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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК В СФЕРЕ ЮРИСПРУДЕНЦИИ

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для самостоятельной работы**

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Актуальность данного практикума обусловлена возросшими требованиями современного общества к знанию иностранных языков, основ инновационных технологий и эффективных методик изучения языка с целью формирования коммуникативной компетентности будущих специалистов в сфере юриспруденции. В связи с выходом Казахстана на мировую арену, ее вступлением в мировое экономическое пространство и подписанием Болонской конвенции остро встает проблема повышения реального уровня языковой подготовки студентов, которые, как будущие специалисты, должны уметь свободно общаться на иностранном языке в профессиональной среде, однако ограниченное количество аудиторных часов не позволяет преподавателю достичь желаемого результата, что приводит к низким результатам иноязычной подготовки студентов, снижению мотивации по становлению профессиональной личности, владеющей иностранным языком и юридическим тезаурусом. В таких условиях особую значимость приобретает эффективная организация самостоятельной работы студентов, что требует правильной расстановки приоритетов в соотношении аудиторной и внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы.

Настоящий практикум составлен в соответствии с программой дисциплины «Английский язык в сфере юриспруденции», в которой объём времени, отводимый на самостоятельную работу, определён с учётом требований к уровню подготовки студентов.

Компетенции, формируемые в результате освоения дисциплины:

- владение языковыми навыками и коммуникативными основами общения;
- способность к планированию речевого поведения, пониманию и передаче информации в связных, логичных и аргументированных высказываниях;
- стремление к самопознанию, эрудированности, повышению профессиональных знаний в области британского и американского права.

В соответствии с учебной программой дисциплины студент должен:

1) знать:

- основы зарубежного права;
- правила грамматического строя английского языка, образования слов, морфологии и синтаксиса посредством выполнения ситуативно-вариативных упражнений;

- основные правила, позволяющие формировать осмысленные высказывания и речевую готовность к социально-деловому общению;
- кросскультурные средства, основы речевого и делового этикета, соответствующие статусу партнера по общению.

2) уметь:

- читать и переводить тексты как научного, так и других стилей;
- применять полученные знания для моделирования кейс-стади и квазипрофессиональных игр, для составления деловых писем и контрактов;
- получать и аналитически обрабатывать информацию, взятую из юридической и художественной литературы.

3) владеть:

- социально-бытовой лексикой и терминологическим аппаратом с целью установления деловых контактов;
- лингвострановедческими знаниями для использования их на практике согласно теме общения;
- навыками письменной речи и перевода судебной документации с учетом традиций, сложившихся в англоязычном мире.

Практикум состоит из двух частей. Первая часть разделена на 8 разделов, которые включают тексты, содержащие информационно-языковой материал о структуре и задачах основных подразделений Министерства Юстиции США. Тексты оснащены заданиями, ориентированными на чтение и перевод, расшифровку сокращений, изучение дефиниций, определение основной идеи прочитанного текста, обсуждение вопросов в диадах, дискуссии в группах по ключевым проблемам темы, что способствует закреплению полученных знаний о деятельности отдельных структур Министерства Юстиции США.

Вторая часть практикума включает дополнительный материал в виде текстов по специальности и статей из англо-американской прессы, которые сопровождаются заданиями, направленными на формирование навыка письменного и устного перевода тематической информации, изученной в первой части практикума.

Таким образом, данный практикум можно использовать как для развития навыков информативного и аналитического чтения, так и для совершенствования навыка перевода текстов по специальности.

Алгоритм работы с материалами практикума может быть представлен следующим образом. Перед выполнением внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы студенты получают от преподавателя инструкции, которые

раскрывают цель задания, его содержание, сроки выполнения, основные требования к результатам работы, критерии оценки. В процессе инструктажа студенты предупреждаются о возможных типичных ошибках, встречающихся при выполнении задания. Работа может осуществляться индивидуально или группами студентов в зависимости от цели, конкретной тематики самостоятельной работы, уровня сложности, умений и уровня подготовки студентов. В работе применяются активные и интерактивные методики обучения. При применении активных методик обучения студент выполняет самостоятельную работу индивидуально.

PART I

FUNCTION AND ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNIT 1. ATTORNEY EMPLOYMENT

Task 1. *Read and translate texts.*

1) The Attorney's Function

A primary responsibility of the Department of Justice is to represent the United States in court. Attorneys in the general counsel offices of other departments and agencies perform the day-to-day legal duties of the Federal Government, such as negotiation of contracts, settlement of complaints, and provision of legal advice to other government officials. However, when a department or agency is involved in, the matter generally is turned over to the Department of Justice.

Department of Justice attorneys in the Antitrust, Civil, Civil Rights, Environment and Natural Resources and Tax Divisions conduct the majority of the Department's litigation in their respective areas of responsibility. The bulk of the remaining litigation is performed by the 93 U.S. Attorneys and their staffs. Their work is guided and assisted by attorneys in several legal divisions of the Department.

2) Employment Benefits

The Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS) is the pension system for federal employees. The plan includes a basic government pension as well as social security coverage, which are both based on salary and length of service. FERS also features an optional thrift plan that allows employees to contribute up to 10 percent of pay tax-free until retirement with the government matching contributions up to 5 percent.

Group life insurance is available in multiples of the basic salary, depending upon the option selected. Additional coverage also may be obtained for family members. Group health insurance also is available from a variety of plans, and the government pays a portion of the cost.

Annual leave is accrued based upon the length of government service,

including military service. Annual leave is accrued as follows: first 3 years of government service - 13 days per year; 3 to 15 year - 20 days per year; and after 15 years - 26 days per year. In addition reservists may have up to 15 days military leave with pay when ordered to active duty. Sick leave is accrued at the rate of 13 days per year.

Two statutes - the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), and the Federal Employees Family Friendly Leave Act (FEFFLA) - provide leave options for federal employees who need to deal with a medical crisis, a death in the family or the birth of a child. Under the FMLA an employee can use up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave per year for such needs as the employee's own serious health problem, caring for a seriously ill member of the immediate family and the birth or care of a child. Under the FEFFLA an employee may use a limited amount of earned sick leave (up to 104 hours depending on the employee's leave balance) to attend to family member needs. The appropriate uses for this leave include: arranging or attending a family member's funeral; caring for a family member during illness, medical examination or treatment or pregnancy or childbirth.

The Department has an Incentive Awards Program through which superior performance, special acts or services, or suggestions deserving recognition are rewarded by cash or honorary awards.

3) Reasonable Accommodations to Individuals with Disabilities

The Department is committed to recruiting and hiring attorneys with disabilities. Part of this commitment involves provision of reasonable accommodations that will permit disabled attorneys to do their jobs. Reasonable accommodations may include structural modifications to work areas for attorneys who have mobility impairments, or the provision of auxiliary aids such as sign language interpreters or readers for attorneys with hearing or vision impairments.

Grade	Years of Experience	Salary Range
GS-11	Up to one year	\$38,330 - 49,831
GS-12	-1 to 2 1/2 years	\$45,939 - 59,725
GS-13	-1 1/2 to 4 1/2 years	\$54,629 - 71,017
GS-14	- 2 1/2 to 6 1/2 years	\$64,555 - 83,922
GS-15-4	and more years	\$75,935 - 98,714

General Schedule federal pay rates vary by locality.

Task 2. Find the abbreviations from Task 1 and decipher them:

FERS; FMLA; FEFFLA.

Task 3. Discuss the questions in teams.

1. What is a primary responsibility of the Department of Justice?
2. What does the Federal Employees' Retirement System plan include?
3. What statutes provide leave options for federal employees who need to deal with a medical crisis, a death in the family or the birth of a child?

UNIT 2. OFFICE OF LEGAL EDUCATION

Task 1. Read and translate the following information.

The Office of Legal Education, a component of the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, provides legal education and training for approximately 29,000 attorneys and paralegals in the executive branch of the Federal Government. This training is provided by two Institutes: the Attorney General's Advocacy Institute, which trains only Department of Justice attorneys; and the Legal Education Institute, which trains not only Department attorneys, but all executive branch federal agency attorneys, paralegals, and support staff. All training provided by the Office of Legal Education qualifies for Continuing Legal Education (CLE) credit in states which require CLE.

Courses provided by the Office of Legal Education are taught by experienced Assistant U.S. Attorneys, experienced Department of Justice trial attorneys, and seasoned federal agency attorneys who volunteer to share their expertise. The sophisticated faculty and practical application stressed in the courses offered by the Office of Legal Education directly contribute to its continued success and outstanding reputation.

Task 2. Read and translate texts.

1) Attorney General's Advocacy Institute and Legal Education Institute

The advocacy and specialty courses offered by the Attorney General's Advocacy Institute are uniquely suited to the needs of newly-hired Department of Justice attorneys. An inexperienced attorney who occupies a litigating position with the Department of Justice may be eligible to attend an advocacy course in one of the following fields: civil, criminal, asset forfeiture and appellate advocacy. The Attorney General's Advocacy Institute also offers seminars in criminal and civil

federal practice and courses in substantive areas such as health care fraud, violent crime, narcotics, medical malpractice and asset forfeiture. The Legal Education Institute also offers courses in such areas as bankruptcy, the Freedom of Information Act, negotiations, and ethics. Both Institutes offer extensive coursework in additional substantive areas for more experienced attorneys, paralegals, and support staff.

The advocacy facility currently includes two lecture halls and five classrooms, which are configured like courtrooms. The advocacy courses concentrate on small participatory workshops where students practice.

2) Criminal Trial Advocacy Course

The Criminal Trial Advocacy Course consists of two weeks of «learn-by-doing» exercises which concentrate on courtroom skills. The course covers a wide range of experiences, and designed for attorneys new to the Department of Justice. Exercises during the first week of the course encompass the opening statement, direct and cross-examination, and the court performances with experts from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration, and other enforcement agencies. Practical exercises are followed by critiques of students' performances and video replays. Each student is paired with another student, and they prepare a case for trial to present before a visiting federal district court judge or a magistrate judge who presides over the case. The students argue before a jury and then await the jury's verdict. Court reporter trainees are also utilized to enhance the realism of the setting.

3) Civil Trial Advocacy Course

This two-week program begins with the discovery phase of a civil case. Students participate in discovery and testimony depositions, moving through the various stages of a civil trial, including opening statement, direct and cross-examination, and closing argument. Each student's performance in these areas is videotaped and then immediately reviewed by the student with an instructor.

In the expert witness phase of the program, students work with experts from various agencies, such as the National Weather Service, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the Corps of Engineers. Physicians and nurses also participate in the course to provide the students real experience in conducting direct and cross-examination of medical experts.

Task 3. *What does the abbreviation CLE stand for?*

Task 4. *Express your personal standpoint about the Criminal Trail Advocacy Course.*

Task 5. *Discuss the questions in teams.*

1. What does the Office of Legal Education provide for attorneys and paralegals in the executive branch of the Federal Government ?
2. Does the Legal Education Institute also offers courses in such areas as bankruptcy, the Freedom of Information Act, negotiations and ethics?
3. Experts from what agencies conduct exercises for the Criminal Trail Advocacy Course during the first week?

UNIT 3. OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Task 1. *Read and translate the following information.*

The position of Attorney General was created by the Judiciary Act of September 24, 1789, with Edmund Randolph of Virginia serving as the first Attorney General. By 1870, the work of the Attorney General had expanded to such an extent that the Office had become, one of the executive departments of the government. In recognition of this fact the Congress on June 22, 1870 enacted a law entitled «An Act to Establish the Department of Justice». This Act established the Attorney General as head of the Department of Justice and gave the Attorney General direction and control of U.S. Attorneys and all other counsel employed on behalf of the United States. The Act also vested in the Attorney General supervisory power over the accounts of U.S. Attorneys, U.S. Marshals, clerks, and other officers of the federal courts. A series of legislative enactments since 1870 have resulted in the Department of Justice and the Office of the Attorney General as they exist today.

The Department has been accurately described as the largest law office in the world. While the Attorney General continues to serve as the Federal Government's chief legal officer, the Department, comprised of approximately 108,700 persons throughout the world, performs many law enforcement functions, in addition to providing legal services to the government.

The Attorney General is responsible for supervising and directing the administration and operation of the offices, boards, divisions, and bureaus of the Department. She also furnishes advice on legal matters to the President, the

Cabinet, and the heads of the executive departments and agencies of the government. In addition, the Attorney General represents the United States in legal matters generally, and makes recommendations to the President concerning appointments to federal judicial positions and to positions within the Department, including U.S. Attorneys and U.S. Marshals.

Task 2. *Find in the texts the following word combinations and translate them into Russian:*

the Judiciary Act of September 24, 1789; a series of legislative enactments; the heads of the executive departments and agencies of the government; to perform many law enforcement functions; the Office hires only people with strong academic records and relevant legal experience.

Task 3. *Read and translate texts.*

1) Office of the Deputy Attorney General

The Deputy Attorney General advises and assists the Attorney General in formulating and implementing Department policies and programs. That official provides overall supervision and direction to all Department organizations and coordinates all of the Department's criminal justice functions.

The Deputy Attorney General is the chief operating official of the Department with responsibility for many management functions including the development of the Department's budget request, negotiating with the Office of Management and Budget, and testifying before Congress on appropriations matters. The Deputy exercises personnel authorities related to the appointment and pay of attorneys as well as staff in the Senior Executive Service and equivalent personnel systems.

The Deputy Attorney General coordinates Departmental liaison with the White House and the Executive Office of the President and is actively involved in developing recommendations for judicial appointments.

2) Office of the Solicitor General

The major function of the Solicitor General's Office is to supervise and conduct government litigation in the United States Supreme Court. Virtually all such litigation is channeled through the Office of the Solicitor General and is actively conducted by that Office. The United States is involved in about two-thirds of all the cases the U.S. Supreme Court decides on the merits each year.

The Solicitor General determines the cases in which Supreme Court review will be sought by the government and the position the government will take in that Court. The Office's staff attorneys participate in preparing the petitions, briefs, and other papers filed by the government in its Supreme Court litigation. The Solicitor General personally assigns the oral argument of government cases in the Supreme Court. Those cases not argued by the Solicitor General personally are assigned to either an attorney in that office or another government attorney. The vast majority of government cases in the Supreme Court are argued by the Solicitor General or members of the staff.

Another function of the Office is to review all cases decided adversely to the government in the lower courts to determine whether they should be appealed and, if so, what position should be taken. The Solicitor General also determines whether the government will participate as *amicus curiae*, or intervene, in cases in any appellate court.

The Office of the Solicitor General carries an important and heavy workload with a relatively small staff of attorneys. Therefore, the Office typically hires only people with strong academic records and relevant legal experience, such as a federal clerkship at the appellate level or significant appellate litigation experience.

Task 4. *Discuss the questions in teams.*

1. What is the Attorney General responsible for?
2. Why is the Department described as the largest law office in the world?
3. Who coordinates the Departmental liaison and is actively involved in developing recommendations for judicial appointments?

UNIT 4. MANAGEMENT OFFICES

Task 1. *Read and translate texts.*

1) Justice Management Division

The significant growth experienced by the Department of Justice in recent years has required outstanding management and legal support. The Justice Management Division employs more than 1,000 full-time employees and provides administrative services and sets policy on a variety of administrative matters affecting the operations of the rest of the Department. The Division includes staffs with responsibility in personnel, procurement, automated data processing, security, and financial management.

2) Office of the General Counsel

The Office of the General Counsel is a small law office in a large Department of lawyers and law enforcement officers. The Office works closely with the Department's senior management, including the Department's executive offices, giving legal advice on a wide range of issues affecting the administration of the Department's programs. Among other responsibilities the Office:

- advises the Department's leadership on the application of appropriations laws;
- reviews procurement actions and defends bid protests and contract claims;
- reviews Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) investigations and represents the Department in hearings on EEO complaints;
- advises on the propriety of contemplated personnel actions: and comments upon proposed legislation of interest to the Department.

The Office provides opportunities unique within the Justice Department to gain experience in every area of law involved in the operations of a large government agency.

3) Departmental Ethics Office

The Ethics Office, with one attorney on staff, administers the ethics program for the Department of Justice. It coordinates the operation of the program through ethics officers in each of the Department components. Its staff is responsible for advising, counseling and training Department employees on the application of the ethics rules that apply to executive branch employees. It manages the financial disclosure reporting system, and reviews the financial disclosure reports that designated officials are required to file.

Task 2. Describe the activities of the Office of the General Counsel and the Ethics Office.

Task 3. Discuss the questions in teams.

1. How many full-time employees does the Justice Management Division employ and what does it provide?
2. What do you know about the responsibility of the Division staffs?

Task 4. *Read and translate texts.*

1) Office of the Inspector General

The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) conducts investigations of employee misconduct and performs audits and inspections of Department programs and operations. The OIG investigates allegations of misconduct involving all Department employees except those of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration, and attorneys where the allegation involves the exercise of authority to investigate, litigate or provide legal advice, and any law enforcement participants in such cases. The OIG also investigates all allegations of fraud by contractors, grantees, and recipients of Department benefits, and third parties improperly seeking to influence the Department or its employees.

The OIG conducts audits and inspections of Department programs, operations, contracts and grants to detect and prevent fraud, waste and abuse. It also recommends, where appropriate, changes in policies or procedures to improve efficiency. The Inspector General reports directly to the Attorney General and has access to all Department records and documents. In addition, OIG special agents are deputized as Special Deputy U.S. Marshals.

2) Office of Legislative Affairs

The Office of Legislative Affairs has responsibility for devising and implementing the legislative strategy to carry out the Attorney General's initiatives requiring Congressional action. Similarly, the Office of Legislative Affairs articulates the views of the Department, including its components, on Congressional legislative initiatives. The Office responds for the Department to requests and inquiries from Congressional committees, individual Congressional members, and their staffs. The Office of Legislative Affairs coordinates Congressional oversight activities involving the Department, as well as the appearance of Department witnesses and the interagency clearance of all Congressional testimony. In addition, the Office participates in the Senate confirmation process for federal judges and Department nominees, such as Assistant Attorneys General and U.S. Attorneys.

The Office has 12 attorneys who work in a liaison capacity with the Congress, the Department, and the Office of Management and Budget. The attorneys handle a broad range of issues that cover all areas of the Department's legal responsibilities, and must become familiar with existing law, the Department's

position, and pending or proposed legislation relating to these issues.

Task 5. *What does the abbreviation OIG stand for and what does the OIG conduct?*

Task 6. *Give Russian equivalents for:*

detect and prevent fraud, waste and abuse; coordinate Congressional oversight activities; allegations against Department attorneys; violations of law; misconduct other types of employees; issue Department news releases; without jeopardizing investigations and prosecutions, violating rights of individuals or compromising national security interests..

Task 7. *Read and translate texts.*

1) Office of Professional Responsibility

The Department's Office of Professional Responsibility, which reports directly to the Attorney General, is responsible for overseeing investigations of allegations of criminal and ethical misconduct by the Department's attorneys and criminal investigators. The Counsel of Professional Responsibility heads an office of 24 attorneys whose primary role is to ensure that Department employees continue to perform their duties in accordance with the high professional standards expected of the nation's principal law enforcement agency.

Allegations against Department attorneys including U.S. Attorneys, Assistant U.S. Attorneys and criminal investigators involving violations of law, Departmental regulations, or Departmental standards of conduct are reported to the Office of Professional Responsibility. In the Counsel's discretion, the Office frequently conducts its own investigations into those allegations. Allegations of misconduct against other types of employees are handled by the Office of the Inspector General.

2) Office of Public Affairs

The Office of Public Affairs is the principal point of contact for the Department of Justice with the public and the news media.

The Office is responsible for ensuring that the public is informed about the Department's activities and about the priorities and policies of the Attorney General and the President with regard to law enforcement and legal affairs.

The Office advises the Attorney General and other Department officials on all

aspects of media relations and communications issues. The Office also coordinates the public affairs units of all Department component organizations.

The Office of Public Affairs prepares and issues Department news releases and frequently reviews and approves those issued by component agencies. It serves reporters assigned to the Department by responding to queries, issuing news releases and statements, arranging interviews and conducting news conferences.

The Office ensures that information provided to the news media by the Department is current, complete and accurate. It also ensures that all applicable laws, regulations and policies involving the release of information to the public are followed so that maximum disclosure is made without jeopardizing investigations and prosecutions, violating rights of individuals or compromising national security interests.

Task 8. *Study the information and share it with your classmates.*

Task 9. *Answer the next question.*

How many attorneys work in the Office of Legislative Affairs in a liaison capacity with the Congress, the Department and the Office of Management and Budget?

UNIT 5. LITIGATION DIVISIONS AND OFFICES

Task 1. *Read and translate the following information.*

Criminal Division

The challenge, complexity, and diversity in the work of the Criminal Division make it one of the best public law offices in the land. We develop and handle our own cases in matters cutting across district boundaries, and involving national priorities; we support the work of the United States Attorneys' Offices across the country with advice and expertise on the most sophisticated criminal activity. We also develop the policies and laws that affect all federal prosecutions. It is an extraordinarily exciting place from which to serve the cause of justice.

The Criminal Division develops, enforces and supervises the application of all federal criminal laws except those specifically assigned to other divisions. The Division and the 93 U.S. Attorneys, have the responsibility for overseeing criminal matters under more than 900 statutes as well as certain civil litigation. Criminal Division attorneys prosecute many nationally significant cases. In addition to its

direct litigation responsibilities, the Division formulates and implements criminal enforcement policy and provides advice and assistance. For example, the Division approves or monitors sensitive areas of law enforcement such as participation in the Witness Security Program and the use of electronic surveillance; advises the Attorney General, Congress, the Office of Management and Budget and the White House on matters of criminal law, provides legal advice and assistance to federal prosecutors and investigative agencies and provides leadership for coordinating international as well as federal, state and local law enforcement matters.

Task 2. *Obtain the information from Task 1.*

1. How many U.S. attorneys are in charge for overseeing criminal matters under more than 900 statutes as well as certain civil litigation?
2. What is the field of the Criminal Division's assistance in addition to its direct litigation responsibilities?

Task 3. *Read and translate texts.*

1) Office of Professional Development and Training

The Office of Professional Development Training seeks to further the goals of Criminal Division relating to its initiatives international training and criminal justice development. In this regard the Office has tasked with the coordination of the training of judges and prosecutors abroad in coordination with various government agencies and embassies. The Office is involved in such training programs in South and Central America, the Caribbean, Russia, other Newly Independent States, Central and Eastern Europe.

The Office also serves as the Department's liaison between various private and public agencies that sponsor visits to the United States for foreign officials who are interested in the United States legal system. The Office makes or arranges for presentations explaining the U.S. criminal justice process to hundreds of international visitors each year.

2) Executive Office for the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force

The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) is a federal drug enforcement program that focuses attention and resources on the disruption and dismantling of major drug trafficking organizations. OCDETF provides a framework for federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to work together

to target well-established and complex organizations that direct, finance, or engage in illegal narcotics trafficking and related crimes. Related crimes include money laundering and tax violations, public corruption, illegal immigration, weapons violations, and violent crimes. The program has been in existence since 1982 and operates under the guidance and oversight of the Attorney General. Utilizing the resources and expertise of its 11 member federal agencies, along with support from its state and local law enforcement partners, OCDETF has contributed to the successful prosecution and conviction of more than 44,000 members of criminal organizations and resulted in the seizure of cash and property assets totaling more than \$3.0 billion.

The Executive Office for OCDETF supports the work of over 2,500 federal agents and prosecutors and approximately 6,000 state and local law enforcement officers who participate in OCDETF cases.

Task 4. Decipher the abbreviation OCDETF.

Task 5. Define the principal functions of the OCDETF.

Task 6. Read and translate texts.

1) Appellate Section

The Appellate Section prepares draft briefs and petitions for the Solicitor General for filing in the U.S. Supreme Court; makes recommendations to the Solicitor General as to whether further review is warranted on adverse decisions in the district courts and courts of appeals and prepares briefs and argues cases in the courts of appeals. The Section also prepares and argues motions in significant district court cases.

The Section assists U.S. Attorneys and Division prosecutors in preparing briefs for the courts of appeals and provides advice on the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act and a variety of other legal issues.

2) Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section

The Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section (CEOS) is responsible for overseeing the federal response to child sexual abuse and exploitation. In carrying out these duties, Section attorneys work with U.S. Attorneys' Offices and participate in the prosecution of violations of federal law involving child sexual exploitation, child sexual abuse on federal lands (Indian country, U.S. military

installations, and U.S. parks, prisons, and buildings), child pornography, activities under the Mann Act, and interstate and foreign commerce and mailing of obscene materials. In addition, the CEOS provides training to Assistant U.S. Attorneys and federal law enforcement agents as well as substantial assistance to U.S. Attorneys' Offices in the prosecution and appeals of such cases.

Since CEOS' formation in 1987, it has directed a substantial amount of its resources to the prosecution of child pornography. Working with the U.S. Postal Inspection Service and U.S. Customs Service, CEOS has coordinated and helped with several successful undercover efforts to identify and prosecute child pornography users. Several investigations and prosecution programs have been directed to combat the use of computers, computer bulletin board systems, and computer online services that traffic in child pornography. These programs are designed to target the illegal importation, distribution, sale, and possession of child pornography by computer.

CEOS participates in the development of legislative proposals and policy to address issues such as child pornography and child molestation via computers; child prostitution; technical corrections to existing federal laws on child pornography and sexual abuse; and changes to sentencing guidelines for these crimes.

CEOS is responsible for protection of the rights of children under the child victim-witness provisions of the federal criminal code and under the Child Support Recovery Act.

Task 7. Speak about CEOS responsibilities.

Task 8. Give the Russian equivalents for:

fraud and white-collar crime; global computer crime problem; hardware and software vendors; intellectual property; sexual abuse.

Task 9. Read and translate text.

Fraud Section

The Fraud Section, the largest component of the Criminal Division, directs and coordinates the federal effort against, focusing primarily on complex frauds that involve: multi-district and international activities; financial institutions; the insurance industry; government programs and procurement procedures including health care providers, defense procurement fraud and Housing and Urban

Development fraud; the securities and commodities exchanges; and multi-district schemes that involve consumer victimization such as telemarketing. The Section conducts investigations and prosecutes on its own about 100 fraud cases annually of national significance or great complexity. It also assists U.S. Attorneys with cases where requested. The Section also trains federal agent and prosecutors through its conferences and participation in other federal conferences.

Task 10. *Read text and translate it in a written form.*

Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section

The Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section (CCIP) is responsible for implementing the Department's Computer Crime Initiative, a comprehensive program designed address the growing global computer crime problem and ensure the appropriate protection intellectual property rights (copyrights, trademarks and trade secrets). Section attorneys actively work with other government agencies, e.g., the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Department of Defense, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the private sector (including hardware and software vendors and telecommunications companies), academic institutions and foreign officials to develop a global response to cyberattacks and protect intellectual property. These attorneys litigate cases, provide litigation support to other prosecutors, train federal law enforcement personnel, comment upon and propose legislation and coordinate international efforts to combat computer crime and thefts of intellectual property. They also provide assistance in resolving the unique issues raised by emerging computer and telecommunications technologies.

Task 11. *Read and translate texts.*

1) Internal Security Section

The Internal Security Section supervises the investigation and prosecution of cases affecting national security, foreign relations and the export of military, strategic commodities and technology. The Section has exclusive responsibility for authorizing the prosecution of cases under criminal statutes relating to espionage, sabotage, neutrality and atomic energy. It provides legal advice to U.S. Attorneys' Offices and investigative agencies on all matters within its area of responsibility, which include 88 federal statutes affecting national security. It also coordinates criminal cases involving the application of the Classified Information Procedures Act. The Section also administers and enforces the Foreign Agents Registration

Act of 1938 and related disclosure statutes.

2) Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section

The Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section provides centralized management for the Department's asset forfeiture program to ensure its integrity and maximize its law enforcement potential while also providing managerial direction to the Department's components in prosecuting money laundering. The Section initiates, coordinates and reviews legislative and policy proposals impacting on the asset forfeiture program and money laundering enforcement and serves as the Department's contact for Congress and other executive branch agencies.

The Section oversees asset forfeiture and money laundering training and conducts seminars for federal prosecutors, investigating agents and law enforcement personnel. It also produces legal publications and training materials to enhance its legal support functions.

Task 12. *Speak about the Internal Security Section's functions and activity.*

Task 13. *Answer the questions.*

1. What does the Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section provide for the Department's asset forfeiture program? What for?
2. With what purpose are the seminars for federal prosecutors, investigating agents and law enforcement personnel conducted?

Task 14. *Read and translate text.*

Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Section

The Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Section (NDDS) has supervisory jurisdiction of those statutes pertaining to controlled substances. Section attorneys participate in the development and implementation of domestic and international narcotics law enforcement programs and policies, and provide direct litigation support to the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) and High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) programs. NDDS attorneys represent the Department in developing and administering other cooperative drug enforcement strategies, initiatives and projects conducted by the law enforcement and intelligence communities including the following strategies: National and International Drug Control, Crack Cocaine, Methamphetamine, Heroin and

Marijuana.

The Section Chief serves as the Department's designated representative on several senior level committees of the intelligence and law enforcement communities that coordinate joint international counter-narcotics initiatives. Additionally the Chief acts as the designated representative of the Federal Government in the implementation of the joint U.S. Republic of Colombia evidence sharing initiative, intended to facilitate the successful investigation and prosecution of major Colombian narcotics traffickers in Colombia.

NDDS plays a central coordinating role in a number of multi-district, multi-agency initiatives and prosecutions including the Southwest Border Initiative (SWBI), the Department's priority narcotics enforcement program targeting major Mexican trafficking organizations.

Task 15. *Find the following terms from Tasks 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14 and give the translation of them:*

the Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section; traffic in child pornography; sexual abuse and exploitation; identify and prosecute child pornography users; under the child victim-witness provisions of the federal criminal code; ensure the appropriate protection intellectual property rights (copyrights, trademarks and trade secrets); a global response to cyberattacks; computer crime and thefts of intellectual property; major trafficking organizations.

Task 16. *Decipher the abbreviations:*

FBI; CEOS; CCIP; NDDS; OCDETF; HIDTA; SWBI.

Task 17. *Speak about the jurisdiction of these subdivisions.*

Task 18. *Read and translate texts.*

1) Organized Crime and Racketeering Section

The Organized Crime and Racketeering Section (OCRS) coordinates the Department's program to combat organized crime. The principal enforcement efforts are currently directed against traditional groups such as La Cosa Nostra families and emerging groups from Asia and Europe, such as Chinese Triads, the Sicilian Mafia, and Russian organized crime. OCRS supervises the investigation and prosecution of these cases by Strike Force Units within U.S. Attorneys' Offices in 21 federal districts having a significant organized crime presence. These cases

involve a broad spectrum of criminal statutes, including murder, bribery, fraud, narcotics, and labor racketeering.

OCRS is involved in setting national priorities for the organized crime program by coordinating with investigative agencies such as the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and others, and by working with the Attorney General's Organized Crime Council, which is ultimately responsible for the Federal Government's policy in this area.

In addition to its close supervision of all federal organized crime cases, OCRS reviews all proposed federal prosecutions under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) statute and provides extensive advice to prosecutors about the use of this powerful statute.

2) Office of Enforcement Operations

The Office of Enforcement Operations oversees the use of the most sophisticated investigative tools at the Department's disposal. It reviews all federal electronic surveillance requests and requests to apply for court orders permitting the use of video surveillance; provides legal advice to federal, state and local law enforcement agencies on the use of federal electronic surveillance statutes; and assists in developing Department policy on emerging technologies and telecommunications issues. It authorizes or denies the entry of all applicants into the federal Witness Security Program (RICO), coordinates and administers matters relating to all aspects of the WSP among all Program components, and approves or denies requests by federal agencies to utilize federal prisoners for investigative purposes. The Office approves or reviews matters such as witness immunity requests, transfer of prisoners to and from foreign countries to serve the remainder of their prison sentences, attorney and press subpoenas, applications for S Visa status and disclosure of grand jury information. It provides legal advice and assistance in a wide variety of matters, such as crimes affecting government operations, mental competency and insanity, interstate property crimes, etc.

3) Office of International Affairs

The Office of International Affairs supports the Department's legal divisions, the U.S. Attorneys, and state local prosecutors regarding questions of foreign and international law, including issues related to extradition and mutual legal assistance treaties. The Office also coordinates all international evidence gathering. In concert with the State Department, the Office engages in the negotiation of new extradition and mutual legal assistance treaties and executive agreements throughout the world.

Office attorneys also participate on a number of committees established under the auspices of the United Nations and other international organizations that are directed at resolving a variety of international law enforcement problems such as narcotics trafficking and money laundering.

4) Office of Policy and Legislation and Office of Special Investigations

The legislative component of the Office of Policy and Legislation (OPL) develops legislative proposals, legal memoranda, and Congressional testimony.

The policy component of OPL analyzes policy and management issues related to criminal law enforcement and the criminal justice system. It identifies problems and emerging trends; develops options and recommendations; provides research, technical and management support to the Assistant Attorney General and Department policymakers. The policy staff also analyzes crime data, federal caseload statistics and other criminal justice system information for various decision makers within the Department.

The Office of Special Investigations detects and investigates individuals who took part in Nazi-sponsored acts of persecution abroad before and during World War II and who subsequently entered, or seek to enter, the United States illegally and/or fraudulently. It then takes appropriate legal action seeking their exclusion, denaturalization and/or deportation.

5) Terrorism and Violent Crime Section

The Terrorism and Violent Crime Section is responsible for the design, implementation, and support of law enforcement efforts, legislative initiatives, policies and strategies relating to international and domestic terrorism. This includes the investigation and prosecution of acts of terrorism occurring anywhere in the world which impact significant U.S. interests. The Section coordinates the systematic collection and analysis of data related to the investigation and prosecution of domestic terrorism cases, thereby facilitating prevention of terrorist activity through early detection. In regard to international terrorist organizations, the Section coordinates interagency efforts to designate terrorist organizations and their agents and to investigate prosecute support of such organizations. The Section also oversees the prosecution of domestic violent crime offenses for which federal jurisdiction exists as well as the prosecution of firearms and explosives violations. In appropriate instances Section attorneys assume direct responsibility for the prosecution of violent crime cases. The Terrorism and Violent Crime Section assists in the implementation of an initiative designed to deter criminals from

possessing firearms by using federal firearms laws which generally provide longer sentences for gun offenses. Additionally the Section administers the national anti-violent crime strategy which is being carried out in every federal judicial district. The strategy focuses particular attention on the investigation and prosecution of gang-related crimes. Section attorneys provide legal advice to federal prosecutors concerning federal statutes relating to murder, assault, kidnapping, threats, robbery, weapons and explosives control, malicious destruction of property, aircraft and sea piracy.

Task19. Answer the questions.

1. Who coordinates the Department's program to combat organized crime?
2. What are the principal enforcement efforts currently directed against?
3. What do the abbreviations *OCRS* and *RICO* stand for?

Task 20. Find the abbreviations and decipher them:

OCDETF; CEOS; CCIP; FBI; NDDS; OCDETF; HIDTA; SWBI; OCRS; RICO; OPL.

Task 21. Give the Russian equivalents for:

the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section; sentences for gun offenses; the prosecution of domestic violent crime offenses; prevention of terrorist activity through early detection; murder, assault, kidnapping, threats, robbery, weapons and explosives control; malicious destruction of property; aircraft and sea piracy.

Task 23. Comprehension check.

1. How many U.S. Attorneys have the responsibility for overseeing criminal matters under more than 900 statutes as well as certain civil litigation?
2. In what training programs is the Office of Professional Development Training involved in?
3. What is the Terrorism and Violent Crime Section responsible for?
4. What do the Terrorism and Violent Crime Section attorneys provide to federal prosecutors?

UNIT 6. TAX DIVISION

Task 1. Read and translate the following information.

A Tax Division attorney gains broad professional experience in litigating cases. Substantively, these cases present a variety of legal issues - tax, constitutional, bankruptcy, contract, criminal, and tort law. Our attorneys handle these cases from start to finish, often working with attorneys from the Internal Revenue Service and the U.S. Attorneys' Offices. All in all, the cases are varied, the issues are interesting, and the work is challenging.

Loretta C. Argrett (Former Assistant Attorney General Tax Division)

The Tax Division's primary function is to serve as a general purpose law firm for its principal client, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). On behalf of the IRS the Division handles virtually all civil litigation arising under the internal revenue laws except for those cases which are docketed in the U.S. Tax Court and enforces the criminal tax laws by supervising or directly handling all criminal tax prosecutions. The civil litigation performed by the Tax Division includes defending the United States in tax refund suits, representing the United States in bankruptcy cases involving federal tax claims, and defending tort actions against IRS officials. These cases present a variety of legal issues involving federal tax law, bankruptcy law, constitutional law, commercial law and state property law. The Division also represents other federal departments and agencies in cases involving the immunity of the Federal Government from state and local taxation. The criminal prosecutions handled or supervised by the Division include cases involving financial institution fraud, health care fraud, organized crime activities and narcotics trafficking as well as cases involving the more traditional violation of the criminal tax laws by taxpayers having legal sources of income. Attorneys in the Tax Division are also instrumental in forming tax litigation policy on issues important to the development an effective tax system. In cooperation with the Treasury Department and the IRS, the Division participates in the formulation of legislative and administrative policy when the area concerned will likely be, is, or has been the subject of litigation.

Tax Division attorneys and support staff are assisted by a sophisticated computer network, which provides word processing, docket management, electronic communications, and access to computerized legal research tools.

Attorneys in the Tax Division are stationed in Washington, D.C. except for a small staff located in the Division's Dallas office. In recruiting experienced attorneys the Division seeks those applicants who possess strong academic

credentials and who have had either a judicial clerkship or at least one year's experience in a litigation, commercial or tax practice.

The Tax Division conducts an extensive training program for its new attorneys. This program is designed to provide training in courtroom skills as well as in applicable substantive areas of the law. Practicing attorneys and academicians serve as instructors in this program. The Tax Division regularly presents sessions focusing on discovery techniques, courtroom skills, the art of advocacy, effective cross-examination, and other areas germane to the Division's work. These classes are held in the Tax Division's Training Center which is equipped with audio-visual and videotape facilities.

Task 2. *Comprehension check.*

1. Whom are the Tax Division attorneys and support staff assisted by?
2. Where are Attorneys in the Tax Division stationed in?
3. What program is designed to provide training in courtroom skills as well as in applicable substantive areas of the law?

Task 3. *Read and translate text.*

Appellate Section and Criminal Enforcement Sections

The Appellate Section has the responsibility for handling appeals in civil tax cases. Appellate Section attorneys prepare briefs and present oral arguments in the courts of appeals, various state appellate courts, and, on assignment from the Office of the Solicitor General, in the U.S. Supreme Court. Appellate attorneys also review adverse Tax Court, Claims Court, and U.S. District Court decisions and prepare recommendations as to whether an appeal should be taken. The final decision on appeal is made by the Solicitor General, to whom the Tax Division and the Chief Counsel of the IRS submit recommendations.

The criminal work performed by the Tax Division is handled by three regional trial sections and the Criminal Appeals and Tax Enforcement Policy Section (CATEPS). Attorneys in the trial sections review and analyze recommendations for prosecution of tax offenses received from both the IRS and the U.S. Attorneys to determine whether prosecution should be authorized. They also review requests to initiate or expand grand jury investigations arising under the nation's internal revenue laws. These attorneys conduct and participate directly in major grand jury investigations. They also try cases and provide assistance to many U.S. Attorneys' Offices.

Task 4. *How is the abbreviation CATEPS deciphered?*

Task 5. *Read and translate texts.*

1) Civil Trial Sections

The civil trial work performed by the Division is handled by five regional trial sections and the Court of Federal Claims Section. The five regional civil trial sections handle a wide variety of litigation in the U.S. District Courts, the U.S. Bankruptcy Courts and the state courts. The Court of Federal Claims Section defends all tax suits filed in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims. The work of the civil trial attorneys includes defending the government in tax refund and civil damages suits, defending TRS employees against for damages allegedly caused by them in the performance of their official duties, and defending the Secretary of the Treasury, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or other officials against suits testing the validity of federal tax regulations and rulings. Civil trial attorneys also bring suits to collect unpaid assessments, to determine the priority of such liens, to obtain judgments against delinquent taxpayers, to enforce IRS administrative summonses, and to establish tax claims in bankruptcy, receivership and probate proceedings. The Tax Division's civil trial attorneys are responsible for every phase of their assigned cases from initial pleadings through discovery and trial.

2) United States Attorneys' Offices

The 93 U.S. Attorneys and approximately 5,000 Assistant U.S. Attorneys are responsible for handling the majority of criminal prosecutions and civil litigation on behalf of the United States. The U.S. Attorneys' Offices are located throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. One U.S. Attorney is assigned to each of the 94 federal judicial districts, with the exception of Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands, where a single U.S. Attorney serves both districts. The U.S. Attorneys serve as the chief federal law enforcement officers within their respective districts. They also carry out the important role of liaison with federal, state and local law enforcement officers and members of the community on programs such as the Attorney General's Anti-Violent Crime Initiative, juvenile anti-violent crime and drug demand reduction.

The U.S. Attorneys' Offices conduct the majority of the criminal prosecutions handled by the Department of Justice. The U.S. Attorneys' Offices receive criminal referrals from federal investigative agencies, state and local

investigative agencies and occasionally from citizens. After careful consideration of each criminal matter, the U.S. Attorney decides the appropriateness of bringing criminal charges and, when deemed appropriate, initiates prosecution. The U.S. Attorneys' Offices investigate and prosecute a wide range of criminal activities and now handle a more diverse workload than ever before. The caseload includes emotionally charged violent crime, complex and time consuming financial institution fraud, computer fraud, environmental crime, sensitive public corruption, organized crime, complex drug and money laundering activities, child support enforcement, and cases involving multiple defendants and international organizations.

The U.S. Attorneys are appointed by the President, confirmed by the Senate, and report to the Attorney General through the Deputy Attorney General. They serve for terms of four years or at the pleasure of the President. There are certain residence requirements for all U.S. Attorneys and Assistant U.S. Attorneys.

The range of salaries for Assistant US Attorneys begins at \$35,950 for novice attorneys; and begins at \$62,400 for the most experienced attorneys. Salary offers are made based on evaluation of an attorney's qualifications and experience.

Task 6. *Define the main idea of the texts.*

Task 7. *Points for discussion.*

1. How many U.S. Attorneys and Assistant U.S. Attorneys are responsible for handling the majority of criminal prosecutions and civil litigation on behalf of the United States?
2. Do you know where the U.S. Attorneys' Offices are located?
3. What does the range of salaries for Assistant US Attorneys begin at?

Task 8. *Read and translate texts.*

1) Executive Office for United States Attorneys

The Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA) provides oversight, general executive assistance and direction to the U.S. Attorneys' Offices, and coordinates the relationship of other organizational units of the Department of Justice and other federal agencies with the U.S. Attorneys' Offices. These responsibilities include, but are not limited to, certain legal, budgetary, administrative and personnel services and legal education.

The majority of legal work carried out in EOUSA is performed by attorneys

and program managers in the Legal Counsel Office, Legal Programs Staff, Counsel to the Director Staff, Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act Staff and the Office of Legal Education.

2) Legal Counsel Office and Legal Programs Staff

The Legal Counsel Office provides advice to the U.S. Attorneys and EOUSA staff on a broad array of legal and policy issues. The Office acts as liaison between Department of Justice components and the U.S. Attorneys' Offices and responds to inquiries from members of Congress and private citizens relating to the activities of EOUSA and the U.S. Attorneys. In addition the staff provides advice on ethical and conflict-of-interest questions, considers authorization requests for outside activities and representation when employees are sued while performing official duties. The staff assists in arbitrating all employee grievances, also advises and provides recommendations on proposed disciplinary actions and other employment-related case work.

The Legal Programs Staff (LPS) develops policies and provides assistance in financial litigation, affirmative civil enforcement, bankruptcy, and asset forfeiture. In addition, LPS tracks the progress of initiatives designated by the Attorney General as a national priority. Two staffs within LPS dedicated to this mission are the Financial Litigation Staff and the Priority Programs Team.

The Financial Litigation Staff (FLS) protects the interests of the citizens of the United States by maximizing the collection and enforcement efforts of the U.S. Attorneys' financial litigation programs. FLS initiates, develops, and implements effective procedures and programs for financial litigation, and is responsible for coordinating the Regional Financial Litigation Specialist Program and the Financial Litigation Assistance Program. FLS publishes a monthly newsletter, DebtBeat, which goes directly to the Financial Litigation Units in the U.S. Attorneys' Offices for attorneys involved in bankruptcy litigation. FLS also develops and presents training conferences and materials for attorneys and non-attorneys on all aspects of financial litigation, including civil and criminal debt collection, bankruptcy and foreclosure.

The Priority Programs Team (PPT) tracks the types of crime designated by the Attorney General as national priorities. An Attorney Advisor leads a team of Priority Program Managers assisted by a staff of paralegal, computer, and secretarial support. The managers respond to Congressional and Departmental inquiries as to the status, resources and effectiveness of the various priority programs. PPT tracks priority program cases, compiles statistics related to the

programs, and assists in preparing briefing books for the Attorney General and other Department officials.

3) Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys

The Attorney General has called upon the advice and counsel of the Advisory Committee of U.S. Attorneys for over 20 years. Through this Committee, the U.S. Attorneys play a significant role in determining policies and programs of the Department and in implementing national goals set by the President and the Attorney General.

The Committee establishes those subcommittees and working groups as deemed necessary to carry out Department policy and priorities such as violent crime, border issues, health care fraud, environmental crime. Native American issues, financial litigation and juvenile justice.

Task 9. Find from Task 8 the abbreviations and decipher them:

EOUSA; LPS; FPS; FLS; PPT.

Task 10. Find terms from Tasks 3, 5, 8 and give the Russian equivalents for them:

experience in a litigation, commercial or tax practice; the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; carry out the important role of liaison with federal, state and local law enforcement officers; assist in arbitrating all employee grievances; provide assistance in financial litigation, affirmative civil enforcement; bankruptcy and asset forfeiture; training conferences for attorneys on all aspects of financial litigation; civil and criminal debt collection; juvenile justice.

UNIT 7. INVESTIGATORY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICES

Task 1. Read and translate texts.

1) Drug Enforcement Administration And Office of Chief Counsel

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is the primary narcotics enforcement agency for the United States Government, regulating the entire controlled substances industry. The Office of Chief Counsel, located in Washington, D.C., employs 52 attorneys and 2 Special Agent attorneys. The Office of Chief Counsel has the overall responsibility for providing, legal advice within DEA representing DEA in various administrative proceedings, reviewing proposed

legislation and performing legal liaison with other government agencies. The Office reviews bilateral and multilateral agreements involving foreign nations; maintains liaison with the State Department and the Department of Justice's Criminal Division regarding extradition treaties and letters rogatory; assists foreign governments in the preparation of drug-related laws; and drafts laws, regulations and guidelines necessary to implement United States obligations.

2) Administrative Law Section and Domestic Criminal Law Section

Administrative Law Section reviews all procurement actions taken by the agency; reviews disciplinary actions proposed against agency employees; represents the agency before the Merit Systems Protect Board and the various Boards of Contract Appeals; provides legal assistance to the DEA task forces and multi-agency cooperative programs; and provides legal counsel regarding administrative and management issues.

This Section serves as the principal legal advisor to DEA's Administrator on all criminal law issues raised by DEA's worldwide drug enforcement efforts; reviews proposals to utilize sensitive investigative techniques; assists in the development of policies and procedures governing the conduct of criminal investigations conducted by DEA; promulgates model drug legislation for use by state and local jurisdictions; publishes monographs and texts for use by the federal drug law enforcement community, supports prosecution of DEA cases, provides advice and assistance to U.S. Attorneys and other elements of the executive branch on criminal issues relating to drug enforcement.

3) International Law Section and Office of Administrative Law Judge

International Law Section advises all DEA elements on international law and intelligence law; drafts or reviews memoranda of understanding between DEA, members of the Intelligence Community, the Department of Defense and foreign entities; assists in developing policies, procedures and legislation relating to intelligence gathering, sharing, use and disclosure in criminal cases; publishes monographs on international law and intelligence law for use by all drug law enforcement entities and provides training in the above areas as requested.

Separate and apart from DEA's Office of Chief Counsel is its Office of Administrative Law Judge which conducts the agency's administrative hearings under Administrative Procedure Act. The judges have two attorneys/law clerks who perform legal research and assist in the opinions, orders and memoranda for the judges. Each attorney/law clerk normally serves for one year.

Task 2. Find in the texts the following word combinations and render them into Russian:

the Drug Enforcement Administration; legal liaison; extradition treaties and rogatory letters; drug-related laws; drafts laws; disclosure in criminal cases; the Merit Systems Protect Board.

Task 3. What does the abbreviation DEA stand for?

UNIT 8. BUREAUS

Task 1. Read and translate text.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) investigates violations of certain federal statutes, collects evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be an interested party, and performs other duties imposed by law or Presidential directive. If a possible violation of federal law under the jurisdiction of the FBI has occurred, it will be investigated and the facts presented to the appropriate U.S. Attorney or Department of Justice official who will determine whether prosecution or further action is warranted.

The FBI Headquarters (FBIHQ) in Washington, D.C. is the nerve center for FBI activities throughout the world. Nationwide there are 56 FBI field offices, each containing an additional number of satellite offices that together conduct the day-to-day operations of the FBI. The FBI also maintains posts abroad in a number of foreign countries. These offices function in a liaison capacity in connection with criminal and intelligence matters involving the FBI's domestic responsibilities.

The FBIHQ provides Special Agents with expert assistance in developing cases through some of the most sophisticated support facilities and equipment in the world. State-of-the-art laboratories are utilized in the identification and analysis of evidence. The ability of the FBI to collect, catalog, analyze, and retrieve information on criminal activity has made it a model for police agencies around the world.

The overall objectives of the FBI are to have a significant impact on criminal activity, to investigate civil matters in which the Federal Government has an interest and to provide the executive branch with information relating to national security. Top priority investigative emphasis has been assigned to those areas that affect society the most organized crime/drugs, foreign counterintelligence, white-

collar crime, counterterrorism and violent crime. The FBI also conducts investigations regarding civil rights violations and applicants for certain positions in the Federal Government.

To carry out its mission the FBI needs men and women who can fill a variety of demanding positions. To qualify for training as an FBI agent, one must be a U.S. citizen between the ages of 23 and 37. All Special Agent candidates must hold a degree obtained in a four-year resident program at a college or university that is accredited by one of the six regional accrediting bodies of the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education. To qualify under the FBI Law Entrance Program an applicant must have a minimum of a J.D. degree from an accredited resident law school.

The Office of the General Counsel which includes 4 non-agent attorneys on its stall furnishes legal advice to the Director and other FBI officials, researches legal questions concerning law enforcement matters and supervises civil litigation and administrative claims involving the FBI, its personnel and records. The OGC also represents the FBI at administrative proceedings before the Merit Systems Protection Board and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, administers a legal training program for the FBI personnel and other law enforcement officers. These attorneys work at the FBIHQ in Washington, D.C. and at the FBI Academy in Quantico, VA.

To ensure consistency in legal training legal advisors are appointed to assist all assigned investigative personnel in each of the FBI's field offices. These legal advisors primarily are experienced Special Agents who hold law degrees. Their role is to offer advice to fellow Special Agents regarding arrest problems, search and seizure, and the preparation of affidavits and other similar documents. The FBI employs approximately 1,540 attorneys who are classified as Special Agents.

The FBI's Personnel Division handles the recruitment of new Special Agents. A wide variety of programs and activities are carried a year round, including various student-based programs. Candidates applying through the FBI Law Entrance Program compete with other candidates' academic achievements and work experience.

Task 2. Talking points for the workshop in teams.

1. Who is in charge for the FBI activities throughout the world?
2. Who handles the recruitment of new Special Agents?
3. How many attorneys in the FBI are classified as Special Agents?
4. What Office furnishes legal advice to the Director and other FBI officials?

Task 3. *Read and translate text.*

Federal Bureau of Prisons – Federal Prison of Industries

The Federal Bureau of Prisons oversees the operation of the federal prison system which presently consists of 89 institutions. The Bureau also includes Federal Prison Industries. Through Federal Prison Industries, inmates are afforded an opportunity to acquire the skills necessary for self-improvement and reintegration into the community by manufacturing a wide variety of products to be sold to the Federal Government. In addition, the National Institute of Corrections, which is authorized to carry out a program of technical assistance and training for state and local correctional personnel and others who work with offenders, operates under the auspices of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Approximately one-third of the Federal Bureau of Prisons attorneys are located at the Central Office in Washington, D.C. While some attorneys are appointed to the Central Office in the specialized branches, the Regional Offices typically operate as the training ground for attorneys who will later move into field locations. The Bureau has Regional Offices in the following cities: Dallas, Texas; Atlanta, Georgia; Kansas City, Kansas; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Dublin, California; and Annapolis Junction, Maryland. Once trained, most new attorneys are placed at selected prisons around the nation.

Each of the six Regional Offices has a legal department usually consisting of a Regional Counsel, two staff attorneys, an Honor Program attorney trainee, one paralegal, and two clerical staff. The primary responsibility of the regional legal office is to provide litigation support for inmate litigation arising out of the prisons located within the region (generally 12 to 16 prisons), and to provide legal advice to regional office and prison administrators. The majority of the Bureau's prisons now contain either an attorney or paralegal who works closely with the legal staff in the Regional Office.

In defending litigation brought against Bureau staff and the U.S. Government, regional legal staff work very closely with U.S. Attorneys' Offices located in the same judicial district as each prison. As correctional law specialists, regional and prison legal staff deal primarily with issues in the fields of constitutional, medical mental health and tort law. The types of lawsuits filed by inmates generally fall into three categories: (1) personal liability or Bivens actions, claiming a federal employee has violated an inmate's constitutional rights; (2) suits filed under the Federal Tort Claims Act; and (3) petitions for writs of habeas corpus (e.g., an inmate claim that the sentence imposed has not been properly computed).

Regional and prison legal staff also handle a variety of administrative matters, such as the Bureau's inmate grievance program, requests for information under the Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act and a variety of employee claims. Bureau attorneys have found that the field of correctional law is extremely dynamic, as is evidenced by the number of prison-related issues that are addressed each year by the U.S. Supreme Court and the federal courts of appeals.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons, Office of General Counsel, in Washington, D.C, is divided into six branches. Each branch, in coordination with Regional Counsel if necessary, provides legal advice and assistance to officials of the Federal Bureau of Prisons concerning management, policy development, decision-making, and contract matters. Attorneys are assigned to the Commercial Law Branch, the Legislative and Correctional Issues Branch, the Administrative Complaints and Ethics Branch, the Legal Administrative Branch or the Labor Law Branch.

The Commercial Law Branch provides legal assistance and litigation support for the Federal Bureau of Prison scoria wide variety of interesting issues. Work in the Commercial Law Branch offers the opportunity to develop expertise in such diverse as government contracts, environmental law, real estate acquisitions, property management and disability/accessibility law. The Branch also deals with questions involving appropriations, patent, trademark, copyright. In the area of government contracts, attorneys handle various issues related to contract solicitations, bid protests, and claims. In the environmental law area, attorneys provide legal advice and litigation support in response to constantly expanding requirements for environmental compliance, recycling, and historic preservation. With respect to land transactions, attorneys in the Branch also provide assistance and advice in the areas of contract and property law including takings and just compensation issues that arise in condemnation proceedings.

The Legislative and Correctional Issues Branch works closely with the Bureau's Office of Congressional Affairs in drafting and reviewing legislation introduced in Congress that may affect Bureau operations. The Branch provides legal assistance to other Bureau divisions on a variety of correctional issues including: constitutional questions relating to searches; conditions of confinement issues; and inmates' rights to freedom of the press and religion. Attorneys assigned to this Branch handle questions with regard to the special needs of female offenders, non-citizen offenders, and national medical issues. Attorneys work closely with the U.S. Sentencing Commission and the U.S. Attorneys' Offices nationwide to advise on complex sentencing issues.

The Administrative Complaints and Ethics Branch has several distinct functions and is divided into several sections. The Equal Employment Opportunity Complaints Processing Section receives approximately 220 discrimination complaints each year from Bureau employees and is responsible for managing the administrative processing of these complaints.

The Administrative Remedies Section manages the Bureau's inmate grievance procedure, which provides inmates the opportunity to seek formal review of a complaint relating to any aspect of their confinement. The Remedies staff responds to over 3,000 grievances each year. The Ethnic Section is responsible for managing the government ethics program for the Bureau. Ethics attorneys are involved with the development, coordination and delivery of ethics training to over 30,000 employees, the review of public financial disclosure reports for certain senior level employees, the provision of counseling services to Bureau employees, and the issuance of opinions on ethics-related matters. Finally, this Branch coordinates the Bureau's new attorney recruitment program.

The Litigation Branch is responsible for overseeing litigation tiled in the District of Columbia against the Federal Bureau of Prisons and its staff, and other litigation that has national impact on Bureau programs and policies. The Litigation Branch also makes recommendations to the Department of Justice on whether to appeal unfavorable decisions from any U.S. district court. Additionally, this Branch provides litigation support to Department officials by providing advice and information on cases which may affect the overall operations of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The Litigation Branch also serves as a resource to the Bureau's regional legal staff, as well as prison personnel, by providing legal guidance on Bureau policy issues involved in litigation.

The Legal Administrative Branch has several distinct functions. One of the components is the Freedom of Information Privacy Acts Section which receives approximately 8,000 requests yearly for the release of records under the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act. Branch attorneys acquire expertise in the public access law area and assist in formulating policy for the Bureau. The Branch is also responsible for the continuing professional education program for Bureau attorneys. Branch attorneys are assigned to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia and provide legal training to Federal Bureau of Prisons staff, including, both attorneys and non-attorneys.

Federal Prison Industries is represented by its General Counsel, who provides advice on legal and legislative matters pertaining to all aspects of UNICOR.

Task 4. Find terms from Tasks 1, 3 and give Russian equivalents for them:

perform duties imposed by law; determine whether prosecution or further action is warranted; 56 FBI field offices; foreign counterintelligence; white-collar crime; counterterrorism and violent crime; handle the recruitment of new Special Agents; oversee the operation of the federal prison system; provide legal advice to prison administrators; the types of lawsuits; deal with questions involving appropriations, patent, trademark, copyright; manage the Bureau's inmate grievance procedure.

Task 5. Read and translate text.

Training and Responsibilities of Entry-Level Attorneys

The Office of General Counsel takes pride in its highly regarded attorney training program. Each Federal Bureau of Prisons attorney is provided training to enhance his or her knowledge and increase the skills and abilities required to ensure high standards of professional performance and conduct. During the first year, a new attorney is provided a one-week familiarization period at a prison, a three-week Introduction to Correctional Techniques Course at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia, and a one-week new attorney training session taught by senior agency attorneys. In addition to training provided at Bureau training facilities, all attorneys are encouraged to take part in training classes offered by the Department of Justice's Office of Legal Education, and to attend a variety of other courses offered through the Department and outside organizations. Trial and appellate technique courses are offered at the Attorney General's Advocacy Institute. Training is offered in specialized areas of the law and computer legal research training is provided in WF.STLAW and other research programs.

Entry-level attorneys joining the Federal Bureau of Prisons will be assigned to a variety of cases and issues. Generally attorneys hired under the Attorney General's Honor Program are provided one year of training in a Regional Office or the Central Office, followed by an assignment to a prison. As a prelude to assuming full responsibility for future projects, new attorneys ordinarily work under the direct supervision and guidance of senior attorneys accompanying and assisting them during actual negotiations, litigation and training sessions.

Task 6. *What are the responsibilities of Entry-Level Attorneys?*

Task 7. *Read and translate text.*

**International Criminal Police Organization –
United States National Central Bureau**

The concept of achieving international cooperation among police agencies across the globe became a reality with the creation of the International Criminal Police Organization, known today as INTERPOL. The organization seeks to involve all nations in a voluntary exchange of information about crimes and the criminals who perpetrate such crimes. INTERPOL's innovative concept of international police cooperation has been extremely successful and continues to flourish. Today the United States is one of 177 nations which comprise INTERPOL's membership.

INTERPOL's United States National Central Bureau (USNCB) fills a unique role within the vast and complex network of police jurisdictions in the United States. The USNCB serves as the point of contact for both American and foreign police seeking assistance in criminal investigations which extend beyond their national boundaries.

The USNCB provides assistance to the law enforcement community by coordinating information for international investigations and providing efficient communications between U.S. federal, state and local law enforcement agencies and the National Central Bureaus of other member countries. The services of INTERPOL-USNCB are available to nearly 20,000 eligible state and local law enforcement agencies in many situations this is the only medium for the police to secure investigative assistance from a foreign police force.

USNCB staffing consists of agents, analysts, translators, administrative, and clerical personnel. Most are employees of the Department of Justice, the agents, however, are detailed to the Bureau for a specified period of time by federal and state law enforcement agencies. Oversight of the organization's activities is the responsibility of the Department of Justice.

The legal services for the INTERPOL-USMCB are provided by a General Counsel. The Office of General Counsel ensures that USNCB investigative cases conform with the INTERPOL constitution, U.S. laws and Department of Justice regulations.

Task 8. Define the main idea of the text.

Task 9. Express your personal attitude to the INTERPOL's activity.

Task 10. Read and translate text.

Office of the Pardon Attorney

The Pardon Attorney receives and reviews all petitions for executive clemency, initiates and directs the necessary investigations, and prepares the Department's recommendations to the President in connection with all forms of executive clemency, including pardon, commutation of sentence, remission of fine and reprieve.

The Office of the Pardon Attorney currently has seven permanent attorney positions: the Pardon Attorney, Deputy Pardon Attorney and five staff attorneys. The Pardon Attorney is responsible for developing and implementing the Department's policy in clemency-related matters, as well as for formulating recommendations in particular clemency cases. In this connection, the Pardon Attorney consults with other government officials, members of Congress and public groups, meets pardon applicants or their representatives, participates in sentencing and corrections-related conferences, and maintains contact with the Department's executive offices and the Office of the Counsel to the President.

The Office of the Pardon Attorney processes a very large caseload with a relatively small staff of attorneys. Accordingly, recruitment for the occasional vacancy which occurs focuses principally on the applicant's academic credentials, legal experience and character.

Task 11. Comprehension check.

1. What is the Pardon Attorney responsible for?
2. How many permanent attorney positions does the Office of the Pardon Attorney have?
3. For formulating recommendations in particular clemency cases who the Pardon Attorney consults with?

Task 12. Read and translate texts.

1) United States Marshals Service

The United States Marshals Service (USMS) supports the nation's oldest federal law enforcement officer — the United States Marshal. Created by the Judiciary Act of 1789, along with the Offices of Attorney General and United

States Attorney, the Office of United States Marshal for over 200 years has served as the Federal Government's peace officer.

Today, Presidentially-appointed United States Marshals serve in 94 judicial districts and the District of Columbia Superior Court, comprising the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, as the executive arm responsible for supporting our judicial system. Prisoner transportation, service and execution of court orders, court and judicial security, as well as witness protection are among the daily responsibilities of the law enforcement and administrative personnel who comprise the USMS. Added to these responsibilities are maintenance and disposal of seized and forfeited assets, federal fugitive apprehension, foreign extradition, providing security and law enforcement assistance during movement of cruise and minuteman missiles, and emergency response by the USMS Special Operations Group. As the nation's peace officers, Marshals also assume a special role where natural disasters or civil disturbances, such as violent anti-abortion demonstrations, threaten the peace of the United States, legal support and representation of USMS headquarters' components and the more than 350 USMS offices are provided by the Office of General Counsel. With a staff of 14 attorneys, the Office of General Counsel provides legal assistance to the Director and headquarters officials and the U.S. Marshals nationwide. The Office of General Counsel also represents the USMS in all discussions with legal counsel in other components of the Department and with other agencies of government. The activities of the Office are managed by the General Counsel with the assistance of senior attorneys on staff. The Office is organized into seven functional teams, with the majority of legal services concentrated in the following four teams.

2) General Litigation Team and Legal Advice Team

The General Litigation Team provides litigation support for U.S. Attorneys' Offices handling judicial litigation matters affecting the Marshals Service. The team coordinates the defense of all suits filed in federal and state courts against the Marshals Service and Service employees sued in their official capacities and, where appropriate, recommends the initiation of affirmative initiation to protect Marshals Service interests. The team serves as agency counsel representing the interests of Marshals Service officers and employees sued in their individual capacities, where representation has been extended by the Department of Justice.

The Legal Advice Team provides the «house counsel» responsibility for the Office of General Counsel. This team conducts legal research and provides oral

and written legal advice on matters affecting Marshals Service operations and missions. Formal written legal opinions are issued by the team where matters involve novel applications of law or where an opinion may create a precedent for future actions.

Included on the Legal Advice Team are the Legislative Counsel and Ethics Officer. The Legislative Counsel is responsible for reviewing all legislative proposals affecting Marshals Service operations and responses to Congressional inquiries for legal sufficiency. The Legislative Counsel also drafts legislation where appropriate to protect Marshals Service interests. The General Counsel also serves as the LTSMS Designated Agency Ethics Official. The team furnishes legal advice and assistance regarding all ethics and conflict of interests matters; coordinates and/or conducts legal instruction and training for Marshals Service employees and ensures compliance with financial disclosure requirements.

Task 13. *Give the Russian equivalents for:*

execution of court orders; disposal of seized and forfeited assets; federal fugitive apprehension; foreign extradition; providing security and law enforcement assistance; natural disasters and civil disturbances.

Task 14. *Decipher the abbreviations and translate them:* USMS; LTSMS.

Task 15. *Describe the activities of these subdivisions.*

Task 16. *Read and translate texts.*

1) Administrative Law Team and Criminal Law and Enforcement Team

The Administrative Law Team represents and protects Marshals Service interests in all administrative matters and hearings before the Merit Systems Protection Board, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Federal Labor Relations Authority, arbitrators, and state workers' compensation boards. The team also reviews disciplinary actions proposed against agency employees.

The Criminal Law and Enforcement Team provides legal advice to USMS field offices, Deputy U.S. Marshals, the USMS Investigative Services Division, and senior agency officials regarding USMS domestic and international fugitive investigations, special operations, electronic surveillance, international extradition, and all other USMS enforcement operations. This team reviews all memoranda of

understanding and cooperative agreements entered by the USMS with state, local, and federal agencies concerning joint law enforcement activities, and serves as the liaison with the State Department and the Department of Justice's Criminal Division regarding extradition treaties and rogatory letters. In order to ensure immediate responses to time-sensitive inquiries, team attorneys are available on a 24-hour basis to provide advice and guidance to USMS operational employees, through the USMS Communications Center.

In addition to providing legal advice, this team works closely with the Investigative Services Division in formulating LISMS policy and initiating prompt agency responses to critical incidents and novel legal issues. In performing this function, the team maintains close liaison with other federal law enforcement agencies, in an effort to achieve Departmental consistency in enforcement operations. This team also takes an active role in conducting legal training of USMS operational employees, particularly concerning current applications of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Amendments.

The other teams in the Office of General Counsel are involved in seized assets, procurement and contract, and Freedom of Information and Privacy Act issues. The Seized Assets Team provides legal advice concerning legal issues arising from the maintenance and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

2) United States Parole Commission

The United States Parole Commission, established by the Parole Commission and Reorganization Act of 1976, is an independent agency in the Department of Justice that has jurisdiction over federal offenders who committed their crimes prior to November 1, 1987 (the date the sentencing guidelines took effect).

- The Commission is authorized to;
- Grant or deny an application or recommendation to parole any eligible prisoner;
- Impose reasonable conditions on an order granting parole;
- Modify or revoke an order paroling any eligible prisoner and oversee the supervision of persons on federal parole.

Under the Landrum-Griffin Labor Act and the Employees Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, the Commission is responsible for special hearings and decisions about employment restrictions applicable to individual ex-offenders.

The Commission also has responsibility for setting release dates for

prisoners who are transferred to the United States to serve foreign-imposed sentences, as provided for by various treaties and international conventions.

The Commission is directed by three commissioners appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Terms are for six years. The commissioners form a policy and rule-making body that holds formal meetings at least quarterly. The Chair of the Commission is designated by the President from among the commissioners.

The Commission maintains an Office of General Counsel in Chevy Chase, Maryland, with a staff of four attorneys, to give legal assistance and advice to the Commission, to review administrative appeals and other matters, and to prepare litigation reports for U.S. Attorneys throughout the nation.

Task 17. *Discuss the most important points in teams.*

Task 18. *Speak about:*

1. United States Parole Commission and what it is authorized to do.
2. The Criminal Law and Enforcement Team and what it provides to Deputy U.S. Marshals and senior agency officials.

PART II

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL FOR TWO – WAY TRANSLATION

Task1. *Translate into English texts.*

**1) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) –
Федеральное агентство по управлению страной в чрезвычайных
ситуациях**

Независимое федеральное агентство (independent agency) создано в 1979 году с целью координации действий федеральных органов власти в чрезвычайных ситуациях, возникающих в результате человеческой деятельности, стихийных бедствий или ядерной войны. Агентство действует в тесном контакте с властями штатов и местными властями.

2) United States Marshals Service - Служба федеральных маршалов

Подразделение Министерства Юстиции (Department of Justice, US), старейшее федеральное правоохранительное агентство страны. Создано в 1989 году, в задачи Службы входит обеспечение деятельности федеральных судов; контроль за исполнением их приговоров и решений; розыск, арест и надзор за содержанием федеральных преступников, аукционная продажа конфискованного имущества, а также (наряду с другими ведомствами) борьба с терроризмом и массовыми беспорядками. Ныне имеет 427 отделений во всех штатах и территориях США. Основная работа ведомства проводится руководителями этих отделений - федеральными маршалами (marshal, US) и их заместителями (Deputy marshal). В состав службы входит Академия службы маршалов США (US Marshals Service Training Academy). Службу возглавляет директор (Director), назначаемый президентом США. Штаб-квартира находится в городе Арлингтоне, штат Вирджиния.

3) Marshal, US - Федеральный маршал

Сотрудник Министерства юстиции (Department of Justice) в федеральном окружном суде (district court), представляющий в суде исполнительную власть. В его обязанности входит: арест преступника по

делам федеральной юрисдикции, содержание преступника под арестом, созыв присяжных, вручение судебных повесток, соблюдение порядка в зале суда, а также выполнение функций судебного исполнителя в федеральном окружном суде. Федеральный маршал назначается президентом с последующим утверждением Сенатом на четырёхлетний срок. Его должность соответствует по функциям должности шерифа (sheriff) в окружном суде (суд первой инстанции). Часть обязанностей федерального маршала выполняется его заместителем (deputy marshal, US).

4) National Aeronautics & Space Administration (NASA) –

Национальное управление по аэронавтике и исследованию космического пространства

Независимое федеральное агентство создано в 1958 году по Закону об аэронавтике и исследованию космического пространства (National Aeronautics & Space Act of 1958). В функции НАСА входят все вопросы, связанные с исследованиями и практическим освоением космического пространства и космодромов: Исследовательский центр Эймса (Ames Research Center, Moffet Field), Центр космических полетов Годдарда (Goddard Space Flight Center), Центр космических исследований (Johnson Space Center) в городе Хьюстоне, штат Техас, Центр космических исследований Дж. Кеннеди (John, F. Kenedy Space Center) на мысе Канаверал, штат Флоридаб и др. Заслугой НАСА является проведение большинства космических программ США, в особенности программы «Аполлон» (Apollo) с высадкой человека на Луне 20 июля 1969 года и создание космического челнока «Шаттл» (Shuttle).

5) Agency for International Development (AID) –

Агентство/Управление международного развития

Правительственное ведомство, в составе Агентства США по международному сотрудничеству в целях развития (United States International Development Cooperation Agency). Создано по Закону о международном развитии (Foreign Assistance Act) в 1961 году и занимается оказанием прямой экономической и технической помощи развивающимся странам на основе двусторонних договоров. Помощь осуществляется в области образования, сельского хозяйства, здравоохранения и питания.

Task 2. Translate into Russian texts in a written form.

1) Managing seized assets

The Marshals Service manages assets seized during drug and criminal cases and disposes of these properties after they are forfeited by court order. The Service typically has more than one billion dollars in cash and property in its custody. Banks, horse ranches, yachts, resorts, retail businesses, restaurants and condominiums have been handled by the program. Auctions and sales of valuable personal items, cars and jewelry also are arranged by the Service.

2) Special operations group (SOG)

This Group is an elite, highly trained and disciplined unit composed of Deputy Marshals who have met rigorous physical standards. They provide a swift law enforcement response to significant national emergencies requiring federal intervention. SOG units are comprised of Deputy Marshals drawn from the Districts on a voluntary basis. They are on call 24 hours a day, and can assemble a fully operational response force anywhere in the country within hours.

3) A career as a deputy US marshal

As we enter the 21st century, the Marshals Service is seeking qualified women to work with the latest technologies as law enforcement professionals in a vastly diverse nation.

To qualify as a Deputy U.S. Marshal an applicant must:

- Be a United States citizen.
- Be between the ages of 21 and 36 (must not have reached your 37th birthday).
- Have a bachelor's degree or three year of responsible work experience, or an equivalent combination of education and experience.
- Pass a written test.
- Complete an oral interview.
- Be in excellent physical condition.
- Permit a background investigation and drug test.
- Complete a rigorous 16-week basic training program at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia.
- Complete a medical examination.

4) A commitment to excellence – our bridge to the 21st century

Today the men and women of the nation's oldest and most diverse law enforcement team are building a dynamic bridge in the 21st century.

Leading-edge technologies are being applied to every aspect of the mission. Thanks to this profound commitment the Marshals Service offers one of the most exciting careers in American law enforcement.

Since George Washington appointed the first 13 U.S. Marshals in 1789, the Service has answered the nation's changing needs. Even before there was a Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals and their Deputies performed a wide variety of duties for the federal government — including taking the census until 1880. In today's Marshals Service, Deputies focus on specific law enforcement tasks as well as handle special assignments, such as protecting athletes during Atlanta's Olympic Games.

5) Protecting Courts

Safeguarding the federal court system has been the primary job for the Service since the first U.S. Marshals were appointed in the 18th century. Today, Deputy Marshals are trained to use the latest security techniques and equipment to protect 2,000 judges, their staffs, prosecutors, witnesses and jurors.

Threats against the judiciary come in many forms through informants, letters, phone calls and direct contacts. But each threat must be taken seriously and evaluated. It is often necessary for Deputy Marshals to provide 24 hour protection for members of the judicial family who have been threatened.

Deputy Marshals and Service-trained Court Security Officers provide protective services at the 800 court-related facilities where judicial activities take place. They are supported by state-of-the-art electronic systems installed in courtrooms, chambers, prisoner holding cells and other areas. In our free society, such surveillance must be unobtrusive and not disrupt the judicial process — but it must be vigilant and effective.

6) Prisoner transportation and Custody

Each year the Marshals Service transports more than 180,000 prisoners and illegal aliens. Detainees being moved between courts, prisons and deportation sites typically travel in Service-owned aircraft and ground vehicles. The fleet includes a DC-9 and three 727 jets acquired from the asset forfeiture program and government surplus.

The Service has custody of about 23,000 pre-trial or unsentenced prisoners

each day. They are housed in more than 1,000 federal, state and local jails. To assist in prison overcrowding, the government offers funds to improve local jail conditions and expand their capacity. In return, the government is guaranteed space for federal prisoners.

Task 3. *Read and translate newspaper articles.*

1) British girls committing more violent crimes (By Nigel Morris)

Last month, a massive brawl erupted between rival girl gangs wielding snooker balls in socks in the unlikely setting of Shoreham railway station in west Sussex.

Why are we asking this question now?

Anxiety about growing lawlessness among young women was fuelled by figures from Youth Justice Board (YJB). It disclosed that the number of offences committed by 25 per cent in just three years, compared with a two per cent fall among boys.

The notion of female delinquents has recently passed into the national consciousness with the comic creations of Little Britain's Vicky Pillard and Lauren Cooper, the surly teenager portrayed by Catherine Tate. But there is a sinister side to the phenomenon of girls aping boys' yobbish behaviour, with a series of reports in recent months of vicious attacks by girls and women. Evidence is mounting that violent crime is spreading to female offenders.

What do the youth crime figures show?

The vast majority of offences are committed by boys, but just over one-fifth of crimes reported to Youth Offending Teams which deal with children aged between 10 and 17, are committed by girls. The trend is sharply upwards, representing a 25 per cent increase on the 47,358 offenders committed by the girls in 2003-04. Last year girls carried out 15,672 violent attacks (a rise of more than 50 per cent over the past three years) and more than one-quarter of all assaults by youngsters. They were also responsible for 19,722 thefts, 5,964 public order offences and 5,748 incidents of criminal damage.

One-hundred-and-eighty girls were convicted of arson, while 954 were found guilty of drugs crimes and 1,463 of drugs crimes.

Fewer than 10 per cent of the children in custody are girls, although they commit about 20 per cent of offences, suggesting courts are less willing to lock them up or — more likely they have been convicted of less serious offences.

Currently 207 girls are locked up in young offender institutions, secure training centres or local authority homes, compared with 2,735 boys. The numbers of children of both sexes who are behind bars is increasing, despite appeals to courts by the YJB to use more community sentences.

What recent evidence is there of girls becoming violent?

A girl who received horrific injuries in a bomb blast in Harrow, north-west London, was said to have been living in fear of a girl gang that had already beaten her up and was trying to drive her out of the city. Last night, the explosion was blamed by police on a gas leak, but the episode inadvertently shone a spot-light on violence between young women.

Last month, a massive brawl erupted between rival girl gangs wielding snooker balls in socks in the unlikely setting of Shoreham railway station in West Sussex.

In Northwich, Cheshire, a former policewoman was punched in the face by a teenage girl as she was mobbed by a gang of youngsters. A gang of six teenage girls threw stones at a pensioner in Selby, North Yorkshire, forcing her into a busy road and leaving her with a broken nose and black eyes.

Are girls really committing more crime?

It is hard to deny the trend uncovered by the YJB's figures, but the increase might not be as dramatic as it first appears.

First, the number of teenage girls in the population has risen, so the offending rate could be expected to go up although not, admittedly, by 25 per cent. More significantly, more girls are becoming embroiled in the youth justice system after petty incidents, such as school fights. There is also evidence that many of the theft/handling crimes committed by girls are minor shoplifting offences. Where they might have previously received informal warnings, they are now appearing in youth courts. Paul Cavadino, chief executive of Nacro, the crime reduction charity, said: «Much of the recorded 25 per cent rise is a statistical illusion, reflecting a greater readiness to report minor offences to the police».

Nacro also suspects that more children of both sexes are being given on-the-record reprimands by police because of pressure to hit targets for crime detection.

Elaine Arnall, of London's South Bank University said: «Most offending by girls, especially violent offending, is of a very low level. It doesn't mean it's insignificant, but it is hair-pulling fights between girls».

The rise could also be seen as evidence that society is becoming less tolerant of behaviour that might once have been seen as high spirits.

Surely drink plays a part?

There is ample evidence in town and city centres at weekends of the phenomenon of «ladettes», groups of teenage girls and young women who become as drunk and unruly as their male contemporaries. Recent police figures suggested that 50 per cent more women were arrested in 2007-08 for being drunk and disorderly than five years ago. In the West Midlands, the number went up from just 59 to 731.

Meanwhile, as many as 29 per cent of schoolgirls admit to binge-drinking a higher figure than schoolboys. Given the link between extreme alcohol consumption and violence, it is inevitable that more girls are finding themselves with a criminal record. David Davis, the shadow Home Secretary, said the levels of offending were a «shocking indictment» of the government's failure to get a grip on crime. He said new licensing laws, and policies which have «driven family breakdown», had contributed to the problem.

2) Insanity is no defense in drink-driving cases

Insanity is no defense to a charge of drink-driving, the High Court ruled yesterday.

Two judges said magistrates at Caistor, Lines, were wrong in law when they acquitted Michael Harper after hearing that he was suffering from a mental disorder.

Harper, of Nafferton, East Yorks, was charged with driving his Chevrolet in Caistor high street in January last year having consumed an excess of alcohol.

He was found by police «talking gibberish» and displaying «a Walter Mitty nature».

Harper, who had been detained three years earlier under the Mental Health Act, was still having treatment for manic depressive psychosis.

Overtaking the magistrates' decision, Lord Justice McCowan, sitting with Mr Justice Popplewell, said insanity could be a defence in the magistrates' court in cases where it was necessary to prove mens rea, or criminal intent.

But driving with excess alcohol was a «strict liability» offence, where such intent did not have to be proved, and in those circumstances insanity was not available as a defence.

The judge ordered that the case be sent back to the magistrates with a direction to convict [*From MORNING STAR*].

3) Marine fired at rat during secret mission (By Tim Butcher, Defence Correspondent)

It might be the year of the buffalo in Hong Kong but it was a rat that was at the centre of a court martial yesterday involving a Royal Marine serving in the colony.

Facing two charges of negligence after firing his Browning 9mm pistol while on an undercover operation Cpl Steven Leech's defence was that he was shooting at a rat.

«Leech said words to the effect that he was fed up with the rat and was going to take it out», Lt Cdr Mark Emerton, prosecuting, told the hearing at HMS Nelson in Portsmouth. «At this point there was a loud bang and Leech said something like 'I have either blown it away or missed it by miles'».

The hearing was told that Cpl Leech, 27, who served with 45 Commando Royal Marines, based at Arbroath in Scotland, was taking part in an operation to monitor smuggling between Hong Kong and China.

Traffic in cars stolen in the colony and shipped illegally into the People's Republic was the target of an anti-smuggling unit made up of members of the Armed Forces.

Lt Cdr Emerton said Cpl Leech was with another Royal Marine and two Gurkhas in an observation post deep in the New Territories when the incident happened last August.

«The post was on a ledge on the side of a hill that overlooked a location they were watching».

«The other Marine, Philip Harris, said in his statement that in the afternoon of the next day he heard the noise of the grab bag where the guns were kept being opened and he saw Leech with a 9mm pistol in his hand».

«It was the noise of Leech cocking the pistol that drew his attention».

He then read from the statement from one of the Gurkhas, which said: «Leech was holding the pistol with both hands, taking aim at a bush in front of them».

«He heard Leech repeating the word 'rat' and then 'rat' again».

The hearing was told that Cpl Leech did not report the shot and it was only discovered when the weapons were inspected later.

Cpl Leech told Royal Navy investigators that he shot at the rat because he thought it posed a health risk.

He said that the incident was reported immediately but he suggested that IT might not have been logged because of a language difficulty with the Gurkha radio operators.

Cpl Leech, who has been in the Royal Marines for 11 years and served in Ulster and Hong Kong, denies the charges.

The hearing is expected to end today [*From THE DAILY TELEGRAPH*].

4) Son to sue over jail suicide (By Richard Ford, Home Correspondent)

The Prison Service faces being sued for negligence by the family of a man who killed himself nine days after being removed from a suicide watch.

Fadi Nasri said that he planned to take legal action after he heard details at an inquest of how officers at Leicester jail put two suicidal inmates in the same cell. His father, Farouk Mohammed Nasri, 54, and Carl Jacques, 23, were found hanged from the bars of the cell in March last year.

Mr Nasri, 26, of Finchley, North London, said: «I feel very strongly about what has happened... they should not have put two suicidal people together in the one cell».

David Bamber, Governor of Leicester jail, said his overwhelming reaction was one of sympathy for the families and friends of both men [*From THE TIMES*].

4) Pentagon Dismisses All Accusations Against General (By Elizabeth Becker)

WASHINGTON - The Pentagon's inspector general today dismissed all accusations against Lt. Gen. Claudia J. Kennedy, who has accused another Army general of sexual harassment, according to a senior Pentagon official.

The one-week inquiry found that there was «no basis whatsoever» for the accusations made by a retired Army officer who sent an electronic message to the Pentagon on April 7 accusing General Kennedy of personal misconduct during the 1980's, the official said.

«Nothing was found» the official said. «There is no there there».

The Pentagon refused to identify the retired officer who made the accusation against General Kennedy, the highest-ranking woman in the Army, just weeks after it was disclosed that she had filed a complaint accusing another general of groping her in her office in 1996.

The accusation against General Kennedy had further upset senior Army officers already divided over the first sexual harassment complaint brought by one

Army general against another. General Kennedy's defenders said they were not surprised that the accusations were groundless, saying they were a predictable attempt to undermine her case.

«It is absolutely classic — we've seen this in every single case where a woman has stepped forward and made an allegation and gotten any kind of notoriety», said Susan Barnes, a lawyer who has represented military women who have brought sexual harassment cases.

Several female officers praised the Pentagon for quickly handling the inquiry into the accusations against General Kennedy.

«It was very crucial that this was taken care of quickly», said one woman who is a senior officer. «Most of us recognize that these things happen and there is a tendency to blame the victim».

General Kennedy filed her complaint against Maj. Gen. Larry G. Smith in August — accusing him of sexual harassment four years earlier — after she discovered that he had been appointed deputy inspector general of the Army and would have responsibility over such cases.

The Army refused to comment on her accusation or discuss the investigation of General Smith.

However, a Pentagon official said that the Army inspector general, Lt. Gen. Michael W. Ackerman, is still interviewing witnesses in that case, which is complicated because General Kennedy did not make a complaint at the time of the incident.

And without a complaint in his file, General Smith appeared to be a credible candidate for the post of deputy inspector general, said one Army official.

Friends of General Kennedy said today that she had told them in the last week that she expected accusations to be made against her once the harassment case became public.

«In an e-mail to me she basically said that she expected it to get nasty», said one officer.

«Evelyn P. Foote, a retired Army brigadier general», said that General Kennedy told her at a lunch this week that no one should worry about her.

«She said, 'I'm tough as leather, they're not going to hurt me», Ms. Foote said.

The division over the case extends to Congress, where General Kennedy's motives have been questioned. Last week Representative Steve Buyer, a Republican from Indiana, said the timing of her complaint seemed «to make her look vindictive».

A supporter of General Kennedy, Representative Carolyn B. Maloney, Democrat of New York, said today that she was asking the Secretary of the Army for a status

report on the changes recommended by a senior review panel three years ago to «eliminate sexual harassment within the ranks and to support those victims of sexual harassment who chose to come forward».

In response to the furor, several professional organizations of women in the military are preparing a reception for General Kennedy next month to honor her before she retires this year. One organizer said the women wanted her to be remembered for much more than the sexual harassment case she filed [*From THE NEW YORK TIMES*].

5) England has worse crime rate than the US, says Civitas study (By Christopher Hope, Whitehall Editor)

England and Wales has one of the worst crime rates among developed nations for rapes. However, offenders are locked up for shorter periods than in comparable countries – raising questions about claims made by Ken Clarke, the Justice Secretary, that too many criminals were being jailed.

The study found that England and Wales ranked highly in a survey of crime rates among more than 30 developed countries, based on the frequency of crimes recorded by police for every 100,000 people.

For burglaries and robberies England and Wales had more crimes per 100,000 people than the USA.

England and Wales was ranked sixth for burglaries – worse than Sweden, Slovenia, the Czech Republic, Turkey, Italy and Chile - and for robberies, England and Wales was seventh.

For rapes, England and Wales was ranked ninth, worse than the likes of Norway, Poland, Sweden, Australia and Germany, while for car thefts, England and Wales was eighth – worse than Slovenia, Chile, Mexico, Greece and the Czech Republic.

The figures, from the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, draw together crimes recorded by police in the countries studied and is published every six years.

They date from 2006 because of difficulties in obtaining accurate comparable figures.

Civitas said, where possible, it had cross-checked with more recent pan-European figures, and the rates were broadly the same.

Among two other measures, England and Wales fared better, being ranked 16th out of 35 countries for «intentional homicides» and 19th for major assaults.

David Green, Civitas's director, said: «England and Wales are high-crime societies compared with other developed nations». We have a lot of crime compared with other similar countries.

«Random checks of later figures for individual nations show that the ranking has not changed significantly».

Mr Green said further analysis had shown that England and Wales had a low «punitivity ratio» compared with other countries because shorter sentences were being handed down by judges.

The ratio is calculated by contrasting the number of people convicted in a year per 100,000 population with the number of prisoners in jail as a result of a court sentence per 100,000 population.

In a speech in June, Mr Clarke had said that the debate on criminal justice had to move on from the «numbers game» of measuring the effectiveness of policies solely according to the prison population.

But Mr Green said: «Mr Clarke said he thought our system was too punitive, but the report also allows us to test the theory that our system is especially severe».

«The score for England and Wales, contrary to the claims of Kenneth Clarke, is low. The claim that our criminal-justice policies are punitive is not, therefore, supported by the best available evidence».

A Home Office spokesman said last night: «This data is now more than four years old, but highlights that we have a high level of crime compared to other countries».

«This backs up the perceptions of many communities who have real concerns about stubbornly high level of serious crimes».

«This Government will reform the police to make them more accountable to their communities and cut bureaucracy to get officers onto the beat and fighting crime».

A Ministry of Justice spokesman said: «Between 1995 and 2009, the prison population in England and Wales grew by 32,500 or 66 per cent. But this rise has not had a comparative effect either on public confidence in the criminal justice system, or on reoffending».

«Nearly half of all offenders sent to prison are reconvicted within a year of release, creating a revolving door of crime».

«The Government will tackle this by conducting a full assessment of sentencing and rehabilitation policy to ensure that it is effective in deterring crime, protecting the public, punishing offenders and cutting re-offending».

«The Government is committed to intelligent sentencing which ensures appropriate punishment, rehabilitation and the protection of the public» [*From THE TIMES*].

6) Nurse killed lover by jabs between toes' (By Maurice Weaver)

An NHS nurse wanted the good things in life and sought to get them by committing murder, a jury was told yesterday.

The method Marie Whiston chose was to drug her victim and then inject insulin into the bloodstream through the skin between the toes, the court heard. She believed a doctor would not stop a needle mark in such a place.

Whiston, 52, a divorced mother-of-two, denies murdering her lover, Eric Lloyd, 60, with whom she lived in Bordesley Green, Birmingham, to inherit his money and set up afresh with a new boyfriend.

At her trial in Birmingham Crown Court her ex-husband, Robert, a company director, gave evidence that during arguments she threatened him with an identical fate «on several occasions».

Anthony Barker, QC, prosecuting, said Philippines-born Whiston had met Mr. Lloyd, a car factory worker, after parting from her husband in 1990. Mr. Lloyd was a lonely man with two divorces behind him.

They set up home together. «She was the new woman in his life, lively and vivacious», Mr. Barker said. But, as time proved, she was also «unfaithful to him, and treated him poorly».

Mr. Lloyd's grown-up daughters were uneasy and thought them ill-matched. Karen Lloyd, 31, recalled her incredulity when, on their first meeting, Marie said her ambition was to go parachute jumping.

Karen said: «She seemed more active than a normal woman would be. She liked the good things». As a result Karen stopped visiting her father and decided to leave him to lead his own life.

Marie Whiston, meanwhile, had ensured that Mr. Lloyd had named her in his will and had decided to get rid of him, Mr. Barker said. On three separate occasions she tried her chosen method of insulin poisoning.

Twice in the summer of 1991 Mr. Lloyd was made severely ill by the injections his lover administered, Mr. Barker said. Each time he recovered in hospital.

Puzzled doctors suspected he was a psychiatric case who was injecting himself, but mental assessment proved him to be perfectly normal.

Then, in June 1994, he fell ill for a third time. Marie Whiston called the

emergency services but by the time they arrived Mr. Lloyd had died.

The prosecution say Whiston rendered Mr. Lloyd drowsy or unconscious by giving him a «cocktail» of three drugs before injecting him with the insulin. No syringe or suicide note were found but two swabs were lying nearby. Whiston told the coroner's officer that Mr. Lloyd had been upset because «his brother had shot himself in America». She appeared «very distressed».

But it was a sham, said Mr. Barker, because by that time she already had a new man in her life, Rodney Beattie, with whom she was planning to set up home for a third time.

She told Mr. Beattie they would be «well off» because of Mr. Lloyd's legacy and insurance money from his employers.

She said that, while she had not loved Mr. Lloyd, she would «have to act upset» in front of doctors. Mr. Barker said Whiston was a highly experienced SRN who worked variously at the Manor Hospital, Walsall, Birmingham's Heartlands Hospital and as a Marie Curie nurse at a hospice in Solihull, West Midlands.

She was used to giving injections and was aware that insulin left few traces in the bloodstream. The needle marks were also difficult to detect, he said, the more so if administered between the toes.

She nearly got away with it, Mr. Barker said. But doctors found Mr. Lloyd's urine contained insulin levels five times the normal.

Robert Whiston, who married the accused in 1973, said their divorce in 1990 had been «turbulent». «She had warned him several times how easily she could kill him», he said.

«She suggested that she would do away with me and no one would ever be the wiser», Mr. Whiston told the jury. «I didn't believe her but she said it would be quite easy».

«She said all you had to do was to get it in the blood system and no one would ever know. I said there would be injection marks but she said, «No, not if you do it right». I asked what she meant and she said, «Between the toes, no one looks there». I took the threat very seriously».

He said he had made inquiries to find out if insulin could be dangerous. The trial continues [*From THE DAILY TELEGRAPH*].

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