11. How did Lord Archer deal with the alibi problem?
- 12. How much did the *Daily Star* pay him in damages? The *News of the World*?
- 13. Why did some papers fail to publish damaging material they had in their files?
- 14. Whose support helped Lord Archer win his action against the *Daily Star* and the *News of the World*?
- 15. How does Michael Crick portray Lord Archer in his biography published in 1995?
- 16. According to the article, how did Lord Archer manage to get away with dishonesty and perjury for so long?

Lady Archer once spoke of her husband's unusual talent for embroidering the facts. "Jeffrey has agift for inaccurate précis," she said. This week real life finally caught up with the former deputy chairman of the Conservative Party and candidate for London's mayor when he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

The charges of perjury and conspiracy to pervert the course of justice on which the millionaire novelist-cum-politician was convicted at the Central Criminal Court stem from his successful libel action 14 years ago against the *Daily Star*. The newspaper had alleged he had lied about his relationship with a prostitute, Monica Coghlan, and was forced to pay him a record £500,000 (\$800,000) in damages.

The fact that Lord Archer lied throughout his libel trial was widely suspected at the time. It was common knowledge among his personal staff that his alibi was bogus and that the diaries on which he based his case had been concocted. This was not his first brush with dishonesty. He had lied about his academic record, fiddled his expenses as an official of the United Nations Association, been caught shoplifting in Canada and improperly dealt in shares in a company of which his wife was a director. All this was documented in Michael Crick's biography of Lord Archer, first published more than six years ago.

The mystery is not that the truth has finally emerged but that it has taken so long to do so. How was this obvious charlatan able to pursue a

political career for so long? For three reasons: powerful contacts, the libel laws and Lady Archer.

Lord Archer put politicians and journalists in his debt by showering them with favours, flattery and hospitality. Thirty years of assiduously campaigning for the Conservative Party and courting its leading figures paid off handsomely. Lady Thatcher first nominated him for a peerage. When that was turned down, her successor, John Major, put him up again. Both backed his candidacy for mayor of London. Eight former senior Tory cabinet ministers — Norman Lament, Michael Howard, Cecil Parkinson, Malcolm Rifkind, Brian Mawhinney, Peter Lilley, Tom King and Norman Fowler — also publicly supported him. In a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, they declared he had "the vision, energy and commitment to be an outstanding mayor". William Hague, who as Conservative leader accepted Lord Archer's invitation to train in his gym, gave him his backing as "a man of honour and integrity".

Such influential friends undoubtedly had a chilling effect on journalists tempted to look into his affairs. So did the libel laws. Britain's are the most draconian in the world, even after recent reforms. Many papers had damaging material in their files about Lord Archer which they were scared to run because he was rich, powerful and litigious. The huge amount he had won against the *Daily Star* and the *News of the World*, which, together with costs, totalled more than £1 million, terrified editors and newspaper lawyers.

Lastly, Lord Archer had his wife Mary to thank for the protection she gave him. Famously described as "fragrant" by the judge in the libel trial, her tearful claim that "we have a very happy marriage" undoubtedly helped Lord Archer win his action. Her continued support, despite his known philandering, was invaluable to her beleaguered husband's public career. Speaking to the judge in his libel trial, Lord Archer acknowledged the amount he owed to his wife: "I say this without reservation. Mary was the most remarkable woman I knew when I was young and she remains that way now, sir."

Maybe the moral of Lord Archer's career is that you get found out in the end. Or maybe it is that favours can be bought quite cheaply in British public life.

The Economist, July 21, 2001

Ex. 2. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. to give (specify) a punishment in court
- 2. a spoken or written statement blaming a person for a crime, for breaking the law
- 3. *law* a printed or written statement, picture, etc., that unfairly damages the good opinion held about a person by others
- 4. law money that must be paid for causing harm or loss
- 5. an argument or defence that a person charged with a crime was in another place when the crime was done and that he therefore could not have done it
- 6. derogatory pretended; false
- 7. a list of university degrees and achievements
- 8. to falsify (e.g. accounts), so as to gain financial advantage
- 9. stealing from a shop
- 10. *derogatory* someone who deceives other people by pretending to have special skills or knowledge that they do not really possess
- 11. information that can ruin a person's reputation

Ex. 3. Rewrite Lord Archer's profile below, translating the Russian parts into English:

- 1. Lord Archer, the former deputy chairman of the Conservative Party, был приговорен к четырем годам тюремного заключения.
- 2. He was charged в даче ложных показаний.
- 3. In the past он выиграл судебный процесс по обвинению в клевете against the *Daily Star* and the *News of the World*.
- 4. The newspapers were forced to pay Lord Archer свыше миллиона фунтов стерлингов в качестве возмещения морального ущерба.
- 5. According to his biographer, he несомненно был шарлатаном.
- 6. He had lied about своих научных работах, сообщил неверные сведения о своих служебных расходах и создал себе ложное алиби during the libel trial.
- 7. He had even been caught при совершении магазинной кражи в Канале.
- 8. Two Prime ministers Lady Thatcher and John Major поддержали его кандидатуру при выдвижении на пост мэра Лонлона.

- 9. Eight former senior Tory cabinet ministers публично высказали ему свою поддержку.
- 10. He had managed to pursue a political career for a long time благодаря своим влиятельным знакомым (связям во влиятельных кругах).
- 11. His supportive wife also служила ему надёжным прикрытием.
- 12. She claimed they had a very happy marriage, когда пошли разговоры о связи Лорда Арчера с проституткой.
- 13. Lady Archer's continued support was invaluable в успешной карьере ее мужа.
- 14. Жесткие законы Великобритании о клевете в средствах массовой информации also shut up journalists.

Ex. 4. In small groups, discuss the following issues:

©© Talking points

- Do you think Lord Archer is an exception or one of many charlatans in the upper crust of the British society?
- In your opinion, is it possible for people who pursue a political career to conceal facts of their personal life?

Ex. 5. Roleplay the Talk Show "A Respectable Citizen or a Charlatan?"

©©© Taking part in the role play are:

- a TV host(ess);
- Lord Archer's biographer Michael Crick;
- Lady Archer;
- a former senior Tory cabinet minister;
- the editors-in-chief of the Daily Star and the News of the World;
- one of Lord Archer's personal staff;
- Monica Coghlan.

Ex. 6. Written practice

- As Lord Archer's personal secretary, write an article for the News of the World about your former boss.
- Look for information about libel laws in the UK and write a brief essay.

I Love My Electronic Ball and Chain

Ex. 1. Scan the article about Home Detention Curfew to answer the questions below:

- 1. What is the aim of Home Detention Curfew scheme?
- 2. How many offenders are eligible for the scheme?
- 3. How many are estimated to pass the risk assessment?
- 4. How many will be allowed to wear the tag and live in the community?
- 5. What are the conditions of being placed under a home curfew?
- 6. How do authorities monitor offenders placed under a home curfew?
- 7. How does Mina feel about HDC?
- 8. When must Mina be indoors in her home?
- 9. Why does she have a special extention to the curfew?
- 10. Who takes a decision concerning a special extension to the curfew times? In what cases do you think it may be considered?
- 11. What will happen to offenders who repeatedly violate the curfew?

Two weeks ago, Mina's home was a prison. Today she is sitting in her living room. The slim, grey band encircling her left ankle holds the key to her freedom. Mina is one of 1,500 prisoners who are currently being monitored under the Government's Home Detention Curfew (HDC).

Under the system, offenders are placed under a home curfew and are fitted with an electronic tag which sends signals to monitoring equipment installed in their homes. If the conditions are broken, the signal will alert the authorities.

HDC aims to provide 'a managed transition between prison and living in the community'. The curfew times and boundaries are prearranged with the prison governor and can be tailored to individual needs. Mina must be indoors from 7pm to 7am but has a special extension to go to night classes once a week.

Around 60,000 prisoners will be eligible for HDC, and it is estimated that half that number will pass the risk assessment necessary to take part in the scheme. This will result in around 4,000 of the 65,000 prison population being tagged at any one time.

Mina claims she had to fight tooth and nail for her freedom, and now that she is free Mina is a fan of the system. 'It is wonderful to be back in my home again — I don't miss going out in the evenings. I have the freedom to look for work, run my house and look after my dog'.

The Home Office insists that the scheme is tamper-proof, but there have been cases of offenders slipping their tags. 'Girls in prison used to boast that they would cut their tags off when they got outside, that's really stupid. It would be a shame if it was ruined for everybody else.'

Although Mina has no intention of breaking her curfew, accidents can happen. 'One evening I'd allowed myself two hours to drive back from Central London but the traffic was bumper to bumper. I had to break the speed limit to get back. I flung myself through the door — tagged ankle first — and made it with 30 seconds to spare.'

The Home Office says the system is designed to cope with emergencies and the occasional mishap, but repeated violations of the curfew would result in the offender returning to jail.

Mina says that she does not feel particularly stigmatised by the tag. 'It's nobody's business but mine, although I don't advertise the fact that I'm wearing it.'

From Ideas and Issues Advanced

Ex. 2. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. to observe or inspect, especially for a special purpose
- 2. a regulation imposed on particular people, requiring their withdrawal from the streets by a stated time
- 3. a person who has committed a crime
- 4. to warn
- 5. an increase in length of time
- 6. qualified to be chosen
- 7. making a decison about the future of offenders
- 8. with every available means
- 9. that cannot be interfered with without official permission
- 10. an unexpected occurence; pressing necessity
- 11. to mark (a person) out with a sign of shame

Ex. 3. Rewrite the description of the Home Detention Curfew scheme below, translating the Russian parts into English:

- 1. Британские тюрьмы переполнены, and the Home Office has found a way решения проблемы.
- 2. 1,500 prisoners are currently being monitored в рамках программы «Домашний арест».

- 3. По условиям программы offenders are fitted with электронный датчик, который посылает сигналы на контрольное устройство, installed in their homes.
- 4. Offenders are placed находиться дома в установленные часы (досл., коменлантский час).
- 5. Если заключенный нарушает условия программы, the signal will alert the authorities.
- 6. Время пребывания заключенного дома и границы района, в пределах которого ему разрешена свобода передвижения, are set by the prison governor.
- 7. They can be tailored to конкретных заключенных.
- 8. For example, a prisoner can get a special extension на посещение занятий в вечернее время.
- 9. Система может учитывать непредвиденные обстоятельства, but in case of repeated violations of the curfew, an offender will be returned to jail.
- 10. Prisoners eligible for the scheme, должны предварительно пройти проверку на степень риска.
- 11. Though the scheme is considered tamper-proof, некоторым правонарушителям удавалось снять датчики.
- 12. Many offenders view the scheme positively, так как она дает им возможность вести домашнее хозяйство, ухаживать за детьми и даже искать работу.
- 13. The police also support the scheme, поскольку она предлагает регулируемый переход от тюремного заключения к жизни на воле.

Ex. 4. In small groups, discuss the following issues:

©© Talking points

- Do you think life under constant curfew is better than jail?
- What are the possible ways of tackling overcrowding in prisons?
- Compare statictics for the prison population in the UK and in Russia and comment on the difference.

Ex. 5. Roleplay the hearing at a Magistrates' Court:

©©© Roleplay

As three magistrates or a judge and two jurors, discuss the cases below and decide what sentence you would give to these teenagers.

Support your decision with an argument (Use the vocabulary of Test assignment 6 on pp. 163—164):

- George, 14, was caught travelling on a local train without a ticket.
 The correct ticket would have cost £1.50.
- Peter, 16, broke a window of a new Mercedes and stole a mobile phone, two CDs and a Russian phrase book.
- Tammy, aged 19, was caught smoking marijuana at a disco. She had 50 pills of recreational drugs in her purse. At her flat different drugs were found — cocaine, heroin and ecstacy (value: around £500).

Drug-Taking in Clubland? Just add Water

Ex. 1. Scan the article about the British nightclub culture to answer the questions below:

- 1. Why is the UK government concerned about Britain's nightclub culture?
- 2. Why did the Home Office advise nightclub operators to install metal detectors in their clubs?
- 3. What organisation will cover the cost of introducing metal detectors in British nightclubs?
- 4. Why was the garage group So Solid Crew convicted of firearms offences?
- 5. What are the Home Office suggestions concerning drug-taking on club premises?
- 6. What measures are club operators required to take to reduce the harm that their customers may cause themselves by taking dance drugs?
- 7. What is the public feeling about the law to penalise club managers who allow drugs to be consumed on their premises?

Minister calls for treatment rooms to reduce risk, reports Philip Johnston

The violent reality of Britain's nightclub scene was underlined yesterday when the Government advised owners to install metal detectors to check customers for guns and other weapons.

New guidance from the Home Office also included suggestions on how to manage "inevitable" drug-taking on the premises — even though managers face prison if they knowingly allow ecstasy and other substances to be consumed.

A Home Office booklet, *Safer Clubbing*, said the culture of violence in clubs was such that greater efforts were needed to check for weapons. Frisking customers was not enough.

Ministers want club owners to introduce metal detectors, such as hand-held devices or "search arches" like those found at airports, which cost £12,000 each. The Government believes the costs can easily be covered by club profits.

The use of firearms in clubs is closely linked with certain types of music. Earlier this week, a member of the south London garage group So Solid Crew was convicted of firearms offences and guns are being repeatedly linked with gangsta rap and garage music.

At the launch of the guidance at a London club yesterday, Mike Fuller, Deputy Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, said: "There is a culture of violence and intimidation that follows the supply of illegal drugs. It's important that club-goers are made aware of those risks."

He added: "With proper device a lot of the violence that has been associated with some nightclubs can be reduced, if not stopped altogether".

The guidelines concede that drugs will be taken in clubs and that efforts should be made to minimise the harm they cause. The booklet contains tips on how to stop drugs being brought into nightclubs but also offers suggestions for reducing the risks they pose to abusers.

Club operators could reduce drug-related deaths by providing drinking water for users of ecstasy who suffer dehydration. They should also prevent overcrowding and overheating, and ensure that there is ventilation to counter the effects of popular dance drugs.

Employees should be trained to detect people intoxicated by drugs, alcohol or both. There should also be a separate treatment room offering a calm environment where clubbers can receive attention for druginduced side-effects.

Bob Ainsworth, Home Office minister, said: "If we cannot stop them from taking drugs, then we must be prepared to take steps to reduce the harm that they may cause themselves."

He added: "Unfortunately for many young club-goers illegal drug use has become an integral part of their night out. Club owners and dance promoters have a duty to make sure that they have done everything possible to reduce the risks faced by the young people who are their paying customers."

"We have to recognise that some clubbers will continue to ignore the risks and keep on taking dangerous drugs."

Alan and Liz Spinks, whose daughter Loma, 19, died after taking ecstasy before visiting a nightclub in Cambridge, lent their support to the guidelines.

Mr Spinks said: "They will help to reduce the likelihood of a crisis occurring, help, with its early detection and improve reaction in the critical period immediately afterwards."

Janet Betts, whose daughter Leah was killed by drugs, said the Home Office should focus more on taking firm action against club owners who allowed drug dealing on their premises.

"I don't see why, if necessary to protect our young generation, you can't shut down the whole of the club scene. The only way you will make club owners listen, is to hit their pockets," she asked.

The initiative comes as the Home Office prepares to introduce tough laws to penalise club managers who allow drugs to be taken. Nightclub owners will risk jail if they knowingly allow ecstasy and other "dance scene" drugs to be consumed on their premises.

Roger Howard, chief executive of the charity DrugScope, said: "There seems to be a real contradiction. With the threat of jail hanging over them, club owners may be dissuaded from introducing effective harm-reduction measures."

He added: "The Government needs to clarify what this hastily conceived legislation means or go back to the drawing board."

Danny Kushlick, of the drug law reform group transform, said dance drugs should be legal. "We can no more stop people using these than we can stop them using alcohol."

The Daily Telegraph, March 8, 2002

Ex. 2. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. a club open between nightfall and morning for amusement or dissipation
- 2. an instrument used for finding out the presence of an object made of metal (e.g. a gun, a knife etc.)

- 3. the use of violence or threats to influence the conduct or compel the consent of another
- 4. (*figurative*) an indication of course that should be followed, or of what future policy will be
- 5. to lessen to the smallest possible amount or degree
- 6. a helpful piece of advice
- 7. (medical term) excessive loss of water from the tissues of the body
- 8. excited or stuperfied by alcohol or a drug, especially to the point where physical or mental control is markedly diminished
- 9. a frequenter of clubs
- 10. an effect, often undesirable, additional to the effect sought
- 11. a festive night away from home, work and restrictions
- 12. selling drugs
- 13. inconsistency; disagreement between things compared

Ex. 3. Rewrite the sentences below translating the Russian parts into English:

- 1. The UK government is concerned, что употребление наркотиков и насилие становятся модной тенденцией in British nightclubs.
- 2. New legislation is being prepared. Meanwhile Home Office издало для менеджеров клубов инструктивную брошюру "Вопросы безопасности организации клубной деятельности" that contains guidelines and tips to nightclub operators.
- 3. The Home Office advised nightclub operators установить в клубах металлодетекторы.
- 4. The costs на оборудование клубов детекторами для выявления клиентов, пытающихся пронести с собой оружие, are expected to be covered из доходов клуба.
- 5. Применение огнестрельного оружия in clubs is linked with gangsta rap and garage music.
- 6. The garage group So Solid Crew было предъявлено обвинение в незаконном применении оружия.
- 7. What are the Home Office suggestions в отношении употребления наркотиков в помещении клуба?
- 8. Club operators are required принять меры, помогающие снизить риск для жизни that their paying customers may cause themselves, принимая наркотики на вечеринке.

- 9. Club operators should предоставлять питьевую воду для потребителей экстази, who suffer dehydration.
- 10. Чтобы снизить drug-related deaths, they should also контролировать температурный режим и количество посетителей в помещении клуба.
- 11. Персонал клуба should be trained to detect people, находящихся в состоянии алкогольного и наркотического опьянения.
- 12. The booklet рекомендации противоречат the current laws.
- 13. Управляющим ночных клубов face prison, если наркотики принимаются on their premises с их ведома.

Ex. 4. In small groups, discuss the following issues:

©©© Talking points

- What does the headline of the article imply? How does Philip Johnston feel about the conceived law concerning drug-taking in nightclubs?
- What ways of preventing or reducing drug-related deaths might be effective?

Ex. 5. Roleplay the night out in the Stardust Club:

©©© Roleplay

Jack Meek and Peter Steele have run the *Stardust Club*, very popular with young club-goers, for seven years. When the Government advised club owners to install metal detectors to check customers for guns and other weapons, they complied with the guidelines. Jack never complained about it, but Peter Steele grumbled about having to cover its cost by club profits. The operators of the *Stardust Club* have never dealt in drugs or tolerated a drug dealer in the club. But you have to live and let live. Their wonderful DJ used to take cocaine in his teens. They never mentioned the fact. They have also put up with 'inevitable' drugtaking on the premises and could detect a person in their 'highs'. One night a group of teenagers arrived at the club after taking ecstasy before visiting. There's a dilemma: to provide the clubbers with everything to prevent drug-related deaths and risk the threat of jail or turn their back on the paying customers.

Taking part in the role play are:

- Jack Meek senior partner;
- Peter Steele junior partner;
- Tony Ornelli DJ at Stardust;
- Frank Armstrong security guard at Stardust;
- Slim and Lola fans of the south London garage group So Solid Crew;
- Jerry and Linda 20-year-old regular customers and medical students:
- Pim, Gabe, Lizzy and Daisie 18-year-olds, who arrived at the club after taking ecstasy before visiting.

Girls Are Turning to Violent Crime

Ex. 1. Scan the article about new trends in juvenile crime to answer the questions below:

- 1. How has the number of crimes committed by girls changed over the past ten years?
- 2. What trend makes this statistic particularly alarming?
- 3. What reasons are put forward for girls becoming more violent?
- 4. What sort of crimes are boys more often involved in?
- 5. What vicious circle is related to girls and crime?

Girls commit more than one in four of all juvenile crimes and are becoming increasingly involved in violence, according to a government study published yesterday.

In 1957, girls accounted for only one crime in 11. This striking change was highlighted in a report looking into anti-social behavior in adolescents. It shows that the criminal activities of so-called girl gangs are part of a worsening trend.

Over the past 10 years, the number of arrests of girls for violence has more than doubled and juvenile crime is increasing at a faster rate among girls than boys. This is said to be almost entirely the result of the post-war period — particularly family breakdown — that is evident across the western world.

In the past, girls were effectively supervised and less likely to be exposed to anti-social influences. Anne Hagell, one of the authors of

the report, said: "Parents are less likely to supervise daughters as they once did. Young girls are spending increasing amounts of time at school. Also, where once a 13-year-old would sit in her own bedroom listening to records with a friend, now there is a trend towards girls doing the same as boys have always done, which is going around on the streets in groups of five or more."

Boys are more likely to be involved in burglary and drug offences but the ratio falls for criminal damage, robbery, violence and theft.

The report says that poor parental supervision is a major factor in delinquency and the increase both in juvenile crime and the involvement of girls has coincided with high divorce rates and family breakdown. There is also a vicious circle at play, with anti-social girls more likely to become teenage mothers and to be less in a position to give their own offspring the care and that can prevent the next generation sliding into criminality.

Ideas and Issues Advanced

Ex. 2. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. (law) committed by children or young people aged under 17
- 2. a young person passing from childhood to maturity
- 3. general tendency
- 4. collapse of domestic life, with its emotional associations when a mother and father split up
- 5. keeping check on one's children
- 6. minor crimes (especially committed by young people)
- 7. a state of affairs where the cause produces an effect which then produces the original cause
- 8 a child or children

Ex. 3. Rewrite a report on anti-social behaviour in adolescents, translating the Russian parts into English:

- 1. Согласно данным доклада об асоциальном поведении молодёжи the rate of violent juvenile crime is increasing.
- 2. Насильственные преступления, совершаемые несовершеннолетними, настолько распространены, что it often goes unreported.
- 3. Некоторые правонарушители are involved in serious violence even до достижения подросткового возраста.

- 4. The number of girls, совершающих насильственные преступления, is rising at a faster rate than the number of boys, арестованных за подобные преступления.
- 5. Boys are more likely to be involved в кражах со взломом и преступлениях, связанных с наркотиками; girls are more likely to be charged в порче имущества, ограблении, действиях, связанных с физическим насилием, и в краже.
- 6. Отсутствие надзора со стороны родителей, высокий уровень разводов и неблагополучные семьи are considered to be a major factor in delinquency and the increase in juvenile crime.
- 7. Other factors that might cause youth violence are культ насилия, влияние голливудских фильмов, теле- и видеоигр и широкая доступность огнестрельного оружия.
- 8. Some experts blame сверстников, школу и нравственный и духовный упадок современного общества.

Ex. 4. In small groups, discuss the following issues:

©© Talking points

- 1. Are girls becoming more violent in your own experience?
- 2. Which is the main reason for the growth in female violence: lack of parental supervision, female role models on television or computer game characters? Are there any other causes responsible?
- 3. Do you think that girls should be punished in the same way as boys locked up in young offenders' institutes? How do you think society can educate girls into being less violent?
- 4. Do you think that punishment for violent crimes should be the same for juveniles and adults? Why or why not?

UK Fails to Throw Out 130,000 Migrants

Ex. 1. Scan the article about the UK immigration policy by Philip Johnston, home affairs editor to answer the questions below:

- 1. What is the number of applicants who sought for asylum in the UK in 2000? In 2001?
- 2. What is the number of applicants who were rejected political refugee status in 2000 and 2001?

- 3. How does the number of failed asylum seekers compare with that of removed asylum seekers?
- 4. What was the aim of the British asylum reform?
- 5. How effective was the reform?
- 6. How does the number of asylum applicants in the UK compare to that in western Europe?
- 7. Which of the MPs: the representative of the ruling party or the opposition, considers the number of asylum seekers 'an unfair burden on Britain'?

Fewer than 20,000 failed asylum seekers have been removed from the country over the last two years although more than 150,000 applicants have been refused, official figures showed yesterday.

Although the number rejected was higher last year than in 2000, the statistics suggested that the Home Office will be hard pressed to achieve its target of 30,000 removals over 12 months.

More than 70,000 principal applicants — 88,000 when dependents are added — claimed asylum last year, an 11 per cent fall on the record 80,000 total — 98,000 including dependents — for 2000.

In the two years since asylum reforms came into effect with the aim of cutting the number of "economic migrants" seeking political refugee status, there have been 50,000 more applications than in the previous two years.

The annual figures for 2001 showed that 118,000 initial decisions were taken during the year and 80,000 were refused after all procedures had been exhausted. The previous year, around 70,000 applicants were rejected.

Yet only 18,200 of those who have been turned down over the two-year period have been removed. The figure is well below the Home Office's pledge to remove 2,500 failed asylum seekers each month.

Britain has the highest number of applicants in western Europe, where nearly 400,000 claims were lodged last year. But while applications to Britain declined, those in Austria, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, Switzerland and Germany increased.

Lord Rooker, the immigration minister at the Home Office said he was pleased with the fall. "This is all the more encouraging when it is set against the rise in other European countries," he added "We are sending the message that, whilst Britain is not a fortress, neither is our country open to abuse."

Lord Rooker said the slight increase in the number of removals of failed applicants last year was a "solid foundation" towards achieving the Government's target.

However, Oliver Letwin, the shadow home secretary, said: "The figures may be down, but they are still much too high. Britain remains the asylum capital of Europe and our asylum system is in chaos."

EU ministers yesterday agreed final details of the Eurodac system, which will record the fingerprints of asylum seekers across Europe.

Ex. 2. In small groups, discuss the following issues:

७७७ Talking points

- What are the popular feelings in Britain concerning migrants? In other European countries? In Russia? Why?
- Why do you think the Eurodac system was introduced?

The Last Frontier (Part 1)

Ex. 1. Scan the article about trade in humans to answer the questions below:

- 1. What discovery was made by customs officers at Dover's Eastern Docks?
- 2. What problem does the Dover tragedy bring to light?
- 3. According to the article, how does the scale of trafficking in people compare to drug trafficking? Why?
- 4. What has been the increase in the number of illegal immigrants coming to the UK through Dover? How many of them are caught?
- 5. How many of the illegal immigrants are likely to apply for asylum?
- 6. How many immigrants are smuggled into the European Union each year?
- 7. How many unauthorised foreigners cross the US borders every year?
- 8. Who controls the international trade in people from China into Britain?
- 9. How is smuggling people from China into Britain organized?
- 10. How many Chinese claimed asylum in the UK last year? How many asylum claims are usually accepted?

- 11. Why is it difficult to deport Chinese citizens whose asylum applications have been rejected?
- 12. Why do illegal immigrants often find that their troubles are only beginning when they arrive in Britain?

When customs officers opened up the back of an articulated container lorry at Dover's Eastern Docks, they found a horrific scene. Strewn amidst its cargo of tomatoes were the bodies of 54 Chinese men and four women. The only two survivors, both men, told of desperately shouting and clawing to get out of the sealed container lorry on its journey from the Belgian port of Zee-brugge. On one of Europe's hottest summer days, the lorry's refrigeration unit was turned off, leaving its human cargo to be slowly asphyxiated.

The nightmarish discovery at Britain's main channel port last week is a reminder of the risks run by illegal immigrants and asylum-seekers, and the ruthlessness of the organised crime syndicates who prey on them. Trafficking in humans is more profitable and less risky than the smuggling of drugs. Indeed, according to the International Organisation for Migration, people trafficking is now a bigger business than drug trafficking.

A special police unit to deal with illegal immigration was first set up in Dover in 1994. The police reckon that the number of "illegals" coming through the port has gone up by 500% in the last six years. They catch about 100 a day — of whom roughly half planned to apply for asylum, while the other half planned to disappear. In general, Albanians, Afghans and Iraqis are more likely to claim asylum; the Chinese and Indians more likely to disappear into immigrant communities in Britain's big cities.

The flow of illegals into Britain is, of course, only a small part of the international trade in people. The Home Office's Immigration and Nationality Directorate estimate that about 30 million people are smuggled across international borders every year, and that the trade is worth between £8 billion (\$12 billion) and £20 billion. An IND memorandum says that gangs are charging £1,500 to smuggle a migrant from Romania into Britain, £6,000—9,000 from India and as much as £16,000 per head from China. Five syndicates control the trade from the Indian subcontinent. Police intelligence sources say that worldwide there are about 50 gangs who handle the bulk of the trafficking in migrants. The Inter-

national Centre for Migration in Vienna estimates that between 400,000 and 500,000 migrants are smuggled into the European Union each year. The United States estimates that 300,000 unauthorised foreigners cross its borders every year.

The trade is highly organised with different groups specialising in transport, while others handle asylum claims. The National Criminal Intelligence Service (NCIS) believes that about ten "Snakehead gangs" control the human trade from China into Britain. The gangs use several routes but most Chinese immigrants are now travelling overland by train, truck and bus via Russia and Eastern Europe to the Channel ports. That journey can take as long as four months. They are then smuggled into Britain, usually in the backs of container lorries.

Last year 11,000 Chinese claimed asylum in the European Union, of whom roughly a quarter applied in Britain. This year, the number of asylum-seekers from China in Britain increased to 1,700 in the first four months, the result probably of a crackdown in the United States and Canada. Many Chinese immigrants shy away from asylum procedures and prefer to rely on friends or family to shelter them. Only 5% of asylum claims from mainland Chinese are accepted, but few people are successfully deported because China refuses to accept the return of citizens without documents. Intelligence estimates suggest that the real rate of illegal immigration from China into Britain is now running at more than 600 a month. Most are being smuggled in container lorries.

Many of those who arrive in Britain, heavily in debt to the Snakehead gangs, find that their troubles are only beginning. Immigration officials say that many are forced to work as prostitutes or "soldiers" for illegal gangs. One young Chinese immigrant said it would take him five years to pay off his £10,000 debt. Those who do not pay are subject to terrifying treatment. Trials last year of Chinese gang members heard accounts of debt-collection methods including torture, kidnap and rape. One migrant had his knuckles slashed with a machete, another was manacled for nearly two years.

The Economist, June 24, 2000

Ex. 2. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. protection that is given by a government to foreigners who leave their own country for political reasons
- 2. to ask in payment

- 3. a person coming into a country from abroad to make his home there
- 4. a person who moves from one place to another in search of work
- 5. without official permission
- 6. a way followed from one place to another
- 7. the duty of repaying which is owed
- 8. gathering money owed to someone
- 9. a method of causing great pain done as a punishment
- 10. to take someone away unlawfully in order to demand money for their safe return
- 11. to have violent sex with a woman against her will

Ex. 3. Rewrite the description of trade in humans below, translating the Russian parts into English:

- 1. Транспортировка живого товара has become more profitable than торговля наркотиками.
- 2. По официальным данным, about 30 million нелегальных иммигрантов are smuggled across international borders every year.
- 3. The trade is хорошо налажен. Worldwide there are about 50 gangs специализируются на транспортировке живого товара.
- 4. Several groups specialise на оформлении документов о праве на получение политического убежища.
- 5. The gangs используют несколько маршрутов: наземный by train, trucks and bus, and across the sea.
- 6. Синдикаты взимают from £1,500 to £16,000 per head за доставку нелегала into Britain, в зависимости от the country of origin.
- 7. Illegal immigrants and asylum-seekers идут на огромный риск при пересечении границы.
- 8. Обременённые огромными долгами, they are forced to work as prostitutes или работать боевиками на преступные группировки.
- 9. Способы взимания долгов в арсенале синдикатов включают torture, kidnap and rape.

Ex. 4. (A) Complete the paragraph from the UN classification of transnational crimes and (B) write the answers to a matching assignment below:

aspect; are exploited; fail; household servants; illegal; illegal adoption; inhabitants; marginal groups; prevent; problem; prosperous; prostitution; slave labor; state frontiers; transporting; underworld

Trade in humans has been gaining momentum and includes __(1)__ illegal immigrants to their destinations, procuring women for __(2)__, hiring people for __(3)__, acquiring __(4)__ from developing countries, and selling children for __(5)__ for enormous sums.

There are adequate laws to __(6)__ such crimes, and their stringency matches the transparency of __(7)__. However, the __(8)__ of trade in human beings is gaining a new __(9)__ as large numbers of Third World __(10)__ seek to emigrate to relatively more __(11)__ countries. For the most part, the flow of __(12)__ immigrants to developed countries is controlled by the __(13)__. Ordinarily, these people __(14)__ to find jobs and join __(15)__ who __(16)__ and forced into crimes and disturbances.

Moscow News, May 22-29, 1997

(B) Match different aspects of the problem as classified in the UN document with the facts quoted in the article *The Last Frontier*:

- emigrating to more prosperous countries:
- transporting illegal immigrants to their destinations:
- control of the flow of illegal immigrants by the underworld:
- joining marginal exploited groups (a) forced into crime:
- joining marginal exploited groups (b) forced into prostitution:
- (C) Discuss other aspects of this group of transnational crimes, quoting different sources of information: films, books, articles from newspapers and other periodicals, radio and TV programmes.

⊕⊕⊕ Talking points:

- What are some of the reasons people emigrate to other countries?
- What difficulties do migrants face on the way to new life?

Ex. 5. Roleplay the press conference on illegal immigration.

©©© Taking part in the role play are:

 Prof. Gerhard Muller, a criminologist of world renown and a prominent specialist in the fight against organized crime. For more than two decades he has headed the United Nations' Commission for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and is a classifier of international mafia groups;

- a representative of the International Organisation for Migration;
- an official of the Home Office's Immigration and Nationality Directorate:
- an officer of the National Criminal Intelligence Service;
- a British customs officer who discovered bodies of illegal immigrants at Dover's Eastern Docks.

The Last Frontier (Part 2)

- Ex. 1. Scan the article about some aspects of legal and illegal immigration and the British asylum policy to answer the questions below:
 - 1. What steps are taken by the Home (Affairs) Office to stop the trade in humans?
 - 2. What factors make these efforts ineffective?
 - 3. What fine is imposed on lorry drivers if they are caught carrying a stowaway? Why do lorry drivers take part in people smuggling?
 - 4. What are the chances of stowaway being caught up? How many lorries passing through Dover are checked and searched?
 - 5. What methods are used to inspect freight traffic? How effective are they?
 - 6. How likely is it that tighter internal controls will be introduced in the UK?
 - 7. What stereotyped image of asylum seekers is portrayed by the British media? How will the tragedy in Dover affect their image?
 - 8. How does the British asylum policy compare with that of France?
 - 9. How does the article assess the opportunity for legal immigration provided by Britain?
 - 10. Does the article say that Britain would benefit from increased legal immigration? Why or why not?

Ministers accept that there is not much they can do to stop this trade in humans. The parliamentary home-affairs select committee is currently conducting an inquiry into border controls. Written evidence submitted by Stephen Boys Smith, the head of Britain's immigration service, says his officials together with the National Crime Squad are currently targeting 12 leading gangs.

But the chances of success are limited even though Britain's security agencies, MI5 and MI6, have been brought in to help. The memorandum states: "The gangs have infrastructures, communications and surveillance capabilities far in excess of anything that the law-enforcement agencies in transit and source countries can muster, and the ease with which they operate across international boundaries means that the chance of their activities diminishing is negligible." With most of the gang leaders residing outside the jurisdiction of either British or EU courts, Mr Boys Smith concludes that "disruption is a more viable alternative to arrest and prosecution."

To that end, the government has cracked down on the lorry drivers who take part in this trade. Drivers are typically paid £1,000 a refugee; the authorities are retaliating with the introduction of £2,000 fines for each stowaway — an extension of the carrier's liability originally introduced against airlines. But until the chances of being caught go up, many lorry drivers will be tempted by the possibility of pulling in a small fortune through people-smuggling.

At present, only 5% of the 5,000 lorries that pass through Dover each day are checked and a much smaller proportion is searched. To do more without creating huge delays to trade would require better equipment. Currently customs, immigration and police use sniffer dogs and hand-held carbon-dioxide detectors to inspect freight traffic. Both methods take time and manpower, and are not foolproof. The IND is currently examining new methods of detection based on the use of radar and the seismic detection of heartbeats.

Though border controls have proved to be porous, the government has so far rejected tighter internal controls such as identity cards. The fact that British people are not obliged to carry identity cards remains a powerful symbol of personal freedom, which all governments have proved wary of tackling.

The tragedy at Dover will also play into the debate on asylum-seekers — although its effect is unpredictable. The horror of so many deaths will make it harder to demonise illegal migrants as ruthless exploiters of soft-hearted Britons. But it also highlights the extent of the flow of people into the United Kingdom. The majority of illegal migrants into Europe are still concentrated in southern European countries and Germany, but the flow into Britain has been rising relative to

other European countries. This week *Le Monde* pointed out that just six people had applied for asylum in Calais in the whole of 1999, while hundreds crossed over into Britain each week. Joel Loeuilleux, who works for the Human Rights League in Calais, says that Britain has a more open asylum policy than France. "Foreigners are assured of some financial support, a place to stay, food, clothing and lessons in English." Such comments are bound to fuel accusations in Britain that the country is too "soft" on asylum-seekers.

But the fact that the majority of Chinese who died at Dover probably had no intention of claiming asylum should focus attention on another area of policy — immigration. In common with other EU countries, Britain provides scant opportunity for legal immigration. Yet there are jobs for would-be immigrants. Indian restaurants, for example, now employ more people than the steel industry, but restaurateurs⁵ complain that they cannot get visas for the chefs and waiters that they need. More legal immigration would help the British economy, and might also make future tragedies less likely.

The Economist, June 24, 2000

Ex. 2. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. actions which are arranged to find out the reason for or how something happened
- 2. the system that supports the operation of an organisation
- 3. a close watch kept on someone
- 4. to pay back evil with evil; to do something which harms and annoys someone in return for what they have done
- 5. an amount of money paid as a punishment
- 6. a person who hides on a ship or plane to get a free or secret journey
- 7. to examine (a place) carefully or thoroughly to try to find something
- 8. time lost by inaction or inability to proceed
- 9. that cannot go wrong
- 10. difficult to escape from

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⁵ Restaurateur [ˌrestərə'tə:] — владелец ресторана.

Ex. 3. Rewrite the description of the border control and treatment of immigrants in the UK, translating the Russian parts into English:

- 1. Поскольку транспортировка живого товара идёт через границы государств, European governments do their best to stop organised crime syndicates, совершенствуя пограничный контроль.
- 2. Иммиграционная служба Великобритании и Национальный отряд по борьбе с преступностью are currently targeting 12 leading gangs, чтобы сократить размах их деятельности.
- 3. Other security agencies привлекаются на помощь.
- 4. В отличие от правоохранительных органов in transit and source countries, the gangs располагают инфраструктурой, средствами связи и слежения.
- 5. Соблазн составить небольшое состояние толкает lorry drivers take part in this trade.
- 6. Чтобы перекрыть провоз живого товара, the authorities have introduced fines за каждого "зайца".
- 7. However, only 5% of the lorries, следующих ежедневно через Дувр, can be checked, and ещё меньшее количество подвергается досмотру.
- 8. Более тщательный досмотр создал бы задержки to trade and require better equipment.
- 9. Currently customs, immigration and police используют служебных собак and hand-held carbon-dioxide detectors для контроля грузового транспорта.
- 10. Both methods требуют затраты времени и участия персонала, and are not foolproof.
- 11. New methods of detection, основанные на применении радаров и сейсмообнаружении сердцебиения, are currently being examined.
- 12. Though Britain не предоставляет большой возможности для законной / легальной эмиграции, the flow of people into the United Kingdom has been rising по сравнению с другими европейскими странами.
- 13. Britain has a more open asylum policy and immigrants are assured of some financial support, жилье, продукты питания, одежда и обучение английскому языку.

14. И поскольку в Британии существует спрос на работников ресторанного бизнеса — шеф-поваров и официантов, more legal immigration would help the British economy, so the British government следует совершенствовать законодательство по вопросам иммиграции.

Ex. 4. In small groups, discuss the following issue:

©©© Talking point

Is border control effective? Speak on the effecient methods of detecting illegal immigrants.

Ex. 5. Roleplay the BBC debate on immigration policy.

©©© Taking part in the role play are:

- A host(ess);
- Lord Rooker, the immigration minister at the Home Office;
- Stephen Boys Smith, the head of Britain's immigration service:
- Oliver Letwin, the shadow home secretary;
- Zaki Badawi, Director of the Muslim College in London;
- Zaha Hadid, an architect who has lived in the UK since 1972:
- Radi Kumar, a restaurateur, the owner of "Eatcurry" [a fictitious character];
- Lara Singh, a British poetess with Tamil⁶ roots [a fictitious character].

Ex. 6. Written practice

As an MP, write a brief report about the need for a reform of immigration laws.

Anything to Declare?

- Ex. 1. Scan the article about cross-border shopping and breach of consumers' rights by customs officers to answer the questions below:
 - 1. Where did Richard Evans' family travel in the summer? Why couldn't the family return to Britain in their own camper van?
 - 2. What organization was responsible for bringing the van to the UK?
 - 3. What difficulty did the van have going through the customs at Dover?

⁶ People of northern Sri Lanka.

- 4. Did Mr Evans manage to recover the van?
- 5. What amount of alcohol and tobacco may people import and export under European Union regulations?
- 6. Would Mr Evans have had any trouble at the customs if he had driven the van himself?
- 7. What stand did High Court take in the case involving another vehicle seizure?
- 8. What fundamental right (under EU law) do British Customs officers regard as a form of tax evasion?
- 9. What is the share of excise duty and VAT in the recommended retail price of a pack of premium brand cigarettes in the UK?
- 10. How much does an identical pack of cigarettes cost in Belgium?
- 11. What share of cigarettes and hand-rolling tobacco is smuggled in Britain?
- 12. What tactic do Customs and Excise use in tackling the problem? According to customs guidelines, what quantity of cigarettes is meant for 'personal use'?
- 13. How many vehicles were impounded by the customs in the past three years? What share of seizures was contested? How many appeals were successful?
- 14. How did the value of cross-channel smuggling change in the last year?
- 15. According to the High Court ruling, what is wrong with the current UK legislation? Under the existing UK laws, what party must prove that the defendant is not bringing in tobacco for a commercial purpose? According to the High Court ruling, does this practice agree with European Union regulations?
- 16. According to the High Court ruling, are suspicion and instinct of officers considered 'reasonable grounds' for searches?
- 17. According to the minister in charge of Customs and Excise, how justified is the charge that Customs are abusing their powers?

Richard Evans, a retired lorry driver, and his family were travelling in Spain last summer when their camper van broke down. They left it to be brought back by the AA. But customs officers at Dover claimed it was being used for smuggling. They seized the vehicle and all its contents, including 9,000 cigarettes and 20 bottles of spirits. The van, worth £20,000 (\$30,800), is still impounded. It even took Mr Evans six months

to recover his 90-year-old mother-in-law's wheelchair. Under European Union regulations, people may import an unlimited quantity of alcohol and tobacco, so long as it is for their own personal use. Had Mr Evans been driving his van himself, he would probably have had no trouble.

Cases like this are putting Customs and Excise's considerable powers under scrutiny. A recent stinging High Court judgement about another vehicle's seizure said, "the mindset of those determining these polices have not embraced the world of an internal market where excise goods can move freely across internal frontiers." And, on September 18th, the EU announced that it was giving Britain two months to prove that customs officers were not breaching consumers' rights to shop freely in Europe. "Cross-border shopping is a fundamental right under EU law and should not be regarded as a form of tax evasion," said Frits Bolkestein, the internal market commissioner.

Customs officers have an impossible job. Excise duty and VAT on a pack of premium brand cigarettes account for 79% of the recommended retail selling price of £4.51. An identical pack costs £1.97 in Belgium. One in every five cigarettes smoked in Britain — some 17 billion altogether — has been smuggled. The Tobacco Manufacturers' Association reckons that 80% of hand-rolling tobacco is smuggled.

The main weapon Customs and Excise has in tackling abuse is to seize cars in which it suspects goods are being smuggled. Guidelines suggest "personal use" can mean only up to 800 cigarettes, for example. Anyone bringing in more can be asked to explain. In the past three years customs officers have impounded more than 22,000 vehicles. Tellingly, only a fifth of seizures are contested, and fewer than 1% of appeals are successful. Officials say the value of cross-channel smuggling has fallen sharply in the past years from £1.6 billion to £400,000 million.

Some customs officers, though, have clearly been overzealous and the recent High Court case ruled that the legislation under which Customs and Excise operates wrongly reverses the burden of proof. The defendant must prove that he is not bringing in tobacco and so forth for a commercial purpose. It also said that customs officers must have "reasonable grounds" for searches: suspicion and instinct are not enough. The government is appealing.

The minister in charge of Customs and Excise John Healey accepts that there is an urgent need to respond to questions about the "legitimacy" of the customs regime. But he says the charge that Customs are abusing their powers is wrong: "Customs", he says, "never stop at

random, they never do blanket searches. They always have some ground for stopping people." Tell that to Mr Evans.

The Economist, September 21, 2002

Ex. 2. Match these definitions with words or phrases in the text:

- 1. to capture, detain, take control of something by official order
- 2. the things contained in an object (receptacle)
- 3. an alcoholic beverage, especially distilled liquor
- 4. formal or law to take and shut up officially until claimed
- 5. a governmental order having a force of law
- 6. having no restrictions or controls
- 7. for oneself
- 8. the act or result of taking control over something by official order or the state of being detained
- 9. a fixed mental attitude that predetermines a person's responses to and interpretations of situations
- 10. located within the limits of a nation; of political and commercial activities inside a country
- 11. to violate (an agreement or law)
- 12. intentional avoidance of tax payment usually by inaccurately declaring taxable income
- 13. a product of a superior quality with a distinctive trademark
- 14. to question the rightness of something formally
- 15. in order to be sold and make profit

Ex. 3. Rewrite the description of cross-border shopping and consumers' rights in the EU, translating the Russian parts into English:

- 1. The practice of customs officers in Great Britain нарушает права потребителей свободно совершать покупки в европейских странах.
- 2. Согласно правилам Евросоюза, people may import an unlimited quantity of alcohol and tobacco для личного потребления.
- 3. Cross-border shopping не следует рассматривать как форму уклонения от уплаты налогов.
- 4. In Great Britain excise duty and VAT составляют 79% рекомендуемой розничной цены на одну пачку сигарет.
- 5. Из-за этого стоимость сигарет much more expensive in Britain than in Belgium.
- 6. It also explains the fact, почему одна из каждых пяти сигарет, smoked in Great Britain has been smuggled.

- 7. Пытаясь обуздать контрабанду, customs officers seize cars, подозреваемые в нелегальном ввозе товаров.
- 8. Only a fifth of seizures опротестовывается (в суде).
- 9. В результате этих мер the value of cross-channel smugglings резко сократилось since last year.
- 10. In fact anyone bringing in more than 800 cigarettes can be asked to prove, что он не ввозит табачные изделия в коммерческих целях.
- 11. Thus the legislation under which customs and excise operate нарушает принцип презумпции невиновности.
- 12. European Union authorities and even High Court in Great Britain предъявляют Британской таможенной службе обвинение в превышении должностных полномочий.

Ex. 4. In small groups, discuss the following issues:

©© Talking points

- Should UK legislation agree with European Union regulations?
- How would you define bringing premium brand cigarettes from Belgium to the UK: cross-channel smuggling or bringing crossborder purchase across internal frontiers?

Ex. 5. Roleplay the Talk Show "Consumers' Rights".

©©© Taking part in the role play are:

- Richard Evans, a retired lorry driver, whose camper van was seized by customs officers at Dover claimed on the charge of being used for smuggling;
- Mary Lickerish who brought 10 bottles of champagne, 20 bottles of brandy and 20 bottles of red wine in her Mercedes — for personal use, of course;
- John Healey, the minister in charge of Customs and Excise;
- Frits Bolkestein, the internal market commissioner;
- a customs officer who seized Richard Evans's camper van.

Ex. 6. Written practice

• As Harvey Smoker, write a complaint to the minister in charge of Customs and Excise about the detention of 1,500 of premium brand cigarettes you brought from Belgium for personal use.

TEST FILES

Translation Tests I (Russian ⇔ English)

Rewrite the sentences below translating the Russian parts into English and vice versa:

Test 1: An eye for cost-effective crime prevention

- 1. Чтобы снизить показатели уличной преступности и количество правонарушений, связанных с угоном транспортных средств и кражами из автомобилей, the Peterborough city council introduced a closed-circuit television system для наблюдения за обстановкой в центре города, жилых районах и на автостоянках.
- 2. The CCTV system is quite expensive: местные власти вложили 1,2 миллиона фунтов стерлингов в установку телекамер, а затраты на их обслуживание make up about £300,000 a year.
- 3. However, the scheme proved to be cost-effective, и уже в течение первого года эксплуатации новой системы жители ощутили на себе её преимущества.
- 4. Since then the Peterborough scheme has helped to solve cases о вооруженном ограблении, изнасиловании и похищении людей.
- 5. В центре города были ликвидированы шайки магазинных воров, and drugs-related crime has been taken off the streets.
- 6. Значительно сократилось число преступлений, связанных с угоном транспортных средств и кражами из автомобилей; the high-quality cameras can even zoom in to check, не просрочена ли у водителя справка об уплате дорожного налога.
- Since the tapes can be used as evidence in court, нарушители признают себя виновными в совершении преступлений, что сберегает рабочее время сотрудников судебных органов и полиции.
- 8. Wishing to encourage the installation of CCTV systems in other towns and cities the Home Office offered grants to local authorities,

отдавая предпочтение тем программам, которые могут обеспечить безопасность граждан в жилых районах и на автостоянках.

Test 2: Infiltration of Lloyd's by crime syndicates 'foiled'

- 1. A few years ago the UK and U.S. governmental organizations провели расследование финансового мошенничества на международном рынке страхования в Лондоне.
- 2. Расследование продлилось four months.
- 3. The attempt to infiltrate the insurance market was taken by подставными компаниями, зарегистрированными в офшорных зонах и находящимися под контролем американских преступных синликатов.
- 4. The modus operandi included регистрацию фирмы, аренду помещения and other assets from legitimate companies, чтобы создать впечатление о том, что мошенники располагают ресурсами для выплаты многомиллионных страховых сумм.
- 5. Подставные компании offered to cover aviation and shipping companies and Third World governments на случай стихийных бедствий, авиакатастроф и кораблекрушений.
- 6. Собирались страховые взносы, но как только предстояла крупная выплата по страховым обязательствам, the bogus company was liquidated, и клиент оставался без страхового обеспечения.
- 7. The investigators stopped swinders в самом начале их деятельности.
- 8. According to the Lloyd's representative в результате расследования ни одному страховщику ассоциации не было предъявлено обвинение.
- 9. Lloyd's denied having suffered убытки вследствие мошенничества

Test 3: BT launches fresh attack on phone crime

- 1. According to statistics data, около 100 миллионов мошенничеств, связанных с оплатой телефонных разговоров, are made worldwide every year.
- 2. Число преступлений, связанных с неоплаченными телефонными разговорами, возрастает, because telephone crime can be very easy.

- 3. A criminal opens расчётный счёт на подставное имя.
- 4. Then he makes contact with people who need неоднократно пользоваться услугами междугородней связи.
- 5. These people agree вручить преступнику плату за телефонные разговоры наличными, because they don't have to pay [междугородные звонки по] их реальной стоимости.
- 6. The criminal then sells сотни междугородных звонков.
- 7. At the end of the month, когда приходит счёт за услуги телефонной компании, the criminal disappears.
- 8. It may take years, чтобы обнаружить мошенника, собрать доказательства его вины и задержать его.

Test 4: Thieves versus retailers

- 1. On both sides of the Atlantic с вызывающей тревогу стремительностью возрастает число магазинных краж.
- 2. Компании, занятые розничной торговлей, lose billions of euros or dollars annually вследствие краж, совершаемых покупателями и сотрудниками.
- 3. Потери вследствие краж, mispricing and other wastage определяются как «усушка».
- 4. Размер торговых убытков «усушка» возрастает in most European countries, Germany, Austria and Switzerland being an exception.
- 5. In the latter countries потери в розничной торговле вследствие краж и убыли is slowly decreasing.
- 6. Около половины убытков in Continental Europe come from краж, совершаемых покупателями, over 26% of the theft is дело рук самих сотрудников компаний, while поставщикам удается «увести» about 7% from retailers.
- 7. Britain is currently the winner по количеству краж из магазинов.

Test 5: A taste for fiction

- 1. Lord Archer, the former deputy chairman of the Conservative Party, был приговорен к четырем годам тюремного заключения.
- 2. He was charged в даче ложных показаний.
- 3. In the past он выиграл судебный процесс по обвинению в клевете against the *Daily Star* and the *News of the World*.

- 4. The newspapers were forced to pay Lord Archer свыше миллиона фунтов стерлингов в качестве возмещения морального ущерба.
- 5. According to his biographer, he несомненно был шарлатаном.
- 6. He had lied about своих научных работах, сообщил неверные сведения о своих служебных расходах и создал себе ложное алиби during the libel trial.
- 7. He had even been caught при совершении магазинной кражи в Канале.
- 8. Two Prime ministers Lady Thatcher and John Major поддержали его кандидатуру при выдвижении на пост мэра Лонлона.
- 9. Eight former senior Tory cabinet ministers публично высказали ему свою поддержку.
- 10. He had managed to pursue a political career for a long time благодаря своим влиятельным знакомым (связям во влиятельных кругах).
- 11. His supportive wife also служила ему надёжным прикрытием.
- 12. She claimed they had a very happy marriage, когда пошли разговоры о связи Лорда Арчера с проституткой.
- 13. Lady Archer's continued support was invaluable в успешной карьере ее мужа.
- 14. Жесткие законы Великобритании о клевете в средствах массовой информации also shut up journalists.

Test 6: I love my electronic ball and chain

- 1. Британские тюрьмы переполнены, and the Home Office has found a way решения проблемы.
- 2. 1,500 prisoners are currently being monitored в рамках программы «Домашний арест».
- 3. По условиям программы offenders are fitted with электронный датчик, который посылает сигналы на контрольное устройство, installed in their homes.
- 4. Offenders are placed находиться дома в установленные часы $(\partial oc n.$, комендантский час).
- 5. Если заключенный нарушает условия программы, the signal will alert the authorities.
- 6. Время пребывания заключенного дома и границы района, в пределах которого ему разрешена свобода передвижения, are set by the prison governor.

- 7. They can be tailored to конкретных заключенных.
- 8. For example, a prisoner can get a special extension на посещение занятий в вечернее время.
- 9. Система может учитывать непредвиденные обстоятельства, but in case of repeated violations of the curfew, an offender will be returned to jail.
- 10. Prisoners eligible for the scheme, должны предварительно пройти проверку на степень риска.
- 11. Though the scheme is considered tamper-proof, некоторым правонарушителям удавалось снять датчики.
- 12. Many offenders view the scheme positively, так как она дает им возможность вести домашнее хозяйство, ухаживать за детьми и даже искать работу.
- 13. The police also support the scheme, поскольку она предлагает регулируемый переход от тюремного заключения к жизни на воле.

Test 7: Drug-taking in clubland? Just add water

- 1. The UK government is concerned, что употребление наркотиков и насилие становятся модной тенденцией in British nightclubs.
- 2. New legislation is being prepared. Meanwhile Home Office издало для менеджеров клубов инструктивную брошюру «Вопросы безопасности организации клубной деятельности» that contains guidelines and tips to nightclub operators.
- 3. The Home Office advised nightclub operators установить в клубах металлодетекторы.
- 4. The costs на оборудование клубов детекторами для выявления клиентов, пытающихся пронести с собой оружие, are expected to be covered из доходов клуба.
- 5. Применение огнестрельного оружия in clubs is linked with gangsta rap and garage music.
- 6. The garage group So Solid Crew было предъявлено обвинение в незаконном применении оружия.
- 7. What are the Home Office suggestions в отношении употребления наркотиков в помещении клуба?
- 8. Club operators are required принять меры, помогающие снизить риск для жизни that their paying customers may cause themselves, принимая наркотики на вечеринке.

- 9. Club operators should предоставлять питьевую воду для потребителей экстази, who suffer dehydration.
- 10. Чтобы снизить drug-related deaths, they should also контролировать температурный режим и количество посетителей в помещении клуба.
- 11. Персонал клуба should be trained to detect people, находящихся в состоянии алкогольного и наркотического опьянения.
- 12. The booklet рекомендации противоречат the current laws.
- 13. Управляющим ночных клубов face prison, если наркотики принимаются on their premises с их ведома.

Test 8: Girls are turning to violent crime

- 1. Согласно данным доклада об асоциальном поведении молодёжи the rate of violent juvenile crime is increasing.
- 2. Насильственные преступления, совершаемые несовершеннолетними, настолько распространены, что it often goes unreported.
- 3. Некоторые правонарушители are involved in serious violence even до достижения подросткового возраста.
- 4. The number of girls, совершающих насильственные преступления, is rising at a faster rate than the number of boys, арестованных за подобные преступления.
- 5. Boys are more likely to be involved в кражах со взломом и преступлениях, связанных с наркотиками; girls are more likely to be charged в порче имущества, ограблении, действиях, связанных с физическим насилием, и в краже.
- 6. Отсутствие надзора со стороны родителей, высокий уровень разводов и неблагополучные семьи are considered to be a major factor in delinquency and the increase in juvenile crime.
- 7. Other factors that might cause youth violence are культ насилия, влияние голливудских фильмов, теле- и видеоигр и широкая доступность огнестрельного оружия.
- 8. Some experts blame сверстников, школу и нравственный и духовный упадок современного общества.

Test 9: The last frontier (Part 1)

1. Транспортировка живого товара has become more profitable than торговля наркотиками.

- 2. По официальным данным, about 30 million нелегальных иммигрантов are smuggled across international borders every year.
- 3. The trade is хорошо налажен. Worldwide there are about 50 gangs специализируются на транспортировке живого товара.
- 4. Several groups specialise на оформлении документов о праве на получение политического убежища.
- 5. The gangs используют несколько маршрутов: наземный by train, trucks and bus and across the sea.
- 6. Синдикаты взимают from £1,500 to £16,000 per head за доставку нелегала into Britain, в зависимости от the country of origin.
- 7. Illegal immigrants and asylum-seekers идут на огромный риск при пересечении границы.
- 8. Обременённые огромными долгами, they are forced to work as prostitutes или работать боевиками на преступные группировки.
- 9. Способы взимания долгов в арсенале синдикатов включают torture, kidnap and rape.

Test 10: The last frontier (Part 2)

- 1. Поскольку транспортировка живого товара идёт через границы государств, European governments do their best to stop organised crime syndicates, совершенствуя пограничный контроль.
- 2. Иммиграционная служба Великобритании и Национальный отряд по борьбе с преступностью are currently targeting 12 leading gangs, чтобы сократить размах их деятельности.
- 3. Other security agencies привлекаются на помощь.
- 4. В отличие от правоохранительных органов in transit and source countries, the gangs располагают инфраструктурой, средствами связи и слежения.
- 5. Соблазн составить небольшое состояние толкает lorry drivers take part in this trade.
- 6. Чтобы перекрыть провоз живого товара, the authorities have introduced fines за каждого «зайца».
- 7. However, only 5% of the lorries, следующих ежедневно через Дувр, can be checked and ещё меньшее количество подвергается досмотру.
- 8. Более тщательный досмотр создал бы задержки to trade and require better equipment.

- 9. Currently customs, immigration and police используют служебных собак and hand-held carbon-dioxide detectors для контроля грузового транспорта.
- 10. Both methods требуют затраты времени и участия персонала, and are not foolproof.
- 11. New methods of detection, основанные на применении радаров и сейсмообнаружении сердцебиения, are currently being examined.
- 12. Though Britain не предоставляет большой возможности для законной / легальной эмиграции, the flow of people into the United Kingdom has been rising по сравнению с другими европейскими странами.
- 13. Britain has a more open asylum policy and immigrants are assured of some financial support, жилье, продукты питания, одежда и обучение английскому языку.
- 14. И поскольку в Британии существует спрос на работников ресторанного бизнеса шеф-поваров и официантов, more legal immigration would help the British economy, so the British government следует совершенствовать законодательство по вопросам иммиграции.

Test 11: Anything to declare?

- 1. The practice of customs officers in Great Britain нарушает права потребителей свободно совершать покупки в европейских странах.
- 2. Согласно правилам Евросоюза, people may import an unlimited quantity of alcohol and tobacco для личного потребления.
- 3. Cross-border shopping не следует рассматривать как форму уклонения от уплаты налогов.
- 4. In Great Britain excise duty and VAT составляют 79% рекомендуемой розничной цены одной пачки сигарет.
- 5. Из-за этого стоимость сигарет much more expensive in Britain than in Belgium.
- 6. It also explains the fact, почему одна из каждых пяти сигарет, smoked in Great Britain has been smuggled.
- 7. Пытаясь обуздать контрабанду, customs officers seize cars, подозреваемые в нелегальном ввозе товаров.
- 8. Only a fifth of seizures опротестовывается (в суде).

- 9. В результате этих мер the value of cross-channel smugglings резко сократилось since last year.
- 10. In fact anyone bringing in more than 800 cigarettes can be asked to prove, что он не ввозит табачные изделия в коммерческих целях.
- 11. Thus the legislation under which customs and excise operate нарушает принцип презумпции невиновности.
- 12. European Union authorities and even High Court in Great Britain предъявляют Британской таможенной службе обвинение в превышении должностных полномочий.

Translation Tests II (English ⇒ Russian)

Translate the sentences below from English into Russian:

Test 1: An eye for cost-effective crime prevention

- 1. In order to reduce street and vehicle-related crime the Peterborough city council introduced a closed-circuit television system to monitor the city centre, residential areas and car parks.
- 2. The CCTV system is quite expensive: local authorities invested £1.2 million to install cameras and its running costs make up about £300,000 a year.
- 3. However, the scheme proved to be cost-effective and the whole community benefited during its first year of operation.
- 4. Since then the Peterborough scheme has helped to solve cases of armed robbery, rape and kidnapping.
- 5. Shoplifting gangs have been eliminated from the city centre and drugs-related crime has been taken off the streets.
- 6. Vehicle-related crime has significantly fallen; the high-quality cameras can even zoom in to check whether a vehicle's road tax certificate is out of date.
- 7. Since the tapes can be used as evidence in court, offenders plead guilty which saves police and court time.
- 8. Wishing to encourage the installation of CCTV systems in other towns and cities the Home Office offered grants to local authorities giving priority to schemes that can improve the physical security of car parks and residential areas.

Test 2: Infiltration of Lloyd's by crime syndicates 'foiled'

- 1. A few years ago the UK and U.S. governmental organizations investigated the financial fraud on the London-based international insurance market.
- 2. The investigation took four months.
- 3. The attempt to infiltrate the insurance market was taken by bogus companies registered off-shore and controlled by American crime syndicates.
- 4. The modus operandi included the registration of the company, rent of property and other assets from legitimate companies in order to give the appearance they have the resources to pay off multimillionpound claims.
- 5. The bogus companies offered to cover aviation and shipping companies and Third World governments against losses from natural disasters, air crashes and shipwrecks.
- 6. Premiums were collected, but when a large claim surfaced, the bogus company was liquidated, leaving the client unprotected.
- 7. The investigators stopped swindlers at an early stage.
- 8. According to the Lloyd's representative no underwriters were charged as a result of inquiries.
- 9. Lloyd's denied having suffered any losses arising from the fraud.

Test 3: BT launches fresh attack on phone crime

- 1. According to statistics data, about 100 million fraudulent calls are made worldwide every year.
- 2. The number of telephone crimes is increasing because telephone crime can be very easy.
- 3. A criminal opens an account in a false name.
- 4. Then he makes contact with people who need to make a lot of expensive phone calls.
- 5. These people agree to pay the criminal in cash for the calls they make because they don't have to pay the real costs.
- 6. The criminal then sells hundreds of long-distance phone calls.
- 7. When the bill arrives (=is due) at the end of the month, the criminal disappears.
- 8. It may take years to detect fraud, collect the evidence and arrest the criminal.

Test 4: Thieves versus retailers

- Shoplifting is increasing on an alarmingly large scale on both sides of the Atlantic.
- 2. Retailers lose billions of euros or dollars annually to shoplifting and employee theft.
- 3. Losses from theft, mispricing and other wastage are defined as "shrinkage".
- 4. Shrinkage is on the rise in most European countries, Germany, Austria and Switzerland being an exception.
- 5. Retailers' loss through crime or wastage in the latter countries is slowly decreasing.
- 6. Roughly half the losses in Continental Europe come from theft by customers, over 26% of the theft is by companies own staff, while suppliers manage to fiddle about 7% from retailers.
- 7. Britain is currently the winner of the worst record for shoplifting.

Test 5: A taste for fiction

- 1. Lord Archer, the former deputy chairman of the Conservative Party was sentenced to four year's imprisonment.
- 2. He was charged with perjury.
- 3. In the past he won the libel case against the *Daily Star* and the *News of the World*.
- 4. The newspapers were forced to pay Lord Archer more than £1 million in damages.
- 5. According to his biographer, he was an obvious charlatan.
- 6. He had lied about his academic works, fiddled his expenses (as an official), gave a bogus alibi during the libel trial.
- 7. He had even been caught shoplifting in Canada.
- 8. Two Prime ministers Lady Thatcher and John Major backed his candidacy for mayor of London.
- 9. Eight former senior Tory cabinet ministers publicly supported him.
- 10. He had managed to pursue a political career for a long time because he had powerful contacts.
- 11. His supportive wife also gave him protection.
- 12. She claimed they had a very happy marriage when people started talking about his relationship with a prostitute.
- 13. Lady Archer's continued support was invaluable to her husband's public career.
- 14. British strict libel laws also shut up journalists.

Test 6: I love my electronic ball and chain

- 1. British prisons are overcrowded and the Home Office has found a way to tackle the problem.
- 2. 1,500 prisoners are currently being monitored under the Home Detention Curfew Scheme.
- 3. Under the scheme, offenders are fitted with an electronic tag which sends signals to monitoring equipment installed in their homes.
- 4. Offenders are placed under a home curfew.
- 5. If a prisoner breaks (violates) the curfew conditions, the signal will alert the authorities.
- 6. The curfew times and boundaries are set by the prison governor.
- 7. They can be tailored to individual needs.
- 8. For example, a prisoner can get a special extension to go to night classes.
- 9. The system can cope with emergencies, but in case of repeated violations of the curfew, an offender will be returned to jail.
- 10. Prisoners eligible for the scheme must pass a risk assessment before taking part in the scheme.
- 11. Though the scheme is considered tamper-proof, some offenders have managed to slip their tags.
- 12. Many offenders view the scheme positively because it gives offenders the freedom to run their houses, look after their children and even look for a job.
- 13. The police also support the scheme because it provides a managed transition between prison and living in the community.

Test 7: Drug-taking in clubland? Just add water

- 1. The UK government is concerned about the culture of violence and drug-taking in British nightclubs.
- 2. New legislation is being prepared. Meanwhile Home Office issued a booklet *Safer Clubbing* that contains guidelines and tips to nightclub operators.
- 3. The Home Office advised nightclub operators to install metal detectors in their clubs.
- 4. The costs of installing metal detectors to check customers for weapons are expected to be covered by club profits.
- 5. The use of firearms in clubs is linked with gangsta rap and garage music.

- 6. The garage group So Solid Crew was convicted of firearms offences.
- 7. What are the Home Office suggestions concerning drug-taking on club premises?
- 8. Club operators are required to take measures to reduce the harm that their paying customers may cause themselves by taking dance drugs.
- 9. Club operators should provide drinking water for users of ecstasy who suffer dehydration.
- 10. In order to reduce drug-related deaths they should also prevent overcrowding and overheating.
- 11. Employees should be trained to detect people intoxicated by drugs or alcohol.
- 12. The booklet guidelines contradict the current laws.
- 13. Nightclub managers face prison if they knowingly allow ecstasy and other substances (=drugs) to be consumed on their premises.

Test 8: Girls are turning to violent crime

- 1. According to a report looking into anti-social behaviour in adolescents, the rate of violent juvenile crime is increasing.
- 2. Juvenile violence is so common, it often goes unreported.
- 3. Some offenders are involved in serious violence even before becoming teenagers.
- 4. The number of girls committing violent crimes is rising at a faster rate than the number of boys arrested for violence.
- 5. Boys are more likely to be involved in burglary and drug offences; girls are more likely to be charged with criminal damage, robbery, violence and theft.
- 6. Poor parental supervision, high divorce rates and family breakdown are considered to be a major factor in delinquency and the increase in juvenile crime.
- 7. Other factors that might cause youth violence are a culture of violence, Hollywood films, television and video games, and the easy availability of guns.
- 8. Some experts blame peers, the schools and the moral and spiritual decline of society.

Test 9: The last frontier (Part 1)

1. Trafficking in humans has become more profitable than drug smuggling.

- 2. According to official estimates, about 30 million unauthorised foreigners are smuggled across international borders every year.
- 3. The trade is highly organised. Worldwide there are about 50 gangs specialising in human trafficking.
- 4. Several groups specialise in handling asylum claims.
- 5. The gangs use several smuggling routes: overland by train, trucks and bus and across the sea.
- 6. Syndicates are charging from £1,500 to £16,000 per head to smuggle a foreigner into Britain, depending on the country of origin.
- 7. Illegal immigrants and asylum-seekers run great risks as they cross borders.
- 8. Heavily in debt, they are forced to work as prostitutes or "soldiers" for illegal gangs.
- 9. Syndicates' debt-collection methods include torture, kidnap and rape.

Test 10: The last frontier (Part 2)

- 1. Since human trafficking operates across international boundaries, European governments do their best to stop organised crime syndicates by improving border controls.
- 2. Britain's immigration service and National Crime Squad are currently targeting 12 leading gangs in order to diminish their activities.
- 3. Other security agencies have been brought in to help.
- 4. Unlike law-enforcement agencies in transit and source countries, the gangs have infrastructures, communications and surveillance capabilities.
- 5. Tempted by the possibility of making a small fortune, lorry drivers take part in this trade.
- 6. In order to prevent human smuggling, the authorities have introduced fines for each stowaway.
- 7. However, only 5% of the lorries that pass through Dover each day can be checked and a much smaller proportion can be searched.
- 8. A more thorough search would create huge delays to trade and require better equipment.
- 9. Currently customs, immigration and police use sniffer dogs and hand-held carbon-dioxide detectors to inspect freight traffic.
- 10. Both methods take time and manpower, and are not foolproof.

- 11. New methods of detection based on the use of radar and the seismic detection of heartbeats are currently being examined.
- 12. Though Britain provides scant opportunity for legal immigration, the flow of people into the United Kingdom has been rising relative to other European countries.
- 13. Britain has a more open asylum policy and immigrants are assured of some financial support, a place to stay, food, clothing and lessons in English.
- 14. As there is a demand for the chefs and waiters, more legal immigration would help the British economy, so the British government should improve immigration laws and regulations.

Test 11: Anything to declare?

- 1. The practice of customs officers in Great Britain violates consumers' rights to shop freely in Europe.
- 2. Under EU regulations people may import an unlimited quantity of alcohol and tobacco for their own personal use.
- 3. Cross-border shopping should not be regarded as a form of tax evasion.
- 4. In Great Britain excise duty and VAT on a pack of cigarettes account for 79% of its recommended retail selling price.
- 5. It makes cigarettes much more expensive in Britain than in Belgium.
- 6. It also explains the fact that one in every five cigarettes smoked in Great Britain has been smuggled.
- 7. Trying to curb smuggling customs officers seize cars which they suspect of carrying contraband.
- 8. Only a fifth of seizures are contested.
- 9. As a result the value of cross-channel smugglings have fallen sharply since last year.
- 10. In fact anyone bringing in more than 800 cigarettes can be asked to prove that he isn't importing tobacco for commercial purposes.
- 11. Thus the legislation under which customs and excise operate violates the principle of presumption of innocence.
- 12. European Union authorities and even High Court in Great Britain charge Customs with abusing their powers.

Translation Tests III (Russian ⇒ English)

Translate the sentences below from Russian into English:

Test 1: An eye for cost-effective crime prevention

- 1. Чтобы снизить показатели уличной преступности и количество правонарушений, связанных с угоном транспортных средств и кражами из автомобилей, городской совет Петерборо установил систему телеслежения для наблюдения за обстановкой в центре города, жилых районах и на автостоянках.
- 2. Система телемониторинга стоит не дешево: местные власти вложили 1,2 миллиона фунтов стерлингов в установку телекамер, а затраты на их обслуживание составляют около 300,000 фунтов в год.
- 3. Тем не менее затраты на установку системы окупили себя, и уже в течение первого года эксплуатации новой системы жители ощутили на себе её преимущества.
- 4. Со времени установки системы телемониторинга с её помощью в Петерборо были успешно проведены расследования дел о вооруженном ограблении, изнасиловании и похищении людей.
- 5. В центре города были ликвидированы шайки магазинных воров, на улицах города перестали совершаться преступления, связанные с наркотиками.
- 6. Значительно сократилось число преступлений, связанных с угоном транспортных средств и кражами из автомобилей; высокая разрешающая способность телекамер даже позволяет проверить, не просрочена ли у водителя справка об уплате дорожного налога.
- 7. Поскольку видеозапись принимается в качестве улики в суде, нарушители признают себя виновными в совершении преступлений, что сберегает рабочее время сотрудников судебных органов и полиции.
- 8. Чтобы стимулировать установление систем мониторинга в других городах, министерство внутренних дел предоставляет местным властям субсидии, отдавая предпочтение тем программам, которые могут обеспечить безопасность граждан в жилых районах и на автостоянках.

Test 2: Infiltration of Lloyd's by crime syndicates 'foiled'

- 1. Несколько лет назад правительственные организации Великобритании и США провели расследование финансового мошенничества на международном рынке страхования в Лондоне.
- 2. Расследование продлилось четыре месяца.
- 3. Подставные компании, зарегистрированные в офшорных зонах и находящиеся под контролем американских преступных синдикатов, попытались проникнуть на рынок страховых услуг.
- 4. Схема преступления предусматривала регистрацию фирмы, аренду помещения и других активов у законно зарегистрированных и работающих компаний, чтобы создать впечатление о том, что мошенники располагают ресурсами для выплаты многомиллионных страховых сумм.
- Подставные компании предлагали страховые услуги авиа и судоходным компаниям и правительствам стран третьего мира на случай стихийных бедствий, авиакатастроф и кораблекрушений.
- 6. Собирались страховые взносы, но как только предстояла крупная выплата по страховым обязательствам, подставная компания ликвидировалась, и клиент оставался без страхового обеспечения.
- Следственная бригада остановила мошенников в самом начале их деятельности.
- 8. По словам представителя ассоциации страховщиков «Ллойд» в результате расследования ни одному страховщику не было предъявлено обвинение.
- 9. (Руководство) «Ллойд» отрицает, что ассоциация понесла финансовые потери вследствие мошенничества.

Test 3: BT launches fresh attack on phone crime

- 1. По данным статистики, каждый год в мире совершается около 100 миллионов мошенничеств, связанных с оплатой телефонных разговоров.
- Число преступлений, связанных с неоплаченными телефонными разговорами, возрастает, так как совершать их несложно.

- 3. Преступник открывает расчётный счёт на подставное имя.
- 4. Затем он устанавливает контакт с теми, кому предстоит неоднократно пользоваться услугами междугородней связи.
- 5. Эти люди готовы вручить преступнику плату за телефонные разговоры наличными, так как им не нужно оплачивать междугородные звонки по их реальной стоимости.
- 6. Затем преступник продаёт сотни междугородных звонков.
- 7. Когда в конце месяца приходит счёт за услуги телефонной компании, преступник исчезает.
- 8. На обнаружение мошенника, сбор доказательств его вины и задержание могут уйти годы.

Test 4: Thieves versus retailers

- 1. По обе стороны Атлантики с вызывающей тревогу стремительностью возрастает число магазинных краж.
- 2. Компании, занятые розничной торговлей, ежегодно несут потери в миллиарды евро и долларов вследствие краж, совершаемых покупателями и сотрудниками.
- 3. Потери вследствие краж, ошибочной оценки товаров (пересортица) и другие убытки в розничной торговле определяются как «усушка».
- 4. Размер торговых убытков «усушка» возрастает в большинстве европейских стран, за исключением Германии, Австрии и Швейцарии.
- 5. В этих странах потери в розничной торговле вследствие краж и убыли медленно сокращаются.
- 6. Около половины убытков в странах континентальной Европы происходят вследствие краж, совершаемых покупателями, свыше 26% краж дело рук самих сотрудников компаний, и приблизительно на 7% поставщикам удается обсчитать торговые фирмы.
- 7. В настоящее время Великобритания лидирует по количеству краж из магазинов.

Test 5: A taste for fiction

1. Лорд Арчер, бывший заместитель председателя партии консерваторов, был приговорен к четырем годам тюремного заключения.

- 2. Ему было предъявлено обвинение в даче ложных показаний.
- 3. В прошлом он выиграл судебный процесс по обвинению в клевете против газет «Дейли стар» и «Ньюс оф де уорлд».
- 4. Газеты обязали выплатить Лорду Арчеру свыше миллиона фунтов стерлингов в качестве возмещения морального ущерба.
- 5. По мнению его биографа, истец несомненно был шарлатаном.
- 6. Он солгал о своих научных работах, сообщил неверные сведения о своих служебных расходах и создал себе ложное алиби в ходе процесса о клевете.
- 7. И даже был задержан с поличным в Канаде при совершении кражи в магазине.
- 8. Два премьер-министра Леди Тетчер и Джон Мейджор поддержали его кандидатуру при выдвижении на пост мэра Лондона.
- 9. Восемь бывших руководителей ключевых министерств в кабинете партии консерваторов публично высказали ему свою поддержку.
- 10. Благодаря своим влиятельным знакомым (связям во влиятельных кругах) ему на протяжении долгого времени удавалось делать карьеру в политике.
- 11. Жена Лорда Арчера служила ему надёжным прикрытием, оказывая моральную поддержку.
- 12. Она выступила с заявлением о том, что они с мужем счастливы в браке, когда пошли разговоры о связи Лорда Арчера с проституткой.
- 13. Невозможно переоценить ту роль в успешной карьере мужа, которую Леди Арчер играла на протяжении многих лет.
- 14. Кроме того, жесткие законы Великобритании о клевете в средствах массовой информации обязывали журналистов молчать.

Test 6: I love my electronic ball and chain

- 1. Британские тюрьмы переполнены, и министерство внутренних дел нашло способ решения проблемы.
- 2. В настоящее время 1500 заключенных находятся под наблюдением в рамках программы «Домашний арест».
- 3. По условиям программы правонарушителей обязывают носить электронный датчик, который посылает сигналы на контрольное устройство, установленное у них дома.

- 4. Правонарушителей обязывают находиться дома в установленные часы ($\partial oc n$., комендантский час).
- 5. Если заключенный нарушает условия программы, *в службу надзора* (=authorities) поступает сигнал.
- 6. Время пребывания заключенного дома и границы района, в пределах которого ему разрешена свобода передвижения, определяются начальником тюрьмы.
- 7. Эти условия ограничения могут учитывать потребности конкретных заключенных.
- 8. Например, заключенный может получить специальное разрешение на посещение занятий в вечернее время.
- 9. Система может учитывать непредвиденные обстоятельства, но в случае повторных нарушений режима ограничения свободы заключенного могут снова поместить в тюрьму.
- 10. Заключенные, допущенные к участию в программе, должны предварительно пройти проверку на степень риска.
- 11. Хотя и считается, что датчики нельзя снять незаметно, некоторым правонарушителям удавалось это сделать.
- 12. Многие правонарушители поддерживают эту программу, так как она дает им возможность вести домашнее хозяйство, ухаживать за детьми и даже искать работу.
- 13. Полиция высказывается в поддержку этой программы, поскольку она предлагает регулируемый переход от тюремного заключения к жизни на воле.

Test 7: Drug-taking in clubland? Just add water

- 1. Правительство Великобритании обеспокоено тем, что употребление наркотиков и насилие становятся модной тенденцией в ночных клубах.
- 2. Пока новое законодательство по этому вопросу находится в стадии разработки, министерство внутренних дел издало для менеджеров клубов инструктивную брошюру «Вопросы безопасности организации клубной деятельности».
- 3. Министерство внутренних дел рекомендует менеджерам установить в клубах металлодетекторы.
- 4. Предполагается, что расходы на оборудование клубов детекторами для выявления клиентов, пытающихся пронести с собой оружие, будут покрываться из доходов клуба.

- 5. Музыкальные направления гэнгста-рэп и «музыка гаража» ассоциируются с применением огнестрельного оружия.
- 6. Членам группы «Со Солид Крю» было предъявлено обвинение в незаконном применении оружия.
- 7. Что же предлагает министерство внутренних дел в отношении употребления наркотиков в помещении клуба?
- 8. От менеджеров клубов требуется принятие мер, помогающих снизить риск для жизни клиентов клубов, в случае, если они примут наркотики на вечеринке.
- 9. Клубы обязаны предоставлять питьевую воду для потребителей экстази, страдающих от обезвоживания.
- Чтобы снизить пагубное воздействие наркотиков, рекомендуется контролировать температуру и количество людей в помещении.
- 11. Персонал клуба должен быть обучен распознавать посетителей, находящихся в состоянии алкогольного и наркотического опьянения.
- 12. Рекомендации инструктивного письма противоречат действующему законодательству.
- 13. Управляющим клубов грозит тюремное заключение, если наркотики принимаются с их ведома.

Test 8: Girls are turning to violent crime

- 1. Согласно данным доклада об асоциальном поведении молодёжи растут показатели насильственных преступлений, совершаемых несовершеннолетними.
- 2. Насильственные преступления, совершаемые несовершеннолетними, настолько распространены, что о них не всегда сообщают [правоохранительным органам].
- 3. Некоторые правонарушители совершают насильственные преступления ещё до достижения подросткового возраста.
- 4. Число девочек, совершающих насильственные преступления, растёт быстрее, чем число мальчиков, арестованных за подобные преступления.
- 5. Мальчики чаще участвуют в кражах со взломом и преступлениях, связанных с наркотиками; девочкам чаще предъявляют обвинение в порче имущества, ограблении, действиях, связанных с физическим насилием, и в краже.

- 6. Основными причинами правонарушений и роста числа преступлений, совершаемых несовершеннолетними, считают отсутствие надзора со стороны родителей, высокий уровень разводов и неблагополучные семьи.
- 7. Другие возможные причины, способствующие склонности молодых людей к насилию, включают культ насилия, влияние голливудских фильмов, теле- и видеоигр и широкую доступность огнестрельного оружия.
- 8. Некоторые эксперты видят причину во влиянии сверстников и школы, в нравственном и духовном упадке современного общества.

Test 9: The last frontier (Part 1)

- 1. Транспортировка живого товара оказалась прибыльнее, чем торговля наркотиками.
- 2. По официальным данным, каждый год через границы разных стран провозят около 30 миллионов нелегальных иммигрантов.
- 3. Бизнес хорошо налажен. Около 50 криминальных группировок в мире специализируются на транспортировке живого товара.
- 4. Некоторые организации специализируются на оформлении документов о праве на получение политического убежища.
- 5. Преступные группировки используют несколько маршрутов: наземный поезда, грузовые автомобили и автобусы, и морские пути.
- 6. Синдикаты взимают от полутора до шестнадцати тысяч фунтов за доставку нелегала в Британию, в зависимости от страны отправления.
- 7. Нелегальные иммигранты и лица, ищущие убежища, идут на огромный риск при пересечении границы.
- 8. Мигрантов, обременённых огромными долгами, вынуждают выходить на панель или работать боевиками на преступные группировки.
- 9. Способы взимания долгов в арсенале синдикатов включают пытки, изнасилования, похищения.

Test 10: The last frontier (Part 2)

1. Поскольку транспортировка живого товара идёт через границы государств, европейские правительства делают всё возмож-

- ное, чтобы остановить организованную преступность, совершенствуя пограничный контроль.
- 2. Иммиграционная служба Великобритании и Национальный отряд по борьбе с преступностью в настоящее время разрабатывают комплекс мер, чтобы сократить размах деятельности 12 преступных группировок.
- 3. На помощь привлечены другие секретные службы.
- 4. В отличие от правоохранительных органов в странах, откуда вывозят живой товар или через которые идёт поток нелегальных иммигрантов, преступные группировки располагают инфраструктурой, средствами связи и слежения.
- 5. Соблазн составить небольшое состояние толкает водителей на участие в этом бизнесе.
- 6. Чтобы перекрыть провоз живого товара, власти ввели штрафы за каждого «зайца».
- 7. Однако, можно организовать проверку только 5% грузовых автомобилей, следующих ежедневно через Дувр, ещё меньшее количество подвергается досмотру.
- 8. Более тщательный досмотр создал бы задержки для торговли и потребовал бы более совершенного оборудования.
- 9. В настоящее время таможенная и иммиграционная службы и полиция используют служебных собак и ручные детекторы, работающие на двуокиси углерода, для контроля грузового транспорта.
- 10. Оба метода требуют затраты времени и участия персонала и не дают 100%-ного результата.
- 11. В настоящее время испытывают новые методы обнаружения, основанные на применении радаров и сейсмообнаружении сердцебиения.
- 12. Хотя Великобритания не предоставляет большой возможности для законной/легальной эмиграции, поток эмигрантов в Соединённое Королевство по сравнению с другими европейскими странами возрастает.
- 13. У Британии более открытая политика в области предоставления убежища, и иммигрантам гарантируется определенная финансовая поддержка, жилье, продукты питания, одежда и обучение английскому языку.

14. И поскольку в Британии существует спрос на работников ресторанного бизнеса — шеф-поваров и официантов, и рост легальной иммиграции отвечает интересам британской экономики, правительству следует совершенствовать законодательство по вопросам иммиграции.

Test 11: Anything to declare?

- 1. Практика работы таможенников Великобритании нарушает права потребителей свободно совершать покупки в европейских странах.
- 2. Согласно правилам Евросоюза можно ввозить неограниченное количество алкогольных напитков и табачных изделий для личного потребления.
- 3. Покупку товаров за границей не следует рассматривать как форму уклонения от уплаты налогов.
- 4. В Великобритании акциз и НДС составляют 79% рекомендуемой розничной цены одной пачки сигарет.
- 5. Из-за этого стоимость сигарет в Великобритании намного выше, чем в Бельгии.
- 6. Этим также можно объяснить и тот факт, почему одна из каждых пяти сигарет, выкуриваемых в Великобритании, ввезена контрабандой.
- 7. Пытаясь обуздать контрабанду, таможенники конфискуют машины в случае подозрения, что их используют для нелегального ввоза товаров.
- 8. Обращение в суд на неправомерность конфискации следует только в одном из пяти случаев.
- 9. В результате этих мер за последний год резко сократилось количество товаров, ввозимых нелегально из Европы.
- 10. На границе практически у каждого, кто провозит более 800 сигарет, могут потребовать доказательство, что он не ввозит табачные изделия в коммерческих целях.
- 11. Таким образом, законодательство, которым руководствуются работники британской таможенной службы, нарушает принцип презумпции невиновности.
- 12. Евросоюз и даже Верховный суд Великобритании предъявляют Британской таможенной службе обвинение в превышении должностных полномочий.

Vocabulary Tests

Vocabulary test 1: Crime

Complete the passage below by filling in the gaps with the words and phrases in the box:

1			
bigamy	civil	classes	community
countries	crimes	criminal law	-
fine	forgery	laws	life imprisonment
misdemeanor	offences	penalty	person
prison	state	term	treason
Crime violat	es the laws of a	community,((1)or nation. It is
punishable in a	ccordance with	these(2)	. The definition of
crime varies acco	rding to time and	place, but the la	ws of most(3)
consider as crime	es such(4)	_ as arson,(5), burglary,
(6) . murde	r. and (7)		
Not all offer	ices against the 1	aw are(8)	The laws that set
down the punishr	ments for crimes for	orm the(9)	This law defines as
crimes those offer	nces considered m	ost harmful to the	e(10) On the
other hand, a _	(11) may	wrong someone	e else in some other
way that offends	s the(12)	law.	
The common	n law recognizes	three(13)_	of crime: treason,
(14) , ar	nd misdemeanou	r. Death or	$(15)_{\underline{}}$ is the usual
			tes, for example, de-
			_(17) of one year
or more in a sta	ite or federal	_(18) A pe	erson who commits a
	be punished by	a(20)	or a jail term of less
than one year.			
Vocabulary test	2: Law-breakers	3	
	ie of the defined i		
1. one who stea	als	a	1.
	eals purses and	a	_ k
wallets			
3. one who g	gets money by	a	k
	g to disclose		
personal info		. :	
4. one who seiz	zes aeroplanes	a J _	

5.	one who takes things from a	a I
6.	shop without paying one who kills people	a r
7.	one who steals from houses or offices	a g
8.	one who steals from banks or trains	a b
9.	one who takes people hostage for a ransom	a n n
10.	one who steals government secrets	a
11.	one who wilfully destroys property	a v
12.		a b
Vo	cabulary test 3: Law-breaking s	
	Complete the sentences below ch	9
1.	This was one of the few crimes a) achieve b) commit	he did not c) make d) perform
2.	The are still holding tw a) bandits b) guerrillas	velve people hostage on the plane.
	a) validits b) guerrinas	c) injackers u) kiunappers
3.	He was charged with a(n)	, ,
	He was charged with a(n) a) break b) breach Our insurance policy offers imburglary, accident or damage by	of currency regulations. c) disrespect d) observance mediate against the risk of by fire.
4.	He was charged with a(n)a) break b) breach Our insurance policy offers imburglary, accident or damage based a) care b) cover	of currency regulations. c) disrespect d) observance mediate against the risk of oy fire. c) relief d) security
4.	He was charged with a(n) a) break b) breach Our insurance policy offers imburglary, accident or damage by	of currency regulations. c) disrespect d) observance mediate against the risk of by fire. c) relief d) security mdow and committed
4.5.	He was charged with a(n)a) break b) breach Our insurance policy offers imburglary, accident or damage bases a) care b) cover The man jumped out of the wial death by homicide The police said there was no sign house had been burgled.	of currency regulations. c) disrespect d) observance mediate against the risk of oy fire. c) relief d) security modow and committed c) murder d) suicide n of a entry even though the
4.5.6.	He was charged with a(n)a) break b) breach Our insurance policy offers imburglary, accident or damage bases a) care b) cover The man jumped out of the wias death b) homicide The police said there was no sign house had been burgled. a) broken b) burst	of currency regulations. c) disrespect d) observance mediate against the risk of oy fire. c) relief d) security modow and committed c) murder d) suicide

8.	country illega			
	,	b) confiscated	, -	ŕ
9.		ould sue us, but I d b) bring about		
10.	He was arrest a) camouflage	ed for trying to pasted b) counterf	ss notes at feit c) fake	the bank. d) fraudulent
11.		e \$500 to break my b) bribery		
12.	The child was a) crew	kidnapped by a no b) gang	otorious of c) staff	robbers. d) team
Vo	cabulary test 4	: Police		
	Complete the s	sentences below cho	osing the correct ar	iswer:
1.	The policema	in asked the suspec	et to make a(n)	
	a) account	b) declaration	c) deposition	d) statement
2.	murders.	police said that he		
	a) joint	b) connection	c) join d) co	ommunication
3.	The police set	t a to catch	n the thieves.	
		b) plan		rap
4.	car if I looked	xed if I thought I co d at some photos. b) identify		
5		n was whe		
٥.		b) disturbing		
6.	several times.			
		b) complete		
7.		no were the b) investigating		
	We promise	not to reveal your	r if you	tell us who the

a) a	anonymity	b) identification	c) identity	d) personality
9. The a) 6	police have example	ve not yet found a b) motive c) pr	possible for inciple d) ur	or the murder. nderstanding
10. As h	ne was caug control	tht in of a g b) handling	gun, he was immed c) ownership	iately a suspect. d) possession
	the result sted.	of the police	_ on the disco, to	en people were
		b) invasion	c) raid	d) storm
it ir	nto their o			
a) (compel	b) enforce	c) force	d) press
		lent the policeman b) onlookers		
14. Why	y don't the affective	police take b) effective	measures agains c) efficient	t crime? d) ineffective
Vocabu	lary test 5	: Trial		
Con	nplete the s	entences below choo	osing the correct an	swer.
	•		O .	
1. The	s s	entences below choosentenced the accus b) counsel	ed to 15 years in p	orison.
 The a) b The 	e so parrister	entenced the accus	ted to 15 years in pc) judge	orison. d) solicitor
 The a) b The again 	e soarrister ey all thoughts him.	entenced the accus b) counsel	ed to 15 years in p c) judge ut no one could _	orison. d) solicitor anything
 The a) b The againal a It haccinates 	oarrister by all thought inst him. accuse as been dedent.	entenced the accus b) counsel tht he was guilty, b b) ensure cided to hold a Pu	c) judge ut no one could c) point blic into t	d) solicitor anything d) prove he cause of the
 The a) b The againal a It haccinates 	oarrister by all thought inst him. accuse as been dedent.	entenced the accus b) counsel tht he was guilty, b b) ensure	c) judge ut no one could c) point blic into t	d) solicitor anything d) prove he cause of the
 The a) b The againal and a It haceinal and a 	e soarrister by all thought im. accuse as been dedent. Autopsy protect vice	entenced the accus b) counsel tht he was guilty, b b) ensure cided to hold a Pu	c) judge ut no one could c) point blic into t c) Inquiry d)	d) solicitor anything d) prove he cause of the Interrogation
 The a) b The againal a It haceinal a To council 	e soarrister by all thought im. accuse as been dedent. Autopsy protect vicert.	entenced the accus b) counsel tht he was guilty, b b) ensure cided to hold a Pu b) Examination	c) judge ut no one could c) point blic into t c) Inquiry d) their names are o	d) solicitor anything d) prove he cause of the Interrogation ften in
 The a) b The againal and a It he accinal and a To counal and a I 	soarrister by all thought in the secuse as been dedent. Autopsy protect vicert. covered to say	entenced the accus b) counsel tht he was guilty, b b) ensure cided to hold a Pu b) Examination ctims of blackmail	c) judge ut no one could c) point blic into t c) Inquiry d) their names are o c) hidden am allowed to speak	d) solicitor anything d) prove he cause of the Interrogation ften in d) not given to my solicitor.

	a) witnesses	b) onlookers	c) passers-by	d) spectators
7.	The case against	st Mary Wrongdoe	er was for l	ack of evidence.
	a) discarded	b) dismissed	c) refused	d) resigned
8.	The new law c	omes into	on May 15.	
	a) condition	b) date	c) force	
9.			ident was partly hi	
	a) blame	b) cause	c) guilt	d) fault
10.		offence to		
			c) repress	
11.	At the end of t	the trial he was _	of murder. c) convinced	
12.	In the legal pro	ofession, men	women by five	to one.
	*	*	c) overcome	
13.	The judge will	hear the next	after lunch.	
	*	b) charge	*	
14.	The suspect	that he had	assaulted a policer	nan.
			d c) denied	
15.			been in the neight	ourhood at the
	time of the cri		-\ -114	4\4
	a) accused	b) allirmed	c) alleged	a) announced
		Vocabulary 7	Tests Keys:	
Voc	cabulary test 1:	treason; crimes; civil; classes; fe	ntries; offences; b criminal law; com lony; life imprison nisdemeanour, fine	munity; person; nment; penalty;
Voc	cabulary test 2:	a thief; a pickpo	ocket; a blackmaile erer; a burglar; a rob	er; a hijacker; a
Voc	cabulary test 3:	1b; 2c; 3b; 4b; 5c	d; 6c; 7d; 8b; 9c;	
Voc	cabulary test 4:		5d; 6c; 7b; 8c; 9b;	10d; 11c; 12b;
Voc	cabulary test 5:	13d; 14b 1c; 2d; 3c; 4d; 5 13a; 14c; 15c	5c; 6a; 7b; 8c; 9d;	10d; 11b; 12b;

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