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«Таможенное дело»
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Учебное пособие содержит ряд аутентичных текстов, описывающих профессии Британии, США, России, а также тексты, касающиеся вопросов таможни: наркотики, декларация, современная таможня. Пособие предназначено для студентов II-III курсов специальности 080115 – «Таможенное дело» дневной и заочной формы обучения.

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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

THE LEGAL PROFESSION IN GREAT BRITAIN ................................................................. 7
THE AMERICAN LEGAL PROFESSIONS ................................................................. 8
TYPES OF LEGAL PROFESSIONS IN RUSSIA ...................................................... 10
DEFINITION AND SCOPE OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW ........................................ 11
WHAT IS CONSTITUTIONAL LAW? ........................................................................ 13
EMPLOYMENT LAW .................................................................................................. 14
CRIME ....................................................................................................................... 15
CRIME IN MODERN SOCIETY .............................................................................. 16
WHAT IS CRIMINAL PROCEDURE? ........................................................................ 18
THE JURY ................................................................................................................ 18
JURY SERVICE: AN IMPORTANT JOB ................................................................... 19
AND A REWARDING EXPERIENCE ..................................................................... 19
CRIMINAL JUSTICE ............................................................................................. 20
SOME OLD FORMS OF PUNISHMENT .................................................................. 23
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PENALTIES .................................................................... 23
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT .......................................................................................... 24
AIRPORT FORMALITIES ....................................................................................... 25
ON SMUGGLING ..................................................................................................... 26
CUSTOMS VIOLATION (1) ..................................................................................... 27
CUSTOMS VIOLATION (2) ..................................................................................... 27
CUSTOMS VIOLATION (3) ..................................................................................... 27
PASSENGER CUSTOMS DECLARATION .............................................................. 28
GENERAL INFORMATION OF DRUGS ................................................................ 29
CUSTOMS TODAY .................................................................................................. 32
Библиографический список ....................................................................................... 36
The legal profession in England is divided into two main groups, barristers and solicitors. A popular definition of the distinction between solicitors and barristers is that barristers do the court work and solicitors do the office work. In practice, the major volume of court work is done by solicitors and barristers do much «office» work. At present no solicitor, however experienced, may represent a client at a full hearing in any of the higher courts. On the other hand, a barrister, however inexperienced, may represent clients in the House of Lords.

Being a solicitor does not simply involve acquiring knowledge of the theory and practice of the law. It also requires high standards of conduct and an onerous obligation to the courts. The full title of a solicitor is «Solicitor of the Supreme Court». All solicitors are automatically officers of the court. They have duties to the court which sometimes override the duties to their clients. For instance, solicitors must not knowingly allow their client to tell lies in the witness box. If a client confesses their guilt to a solicitor, the solicitor would be committing an offence if he or she then called the client to give evidence that they were innocent.

Many barristers, especially junior barristers, spend much of their time on paperwork, giving opinions, drafting pleadings and other documents related to court proceedings, but also drafting contracts, trust deeds, and other formal legal documents which are not immediately connected with litigation.

A person seeking to qualify as a solicitor can become a trainee solicitor after three years of university legal education and one extra year doing the legal practice course. As a trainee solicitor it is possible to obtain a paid position even before qualifying.

The young would-be barrister has much less chance of earning anything before he qualifies, must then obtain a seat in chambers from which he can try to build up a practice, knowing that, times will probably be hard for a few years. He has to meet his own expenses, cover his own holidays and buy his own (very expensive) sick-pay insurance. In return he gets the satisfaction of wearing a wig, and of being self-employed. Doubtless also, being a barrister still sounds a much more glamorous occupation than being a solicitor.

Запомните слова:

- legal profession – юридическая профессия
- barrister – адвокат, выступающий в суде
- solicitor – поверенный
- do the court work – выполнять работу в суде
- do the office work – выполнять работу в конторе
- represent a client at full hearing – представлять клиента на полном слушании
acquiring a knowledge of
the theory and practice
– приобретение знаний по теории и практике
onerous
– обременительный
officer of the court
– судебный исполнитель
have duties to the court
– иметь обязательства перед судом
override
– превышать
witness box
– место для дачи свидетельских показаний
confess a guilt
– признать вину
offence
– правонарушение
give evidence
– давать свидетельские показания
innocent
– невиновный
draft
– составлять проект
pleadings
– состязательные бумаги, которыми обмениваются стороны на предварительной стадии судебного процесса
court proceedings
– рассмотрение дела в суде
trust deed
– акт учреждения доверительной собственности
legal documents
– юридические документы
litigation
– судебная тяжба
qualify as a solicitor
– получить квалификацию поверенного
trainee
– практикант
legal education
– юридическое образование
legal practice
– юридическая практика
obtain a paid position
– получить оплачиваемую должность
would-be barrister
– стремящийся стать адвокатом
obtain a seat in chambers
– получить место в конторе
sick-pay insurance
– оплата по болезни
build up a practice
– приобрести клиентуру

Ответьте на вопросы:
1. What are the main types of legal profession in Great Britain?
2. What duties to the client and to the court do solicitors have?
3. What kind of paper work do barristers do?
4. What is the usual way for solicitors and barristers to build up a practice?

THE AMERICAN LEGAL PROFESSIONS

The American legal profession, like American law, has it roots in England, but with significant differences. In England, the legal profession is divided between office lawyers, known as solicitors, and courtroom lawyers, known as barristers.
In the United States, there is no division of the profession, and a lawyer frequently does both office work and courtroom work. There is, however, a great deal of variety in the types of work done by lawyers.

**Attorney**

Depending upon the circumstances and the needs of the client, the lawyer may be a counselor, a negotiator, and/or a litigator. In each of these roles, the lawyer will need to engage in factual investigation.

With respect to each of these roles, the lawyer will do the following.

**Counselor:** Attorney will help advise the client how to order the client’s affairs.

**Negotiator:** Lawyer will work with opposing counsel to try to get a favorable resolution for the client. The art of negotiation involves many techniques individual to particular attorneys and the circumstances. The client always retains the right to accept or reject a settlement negotiated or offered by the opposing party.

**Litigator:** In litigating, the attorney will help pick a jury and participate in pre-trial motions.

**Fact Investigator:** All of the lawyer’s roles require the investigation of relevant facts, including locating and interviewing witnesses.

A lawyer is to be a zealous advocate of the client, in this respect the lawyer must advocate on the client's behalf and avoid conflicts of interest. The lawyer is also an officer of the court and is required to deal fairly and honestly with the court and with its other officers, including the lawyer's opponents.

**Judge**

The judge is the final arbiter of the law. The judge is charged with the duty to state, as a positive matter, what the law is. In addition, the judge is to maintain order in the courtroom.

Judges in federal courts are appointed by the President with the «advice and consent» of the Senate. Many state court judges are elected by popular vote.

**Jury**

The jury, a group of local citizens, is the fact-finder in most trials. The jury will receive instructions from the judge as to the law, and its members will assess the facts as they perceive them in light of the law, as instructed, to return a verdict.

Запомните слова:

- **attorney** — поверенный
- **counselor** — адвокат (США)
- **negotiator** — посредник
- **litigator** — сторона в судебном процессе
- **engage in factual investigation** — заниматься фактическим расследованием
- **order the client’s affairs** — приводить в порядок дела клиента
get a favourable resolution – добиться благоприятного решения
the art of negotiation – искусство ведения переговоров
retain the right – сохранять право
accept – принимать
reject – отклонять
motion – ходатайство
locate – устанавливать местонахождение
be charged with the duty – иметь обязательства
maintain order – поддерживать порядок
assess the facts – оценивать факты
perceive – понимать, осознавать
in the light of the law – в свете закона
return a verdict – вынести вердикт

Ответьте на вопросы:
1. What are the main roles of the lawyer in factual investigation?
2. What does the art of negotiation involve?
3. Who are the judges in federal courts appointed by?
4. What are the main functions of the jury?

TYPES OF LEGAL PROFESSIONS IN RUSSIA

Lawyers in private practice in Russia work mostly within colleges of advocates – self-managed cooperative-type organizations. There are about nineteen thousand advocates in more than one hundred colleges. The highest body of advocates’ self-management is the general meeting of a college. The presidium headed by the chairperson is the executive board of each college. The presidium is elected by the general meeting for a term of three years.

Colleges of advocates are formed in accordance with territorial subdivisions – in the cities, regions (oblasts), republics or autonomous entities. In its territory any college is represented by law firms or legal aid offices, which render all regular legal assistance to citizens: advocates counsel people, draft legal documents, represent plaintiffs or defendants in civil litigation, and provide defense in criminal proceedings.

There are now more and more American-type law firms in Russia functioning separately from colleges of advocates and especially involved in representing private businesses.

Many lawyers are employed by the law offices of enterprises, ministries and agencies as in-house counsel (jurisconsult). These lawyers have all powers of an attorney, but they represent only one single and permanent «client» – their respective organization. There are about twenty thousand of them in Russia, and in view of the economic reform this body is growing.
Of course, many in the legal profession teach or do academic research work. In Russia there are forty institutions of higher education in law (either a law school attached to a university or a separate entity called a «juridical institute»). New private law schools are popping up. There are also separate research centers in law, the most prominent of which is the Institute of State and Law under the Academy of Sciences of Russia.

Запомните слова:

college of advocates — коллегия адвокатов
self-managed cooperative type organization — независимая общественная организация
executive board — исполнительный комитет
legal aid offices — юридическая консультация
render — предоставлять
in-house counsel — юрисконсульт
plaintiff — истец
defendant — ответчик
juridical — юридический

Ответьте на вопросы:

1. How is the college of advocates organized?
2. What does the work of advocate involve?
3. Why has the number of in-house counsels increased lately?
4. Why is the legal profession gaining popularity in Russia?

**DEFINITION AND SCOPE OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**

The starting-point for studying constitutional law should ideally be the same starting-point as for studying political philosophy, or the role of law and government in society. How is individual freedom to be reconciled with the claims of social justice? Is society founded upon a reciprocal network of rights and duties, or is the individual merely a pawn in the hands of state power?

These fundamental questions are often not pursued explicitly in the study of constitutional law. Constitutional law concerns the relationship between the individual and the state. As a historian has stated, law is not merely a matter of the rules which govern relations between private individuals (for example between husband and wife, or between landlord and tenant). Law also concerns the structure and powers of the state. The constitutional lawyer is always likely to insist that the relations between the individual and the state should be founded upon and governed by law.

But law does not exist in a social and political vacuum. Within a given society, the legal rules that concern relations between husband and wife will re-
flect that society's attitude to marriage. So too the rules of constitutional law, that govern political relations, will within a given society reflect a particular distribution of political power. In a stable society, constitutional law expresses what may be a very high degree of consensus about the organs and procedures by which political decisions are taken.

Within a stable democracy, constitutional law reflects the value that people attach to orderly human relations, to individual freedom under the law, and to institutions such as parliament, political parties, free elections, and a free press. Laws are the product of human decisions. As Lord Acton said, Tower tends to corrupt and absolute power tends to corrupt absolutely. But the weaknesses and imperfections of human nature are not a reason for discarding law as a means of regulating political conduct. The laws of football are often broken. But if we shoot the referee and tear up the rules, football as an organized activity ceases to exist.

Total disbelief in the value of the individual or in the possibility of public good is therefore a bad starting-point for studying constitutional law. But there is no need to go to the other extreme that in Great Britain we have a matchless constitution. Constitutional law is one branch of human learning and experience that helps to make life in today’s world more tolerable and less brutish than it might otherwise be.

Запомните слова:

be reconciled with – быть согласованным с ...
reciprocal network – взаимная (двусторонняя) связь
pawn in the hands of state power – залог в руках государственной власти
be pursued explicitly – заниматься подробно чем-либо
apply logical criteria – применять логические критерии
within a given society – в пределах (в рамках) данного общества
merely – просто, только
govern political relations – управлять политическими отношениями
reflect a particular distribution of political power – отражать определенное разделение политической власти
very high degree of consensus – очень высокий уровень согласия
attach to orderly human relations – распространяться на упорядоченные (организованные) человеческие отношения
individual freedom under the law – свобода личности по закону
weaknesses and imperfections of human nature – слабости и недостатки человеческой натуры
reason for discarding law – основание для отступления от закона
means of regulating political conduct – способ регулирования политического поведения
tear up the rules – нарушать правила
cease to exist – прекратить существование
total disbelief in the value of the individual or the possibility of public good – полное неверие в ценность личности или в возможность общественного добра
matchless constitution – неподходящая конституция
one branch of human learning and experience – одна ветвь человеческого знания и опыта
make life more tolerable and less brutish – сделать жизнь более терпимой и менее жестокой

Ответьте на вопросы:
1. What is constitutional law based on?
2. How can law be defined?
3. What is the main principle of a constitutional law?
4. How does law reflect the life of a given society?
5. In which way does constitutional law act in a stable society?
6. What does constitutional law reflect in a stable democracy?
7. How are laws made?

WHAT IS CONSTITUTIONAL LAW?

There is no hard and fast definition of constitutional law. According to one very wide definition, constitutional law is that part of the law which relates to the system of government of the country. It is more useful to define constitutional law as meaning those laws which regulate the structure of the principal organs of government and their relationship to each other and to the citizen, and determine their main functions. Where there is a written constitution, emphasis is placed on the rules which it contains and on the way in which they have been interpreted by the highest court with constitutional jurisdiction? It is increasingly recognized that in most branches of law, the purpose and operation of legal rules can be understood only with a knowledge of the social background against which the legal rules operate: legal procedures for the resolution of disputes arising within a family, a trade union or a limited company are an incomplete guide to the role of these institutions in society.

A further problem of definition is that, unlike legal system in which law is divided up into a series of codes, there is no hard and fast demarcation in Britain between constitutional law and other branches of law. For example, in the field of family law, important protection for family life is given by the European Con-
vention of Human Rights, and family status is an important basis for many rules of immigration control. Numerous civil liberty issues arise out of criminal law and procedure. In property law, public control of private rights is a fertile field for the emergence of disputes involving a clash between public and private interests. These examples are not meant to suggest that constitutional law comprehends the whole of the legal system, but that the functioning of the legal system is of direct concern to constitutional law.

Запомните слова:

determine the main functions – определять основные функции
emphasis is placed on – особое внимание уделяется
the resolution of dispute – решение спора
civil liberty issues – вопросы гражданских свобод
clash between public and private interests – конфликт (противоречие) между общественными и частными интересами
comprehend the whole of the legal system – охватывать всю законодательную систему
be of direct concern to constitutional law – непосредственно подпадать под действие конституционного права

Ответьте на вопросы:
1. Which forms may the legal structure assume?
2. What is important to avoid for countries with written constitutions?
3. What is the vacuum of written constitution filled by?
4. Which disadvantages of not having a written constitution can you point out?
5. How does the absence of a written constitution affect constitutional law and its sources?

**EMPLOYMENT LAW**

Employment law is a very large topic in which the principles of tort and contract have been greatly added to by specific legislation. The history of employment law really begins with the industrialization of Western countries in the 19-th century. Before industrialization most people worked on the land or in some craft connected with agriculture. They tended to work for the same employer in the same place most of their life. Employment rights depended upon paternalistic employers and informal agreements. Many employees were in a very weak position because part of their wages was paid in the form of food and accommodation. Although there were peasant movements which succeeded in improving conditions – over 1, 000 of them in Tokugawa Japan, for example few of them led to legislation or outlasted the protest in question.
Industrialization brought large numbers of workers together in the same workplace. Recognizing their strength in times of economic expansion and their weakness during depressions, they began to organize themselves more systematically than farm workers. In response, governments began to see a need for legislation in order to standardize rights and conditions. Laws were passed to recognize and also limit the right of workers to strike. Other legislation dealt with health and safety in the workplace, and limits upon working hours and ages. Toward the end of the century, Germany and other countries developed systems of insurance to protect workers during sickness, unemployment and retirement. The 20-th century has seen a great increase in the detail of such legislation. Although employees’ rights seem to have expanded during labour shortages (as in present-day Japan) and contracted in times of unemployment, there has been a steady increase in the areas of employment that the law has come to regulate. Most of the richer countries now have legislation which guarantees a minimum wage for all workers; prevents employees from being dismissed without some reason, period of advance notice, or compensation; and requires employers to give their employees a written statement of the main term of their employment contract. In the last twenty years, many countries have also passed laws to ensure that men and women are given equal opportunities to do the same work in the same conditions.

The right to strike was one of the first employment rights to be recognized by law, yet the specific rules have varied from time to time and country to country. Since the 1984 Trade Union Act, all strikes in Britain must be supported by a majority vote of the workers in a secret ballot. Technically, strike action still constitutes a breach of an employee’s contract of employment. Indeed in 1976 when Grunwick, a London film-processing firm, dismissed all its striking workers, the workers lost their claim in an industrial tribunal for unfair dismissal. However, employers are unlikely to dismiss workers who are all backed by a trade union. Where Britain had a high record of strikes in the 1970s, it was sometimes said that there were too many different unions inside each company – one to represent each kind of job. Recently there has been a trend toward adopting single-union agreements whether it is legal for an employer to decide which union a worker is to join.

**CRIME**

At the basic level, crime and crime rates in the U.S. are reported under two general categories. One is «violent crime» (against individuals) and the other is «property crime». Violent crime includes murder and manslaughter, rape, robbery, and assault. Property crimes include burglary, larceny and theft, and motor vehicle theft.

There is however enormous variation within the U.S. in crime and crime rates – geographically, economically, and socially.
There are figures, and many studies, which show who in the U.S. is most affected by crime. Such «victim studies» indicate differences by race or ethnic group, sex and age. Again, there are great differences, some extreme. Taking murder and manslaughter as an example, it can be seen that black males are much more likely to be murdered than black females, white males, or white females.

First, actual research has focused on a large number of possible causes. Among the most frequently studied are unemployment, poverty, education level and educational opportunity, drug abuse and drug dealing, racism, ethnic and cultural attitudes, easy availability of weapons, consumerism and the media, ineffective courts and policing, poor prisons, single-parent families and unwed mothers, youth gangs. Each of these possible causes is the subject of serious debate. There are many scholarly works which try to identify the causes of crime in America, and to determine what must, could, or can be done.

Запомните слова:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>crime rates</td>
<td>- рост преступности</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>violent crime</td>
<td>- преступление против личности, насильственное преступление</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>property crime</td>
<td>- преступление против собственности</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>murder</td>
<td>- тяжкое убийство</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manslaughter</td>
<td>- простое убийство</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rape</td>
<td>- изнасилование</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>robbery</td>
<td>- грабеж</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assault</td>
<td>- нападение</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burglary</td>
<td>- кража со взломом</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>larceny</td>
<td>- хищение</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theft</td>
<td>- воровство</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motor vehicle theft</td>
<td>- угон средств передвижения</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drug abuse</td>
<td>- алкогольная зависимость</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drug dealing</td>
<td>- наркоторговля</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CRIME IN MODERN SOCIETY**

Civilized societies have created various systems of defending an individual from violence. Unfortunately, crime rate is increasing practically all over the world. So, the police of any country should protect the citizens, their homes and property.
Some crimes, however, are considered more serious than others. For example, in the United States, those who commit the crime of treason, are usually punished by life imprisonment or death.

Scholars and lawyers have tried to find out the reasons for crime. Some of them say that sometimes a person’s greed, jealousy or frustration may lead to committing a crime.

Others believe that many crimes against a particular person are committed by the poor. These people can steal money or goods, and they are capable of injuring or killing their victims.

But if such offenders are caught by the police, they still have the right to be defended by a lawyer in court. As a rule, the police and investigators do their best to provide the court with meaningful evidence.

However, there are cases which only seem to be simple. For instance, sometimes it is pretty hard to deal with a car theft, especially if the suspect is young. He usually says that he just wanted to use the car for fun, and then return it to its proper place.

In the United States, anyone accused of a crime has certain rights that are guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. This document consists of the first ten amendments to the US Constitution. For example, everyone has the right to a fair trial or he can keep silent without testifying against himself. Besides, under American law, a person is considered innocent unless he is proved guilty in court.

In modern society, every citizen should be aware of the legislation in force as well as of his or her right under the law.

Запомните слова:

- violence – насилие
- crime rate – рост преступности
- commit a crime – совершать преступление
- crime of treason – измена
- life imprisonment – пожизненное преступление
- steal money or goods – воровать деньги или товары (вещи)
- offender – правонарушитель, преступник
- evidence – доказательство
- car theft – угон автомобиля
- suspect – подозреваемый
- be accused of a crime – быть обвиненным в совершении преступления
- fair trial – справедливый суд
- testify – свидетельствовать
- innocent – невиновный
- guilty – виновный
WHAT IS CRIMINAL PROCEDURE?

Criminal procedure, also called the criminal process or the criminal justice system, is the mechanism through which crimes are investigated, the guilt of criminals adjudicated, and punishment imposed. It includes the police, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and courts, the practices and procedures observed by them, and legal rules that govern them. In the criminal process an individual is pitted against the government, with all of its resources and authority, and only through the criminal process can the state's most serious sanctions – imprisonment or even death – be applied.

Criminal law defines what conduct is criminal and prescribes the punishment for criminal conduct. Criminal procedure makes the criminal law work; the sanctions defined by criminal law are only effective because the criminal process can bring the sanctions to bear on individuals who violate the law. At the same time, criminal procedure aims to make sure that criminal sanctions are applied only to those who are guilty, and only through procedures that are recognized as fair. One goal of the criminal process is to punish the guilty, but other goals are to protect the innocent and to ensure that even the guilty are protected from abuse by the government.

Although we talk about the criminal process, different systems are in place in each state and in the federal courts.

Запомните слова:
criminal procedure, process – уголовный процесс
investigate a crime – расследовать преступление
adjudicate – выносить судебное решение
impose punishment – налагать наказание
prosecutor – прокурор, обвинитель
defense attorney – адвокат, защитник
is pitted against – зд. противостоит
criminal conduct – преступное поведение
bear on – зд. накладываются
violate the law – нарушать закон
abuse – злоупотребление

THE JURY

The jury differs from the other bodies concerned with criminal procedure. All the others are branches of the state. They all represent public authority and are paid from public funds. The jury, however, is chosen from and represents private citizens.
In most common law countries serious crimes are tried by judge and jury. The number of members of the jury varies but twelve is common. The judge explains to the jury the law to be applied, for instance what amounts to murder. The jury decides whether the suspect did what he is said to have done (say, shot somebody dead) and, if so, whether in the light of the law set out by the judge, he is guilty of murder. A jury decides either unanimously or by a majority, depending on the country where the trial takes place. It gives no reasons for its decision.

Many people think that trial by the jury helps to redress the balance between the state and the suspect. If a case is tried by jury the state has to persuade all or the majority of a group of ordinary citizens that the suspect is guilty, not merely one or a few judges. Juries are on the whole fair in deciding the case according to the law explained to them by the judge. But they occasionally acquit someone, even if they think that he committed the crime, because they consider that it was unfair to charge him with it.

Запомните слова:
common law countries – страны общего права
the law to be applied – применимый закон
suspect – подозреваемый
be guilty of murder – быть виновным в совершении убийства
unanimously – единогласно
redress the balance – восстановить равновесие
persuade – убеждать
acquit smb – оправдать кого-либо
commit a crime – совершать преступление
charge smb with a crime – обвинить кого-либо в совершении преступления

JURY SERVICE: AN IMPORTANT JOB AND A REWARDING EXPERIENCE

The right to trial by a jury of our fellow citizens is one of our most important rights and is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. Your job as a juror is to listen to all the evidence presented at trial and to «decide the facts», that is, to decide what really, happened. The judge, on the other hand, «decides the law» – that is, makes decisions on legal issues that come up during the trial. For example, the judge may have to decide whether you and the other jurors may hear certain evidence or whether one lawyer may ask a witness a certain question. You should not try to decide these legal issues, sometimes you will even be asked to leave the courtroom while they are being decided. Both your job and that of the judge must be done well if our system of
trial by jury is to work. In order to do your job you do not need any special knowledge or ability. It is enough that you keep an open mind, concentrate on the evidence being presented, use your common sense, and be fair and honest. Finally, you should not be influenced by sympathy or prejudice: it is vital that you be impartial with regard to all people and all ideas.

Many jurors find that it is exciting to learn about this most important system «from the inside», and challenging to deal fairly and thoroughly with the cases they hear. We hope that you, too, find your experience as a juror to be interesting and satisfying.

Запомните слова:
jury – присяжные заседатели
trial by a jury – суд с присяжными заседателями
juror – присяжный заседатель
evidence – свидетельское показание
at trial – в суде, на судебном заседании
legal issues – правовые вопросы
witness – свидетель
courtroom – зал судебных заседаний
impartial – беспристрастный

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Dear René!

While you were staying with us during the summer, I remember you asked me a lot of questions about law in this country. I’m afraid I wasn’t able to help you much. We read in our papers about trials in the law courts, but few law-abiding citizens are experts on the subject.

You asked me to tell you how criminal trials in England differ from criminal trials in Europe, and I couldn’t tell you much – except, I remember, that I said that in England a person accused of crime must always be supposed innocent until he has been proved guilty. Newspapers mustn’t describe the accused as «the thief» or «the murderer»; he’s «the accused» or «the prisoner».

Last month I served as a member of the jury at an important criminal trial, so I learnt quite a lot. I thought you’d be interested, and that’s why I’m writing. I’m giving you only some general impressions. The newspaper reports I’m sending separately give a fairly complete account of the trial.

The prisoner was accused of robbing a bank and of wounding the night watchman who tried to stop him. He pleaded «Not Guilty», so the trial was a long one. We had to listen to some long speeches and a lot of evidence.

I’m over fifty and this was my first experience of serving as a juror. We’re liable for jury service between 21 and 60, so you see I might have been called on
many years ago. Of the twelve members of the jury, three were women. Two of the men were small shop-keepers, one was a motor mechanic, another was a school teacher. I didn’t find out what the others were, but you can see we were a mixed lot.

We had three stories to listen to. First there was the story told by the counsel for the prosecution, the story told by the defending counsel, and lastly the story told by the judge, a summing up of what was said by counsel and witnesses. By «counsel» I mean the barrister or barristers employed on either side.

The prosecuting counsel began by telling the court what he intended to prove by evidence. Then he called his witnesses. These persons can say what they know only in answer to questions, so the examination of witnesses is very important. Every witness may be examined by the barrister who is defending the prisoner. This is the cross-examination. The judge can interfere if he thinks any of the questions are unfair. He always objects to what are called «leading questions», questions that suggest answers instead of asking for information. (Perhaps you know the old example: «When did you stop beating you wife?») Leading questions are allowed, however, in cross-examination.

The defending counsel then had his turn. He called new witnesses, including the accused man himself. These witnesses were then cross-examined by the prosecuting counsel.

The law of evidence is very strict. Every witness must, before he goes into the witness box, swear an oath, with his hand on the Bible, «to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth». A witness may tell only what he himself knows to be true. «Hearsay evidence is not allowed». If, for example, Mr. X saw a man forcing a way into a building, he can describe what he saw, and this is evidence. If he tells his wife about it, a description of what happened, given by the wife, is not evidence. She heard her husband’s story, but she herself did not see what happened.

When all the evidence had been given, and the examination of the witnesses was finished, counsel for both sides made further speeches? Counsel for the prosecution tried to show that, from the evidence they had heard, the jury could only find the prisoner guilty. Counsel for the defence tried to show that the prisoner was not guilty. Then the judge summed up.

There are quite a lot of people in England who think that twelve ordinary men and women are not capable of understanding properly all the evidence given at criminal trials. I had doubts about this myself until I served as juror last month. I don’t feel so doubtful now. Our judges are expert in summing up the evidence. They take notes during the trial. The judge, in the case I’m writing about, called our attention to all the important points in the evidence, and in the speeches made by counsel for both sides. He favoured neither prosecution nor defence. He told us what crime the accused would be guilty of, if the evidence supplied by the prosecution was true.
The members of the jury have to decide only the questions of fact. Questions of law are for the judge. So when the judge had finished his summing up, he said to us, «Will you please consider your verdict?»

We retired to a private room to do this. I was elected foreman (or chairman). You probably know that if the jury cannot agree they must be discharged and that there is then a new trial with a fresh jury. A verdict has to be unanimous. In this case we were not long in reaching a decision. The evidence against the accused man was so strong that we had no need to discuss it for long. English law requires that the guilt of an accused man must be proved «beyond reasonable doubt». We had no doubt at all, so when we returned to the court and I was asked, «Do you find the prisoner Guilty or Not Guilty?» I gave the answer «Guilty».

Here’s another interesting point about the law of evidence. The police may know quite a lot about the previous life of the accused man. They may have records to show that he is a habitual criminal, that he has often been accused of crime and proved guilty. But this information cannot be given in court until after the jury has brought in their verdict.

In this case the police records showed that the prisoner had served three terms of imprisonment for robbery, one of them being robbery with violence. If we had known this before we considered our verdict, and if the evidence against the man had been weak, we might have been inclined to declare him guilty, in spite of weak evidence against him.

The prisoner’s past record of crime, if he has one, is given after the verdict so that the judge may know better what sentence to pass. If the accused has never before been convicted of crime, the sentence is not likely to be severe, unless the crime is one of violence. First offenders are usually treated with sympathy. If, on the other hand, the accused man has a long record of convictions, the judge will pass a more severe sentence.

There’s one more point worth mentioning. The police officers who find and arrest an accused man may appear as witnesses at the trial. But they appear only as witnesses. They have no share in the examination of the accused. There is a clear division between the forces of the law who keep order and the forces who conduct trials in the law-courts.

I’ve probably told you much that you already know, and perhaps English law is not as different from French law as I think it is. But I hope you’ll find this letter interesting. You were here in the summer, when the law-courts were closed. Can you make your next visit when you’ll have a chance to attend a criminal trial? We’d be very pleased to see you again.

Best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

John Churchman
SOME OLD FORMS OF PUNISHMENT

The stocks, the pillory and the ducking-stool are forms of punishment that were common in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Fortunately for wrong-doers today they were abolished a long time ago.

Stocks were wooden boards with holes in which a person’s ankles were made fast. The top board could be lifted and then lowered, after which the two boards were locked together.

The pillory was a larger frame of wood on a wooden post. In this frame there were holes through which a person’s head and arms were put.

Stocks and pillories were set up in public places, often in a market place. The purpose of this form of punishment was not only to make the criminal suffer physical discomfort, but also to put him to shame, and to allow the neighbours to make fun of him for hours.

The ducking-stool was a seat at the end of a long board. The person to be punished was tied into the seat, and then lowered into the water of a river or lake suddenly, or «given a ducking». This punishment, it is said, was used for dishonest tradesmen, and also for women who were continually finding fault with their husbands. There are no records that the ducking-stool was ever used for punishing husbands who treated their wives badly.

Pillories may still be seen in some English towns and villages, and the word pillory is still used as a verb. If a politician, for example, is pilloried in the press, it means that the newspapers write about him in a way that brings him into contempt.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PENALTIES

There are several kinds of punishment available to the courts. In civil cases, the most common punishment is a fine, but specific performance and injunctions may also be ordered. For criminal offences fines are also often used when the offence is not a very serious one and when the offender has not been in trouble before. Another kind of punishment available in some countries is community service. This requires the offender to do a certain amount of unpaid work, usually for a social institution such as a hospital. For more serious crimes the usual punishment is imprisonment. Some prison sentences are suspended: the offender is not sent to prison if he keeps out of trouble for a fixed period of time, but if he does offend again both the suspended sentence and any new one will be imposed. The length of sentences varies from a few days to a lifetime. However, a life sentence may allow the prisoner to be released after a suitably long period if a review (parole) board agrees his detention no longer serves a purpose. In some countries, such as the Netherlands, living conditions in prison are fairly good because it is felt that deprivation of liberty is punishment in itself and should not be so harsh that it reduces the possibility of the criminal re-educating and re-
forming himself. In other countries, conditions are very bad. Perhaps because of an increase in crime or because of more and longer sentences of imprisonment, some prison cells have to accommodate far more people than they were built to hold and the prisoners are only let out of their cells once a day. Britain and the United States are trying to solve the shortage of space by allowing private companies to open prisons.

In some countries there is also corporal punishment (physical). In Malaysia, Singapore, Pakistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe, among others, courts may sentence offenders to be caned or whipped. In Saudi Arabia theft and possession of alcohol may be punished by cutting off the offender’s hand or foot.

**CAPITAL PUNISHMENT**

The ultimate penalty is death (capital punishment). It is carried out by hanging (Kenya, for example); electrocution, gassing or lethal injection (U.S.); beheading or stoning (Saudi Arabia); or shooting (China). Although most countries still have a death penalty, 62 (including almost every European nation) have abolished it; 18 retain it only for exceptional crimes such as wartime offences; and 27 no longer carry out executions even when a death sentence has been passed. In other words, almost half the countries of the world have ceased to use the death penalty. The UN has declared itself in favour of abolition, Amnesty International actively campaigns for abolition, and the issue is now the focus of great debate.

Supporters of capital punishment believe that death is a just punishment for certain serious crimes. Many also believe that it deters others from committing such crimes. Opponents argue that execution is cruel and uncivilized. Capital punishment involves not only the pain of dying (James Autry took ten minutes to die of lethal injection in Texas, 1984) but also the mental anguish of waiting, sometimes for years, to know if and when the sentence will be carried out. Opponents also argue that there is no evidence that it deters people from committing murder any more than imprisonment does. A further argument is that, should a mistake be made, it is too late to rectify it once the execution has taken place. In 1987, two academics published a study showing that 28 innocent people had been executed in the United States. Research has shown that capital punishment is used inconsistently. During a crime wave in China in the 1980s, cities were given a quota of executions to meet; in a city where there weren’t very many murders, people convicted of lesser crimes were more likely to be executed. In addition, while in some countries young people are not sent to prison but to special juvenile detention centres, in Nigeria, Iran, Iraq, Bangladesh, Barbados and the United States children under 18 have been legally put to death.

As the debate about capital punishment continues, the phenomenon of death row (people sentenced but still alive) increases. The debate also involves the question of what punishment is for. Is the main aim to deter? This was cer-
tainly the case in the 18-th century in England when the penalty for theft was supposed to frighten people from stealing and compensate for inabilities to detect and catch thieves. Is it revenge or retribution? Is it to keep criminals out of society? Or is it to reform and rehabilitate them?

**AIRPORT FORMALITIES**

According to the international standards passengers are to arrive at the airport two hours before departure time on international flights and one hour on domestic flights. The reason is that passengers should have enough time to complete all necessary airport formalities.

At the airport passengers should check the time of the flight to make sure that it is delayed, cancelled, or altered. This information is available on the flight information display or at the inquiry office.

Passengers are to fill in customs declarations in their native language or in the language of the country they depart from. They go to the Customs for an examination of their luggage. In some cases the Customs officer may ask you to open your bags and suitcases for inspection. This is done in order to prevent smuggling. After you are through with all customs formalities the customs officer puts a stamp on your customs declaration, or on each piece of luggage, or chalks it off. The particular procedure depends on the country of departure.

The passengers proceed to the check-in area. There they are to register their tickets, to weigh in and to check-in their luggage.

Most airlines have at least two classes of travel: first or business class and economy or tourist class. Business class is more expensive, while economy class is cheaper. Each passenger above two years of age has a free luggage allowance. As a rule, this limit is 20 kg for economy class passengers and 35 kg for business class passengers. Excess luggage must be paid for; some articles that can be carried free of charge, such as baby's food, articles of baby's care, baby's prams, wheelchairs of disabled passengers, and some personal effects.

Each passenger is given a boarding pass with his or her seat number. Passengers are asked if they want to sit by the window, and in the smoking or non-smoking area. A boarding pass is to be shown at the departure gate and to the hostess when boarding the plane.

Finally, passengers proceed to the passport control area. Passport control officers will check your passport and visa and put a stamp on them.

Customs, checking-in and passport formalities are more or less the same in all countries.

**Переведите с русского языка на английский, обращая внимание на модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.**

1. Самолет должен прибыть в Домодедово в 8.15 по расписанию.
2. Прежде чем ехать в аэропорт встречать гостей, ты должна убедиться в том, что самолет прилетает вовремя и задержки рейса нет, он не отменен и не заменен другим.

3. По прибытии в первый пункт регистрации пассажир обязан предъявить дежурному таможенному офицеру все необходимые документы для проверки.

4. Школьники, прибывшие в Ирландию по обмену, должны располагать достаточным временем для прохождения всех необходимых формальностей в аэропорту прибытия.

5. Вам не нужно декларировать иностранную валюту, если имеющаяся при вас сумма не превышает 10.000 $.

**ON SMUGGLING**

In accordance with the Customs Regulations one of the main duties of the Customs Officer is to prevent traffic of smuggling.

Smuggled goods can enter the country together with passengers, cargo or with a means of conveyance.

The unlawful bringing in or taking out of the country of such articles as currency, bonds, jewellery, precious metals and stones, antiques, explosives, drugs, weapons, firearms and ammunition, etc., is considered smuggling (contra-band).

In some cases the above articles carried in /out are declared, but the value and /or the number of the articles are stated false. Such actions are also considered illegal.

Storage and /or sale of smuggled articles on the territory of the country is forbidden by law.

A person who is found guilty of smuggling may be punished by a fine or taken to Court. Smuggled articles are detained.

The methods of smuggling are becoming more and more sophisticated, so the Customs Service has to develop more effective ways of detecting contra-band, but there is no substitute for a well-trained and experienced Customs Officer.

The Customs Officer is entitled to rummage every piece of baggage, and if he has a reason to believe that the person is carrying about himself objects liable to confiscation he may even search the person. The search can be made only with the permit of the Customs Office Chief. The search is carried out in the presence of two witnesses and a list of all things seized is to be made. The protocol of the search is to be signed by the officer-in-charge, two witnesses and the person accused.

The person accused has the right to appeal within ten days.

The decision of the Court is final and binding.
CUSTOMS VIOLATION (1)

Customs officers are responsible for ensuring that imported and exported goods are properly identified, and seized if stolen or smuggled. The functions and legal powers of customs agencies vary from country to country. In 1950 the Customs Cooperation Council (now the World Customs Organization, or WCO) was established to secure «the highest degree of harmony and uniformity in customs systems». The functions of the WCO include proposing practical means of attaining this goal; preparing draft conventions and amendments to conventions and recommending their adoption by interested governments; making recommendations to ensure the uniform interpretation and application of conventions; ensuring the circulation of information regarding customs regulations and procedures; providing information or advice on customs matters to interested governments; and cooperating with other intergovernmental organizations.

CUSTOMS VIOLATION (2)

The illicit traffic in cultural objects was one of the issues addressed by the Nairobi Convention of 1977 on Mutual Administrative Assistance for the Prevention, Investigation, and Repression of Customs Offences. Annex 11 to the convention (Action Against Smuggling of Works of Art and Antiquities) noted «the growth in cases of smuggling, fraud and theft involving works of art and antiquities», invited members «to develop mutual administrative assistance in combating smuggling and other fraud involving works of art and antiquities», and emphasized the importance of «cooperation with the International Criminal Police organization (INTERPOL) and with the other authorities and organizations concerned».

Запомните слова:
identify – идентифицировать, опознавать
infirmity – единообразие
draft – проект
amendment – поправка
application – применение, использование
circulation – распространение

CUSTOMS VIOLATION (3)

Piracy legally defined as use of intellectual property for commercial profit without copy right holders’ consent. Piracy hurts most music, cinema, video production, books, programs and computer market.
For the whole year the customs service in this field was concerned with detecting and closing down the channels of imports of unlicensed audio and video products, equipment for their making, identification of places for pre-sale assembly, copy rights violation in the use of trade-marks, smuggling of poor quality medicines and other illicit goods.

The smugglers not only use varying methods of concealment, they declare them as «off-grade», a case when it is difficult to apply Customs legislation. In 1997, Russian customs joined hand with other law enforcement bodies to carry out more than 350 of special operations. More than 300 000 audio cassettes; over 700 000 CDs; and nearly 125 000 video cassettes to the tune of more than 4.0 billion rubles were seized.

14 criminal and 21 Customs rules violations cases were initiated.

Запомните слова:
illicit — незаконный
annex — приложение

**PASSENGER CUSTOMS DECLARATION**

Russia like almost all countries has certain formalities through which incoming outgoing passengers must pass. They include passport and visa control, health control and Customs inspection of passenger’s baggage. Not until the passenger has cleared all of this he is legally free to enter the country to which he is travelling. Almost all countries also have forms of one sort or another that the passenger must fill in.

When the passenger enters or leaves the country he must fill in an entry or exit declaration which is to be presented to the Customs officer. All the points of the declaration must be answered in full words in block letters. The passenger is to fill in his name, nationality, country of permanent residence, country of destination, etc. The passenger must also declare all dutiable articles both in figures and in words, sign his declaration form and put the date.

If the passenger understates the value of an article or misrepresents the article in his declaration he may have to pay a penalty in addition to payment of duty. Under certain circumstances, the article can be seized and forfeited if the penalty is not paid. If in doubt about the value of an article, the passenger should declare the article and then ask the Customs inspector for assistance in valuing it.

Prohibited or restricted articles though declared are usually detained and the traveller can collect them on his way back. Money not declared and therefore concealed from the Customs control is liable to confiscation as smuggling. Foreign currency may be exchanged at Foreign Exchange offices and Banks. It is strictly prohibited to change money with private persons.
The Customs officer may ask the passenger to open his luggage for inspection, because this is the passenger’s responsibility to open, unpack and repack his belongings. The Customs officer always has the right to check to see that the passenger is complying with the regulations, and that he is not transporting goods exceeding the quantities for which no formalities are required. The owner of the baggage must answer all the questions of the officer in charge on the contents of his baggage and must present any article for Customs examination.

The entry declaration must be kept by the passenger for the duration of his stay in the country. He is to present it together with the exit declaration when leaving the country. It can't be renewed in case of loss.

**GENERAL INFORMATION OF DRUGS**

The term *narcotic* in its medical meaning refers to opium and opium derivatives or synthetic substitutes.
Narcotics are indispensable in the practice of medicine: they are the most effective agents known for the relief of intense pain. They are also used as cough suppressants as well as a centuries-old remedy for diarrhea.

Under medical supervision narcotics are administered orally or by intra-muscular injection. As drugs of abuse, however, they may be sniffed, smoked, or self-administered by the more direct routes of subcutaneous («skin-popping») and intravenous («mainlining») injection.

The relief of suffering, whether of physical or psychological origin, may result in a short-lived state of euphoria. The initial effects, however, are often unpleasant, leading many to conclude that those who persist in their illicit use may have latent personality disturbances. Narcotics tend to induce pinpoint pupils and reduced vision, together with drowsiness, apathy, decreased physical activity, and constipation. A larger dose may induce sleep, but there is an increasing possibility of nausea, vomiting, and respiratory depression – the major toxic effect of the opiates. Except in cases of acute intoxication, there is no loss of motor coordination or slurred speech as in the case of the depressants.

To the extent that the response may be felt to be pleasurable, its intensity may be expected to increase with the amount of the dose administered. Repeated use, however, will result in increasing tolerance: the user must administer progressively larger doses to attain the desired effect, thereby reinforcing the compulsive behaviour known as drug dependence.

Physical dependence refers to an alteration of the normal functions of the body that necessitates the continued presence of a drug in order to prevent the withdrawal or abstinence syndrome, which is characteristic of each class of addictive drugs. The intensity of physical symptoms experienced during the withdrawal period is related directly to the amount of narcotic used each day. Deprivation of an addictive drug causes increased excitability of those same bodily functions that have been depressed by its habitual use.

With the deprivation of narcotics, the first withdrawal signs are usually experienced shortly before the time of the next scheduled dose. Complaints, pleas, and demands by the addict are prominent, increasing in intensity and peaking from 36 to 72 hours after the last dose, then gradually subsiding. Symptoms such as watery eyes, runny nose, yawning, and perspiration appear about 8 to 12 hours after the last dose. Thereafter, the addict may fall into a restless sleep. As the abstinence syndrome progresses, restlessness, irritability, loss of appetite, insomnia, goose flesh, tremors, and finally yawning and severe sneezing occur. These symptoms reach their peak at 48 to 72 hours. The patient is weak and depressed with nausea and vomiting. Stomach cramps and diarrhoea are common. Heart rate and blood pressure are elevated. Chills alternating with flushing and excessive sweating are also characteristic symptoms. Pains in the bones and muscles of the back and extremities occur as do muscle spasms and kicking movements, which may be the source of the expression «kicking the habit». At this time an individual may become suicidal. Without treatment the syndrome
eventually runs its course and most of the symptoms will disappear in 7 to 10 days. How long it takes to restore physiological and psychological equilibrium, however, is unpredictable. For a few weeks following withdrawal the addict will continue to think and talk about his use of drugs and be particularly susceptible to an urge to use them again.

The withdrawal syndrome may be avoided by reducing the dose of narcotic over a one-to-three-week period. Detoxification of an addict can be accomplished by substituting oral methadone for the illicit narcotic and gradually reducing the dose. However, the addict's entire pattern of life is built around drug taking and narcotic dependence is never entirely resolved by withdrawal alone.

Since addicts tend to become preoccupied with the daily round of obtaining and taking drugs, they often neglect themselves and may suffer from malnutrition, infections, and unattended diseases or injuries. Among the hazards of narcotic addiction are toxic reactions to contaminants, such as guanidine, sugars, and talcum powder, as well as unsterile needles and injection techniques, resulting in abscesses, blood poisoning, and hepatitis. Since there is no simple way to determine the purity of a drug that is sold on the street, the potency is unpredictable. A person with a mild overdose may be stuporous or asleep. Larger doses may induce a coma with slow, shallow respiration. The skin becomes clammy cold, the body limp, and the jaw relaxed; there is a danger that the tongue may fall back, blocking the air passageway. If the condition is sufficiently severe, convulsions may occur, followed by respiratory arrest and death. Specific antidotes for narcotic poisoning are available at hospitals.

Запомните слова:
- opium derivatives – производные опиума
- synthetic substitutes – синтетические заменители
- euphoria – эйфория
- respiratory depression – угнетение дыхания
- intoxication – интоксикация
- drug dependence – наркотическая зависимость
- physical symptoms – физические симптомы
- deprivation – лишение, потеря
- addict – наркоман
- overdose – передозировка
- antidote – противоядие

Ответьте на вопросы:
1. Are narcotics indispensable in the practice of medicine? Why?
2. How are narcotics administered under medical supervision?
3. How are narcotics used as drugs of abuse?
4. What are the main toxic effects of the opiates?
5. What is drug dependence and why does it occur?
6. What is physical dependence?
7. Describe the withdrawal signs which are experienced by the addict with the deprivation of narcotics.
8. What is withdrawal syndrome and how may it be avoided?
9. What are the main hazards of narcotic addiction?
10. Describe a person’s state with a mild overdose, with a large overdose and with a severe overdose.

CUSTOMS TODAY

The traditional Customs responsibilities of collecting duties and taxes and preventing smuggling still remain with us but Customs cannot afford to ignore the changing world conditions which have a major impact on their work. During the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s Customs officers have faced the almost overwhelming task of fighting the influx of opium, cocaine, hashish, marijuana and amphetamines.

A unique tool in Customs’ drug fight is its force of drug detector dogs, their trainers, and the Customs officers who work with these canine detectors. First used on a wide scale in 1970, Customs’ narcotic detector dogs save countless manhours in locating narcotics in vehicles, mail, unaccompanied baggage and on cargo ships. A dog and his handler can check 500 packages in 30 minutes; it would take a Customs mail examiner several days to inspect as many. At border ports a dog can inspect a vehicle in about two minutes; the same search by a Customs inspector would take at least 20 minutes.

Some Customs authorities are responsible for such tasks as immigration control and the enforcement of commercial policy through trade agreements, the application of public health and safety legislation.

Customs service will be expected to meet the increased workload and the increased enforcement problem by better organization, modernization and improved techniques including computerization and new technology.

Governments throughout the world recognize the value of Customs services in their national economies. However, they are also beginning to see the dangers of inefficient Customs Services. As a result, Customs Services around the world are re-examining the way they operate and deal with their customers.

Along with manpower and policy initiatives, technology is also being put in service of drug interdiction efforts as well as protecting public revenue. Technology has not only helped to extend the eyes and ears of personnel at ports of entry, it has become a major tool in managing all national programs.
New computer systems are bringing Customs closer to the paperless office. An automated commercial system expedites the collection and processing of cargo information.

The Russian Federation is in a transition period now and the role of Customs is to be a guide for the market reforms.

The Russian Customs Service is carrying out the same functions as the Customs of other developed countries: fiscal functions, regulation of foreign trade by means of tariff and non-tariff methods, low enforcement, collection and keeping of Customs statistics concerning foreign trade, etc.

However, the main task of Russian Customs is the protection of economic interests of the country, national treasures and cultural and historical properties.

Today the Russian Federation has a modern, multi-functioning Customs Service which is able to take a deserving place in market economy regulation. Everyone treats the Russian Customs Service as an equal and this means that the Russian Federation is becoming a full and equal member of the world Community.

Russia has been elected a member of the WCO Policy Commission and Finance Committee. The WCO Customs Reform and Modernization program is being carried out in the Russian Customs Service.

It raised the level of revenues and protected Russian economic interests, which no doubt, will step up its integration into the world trade community. Russian Customs cooperation with colleague Customs Administrations is steadily growing.

Запомните слова:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to have impact on</td>
<td>иметь влияние</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the influx</td>
<td>поток</td>
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<tr>
<td>drug detector dog, canine detector</td>
<td>собака-ищейка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unaccompanied baggage</td>
<td>вещи, сданные в багажное отделение</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a vehicle</td>
<td>грузовик</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enforcement</td>
<td>укрепление, правоохранительная деятельность</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>workload</td>
<td>нагрузка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to deal with</td>
<td>иметь дело</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interdiction</td>
<td>запрещение</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to carry out</td>
<td>выполнять</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to elect</td>
<td>выбирать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to step up</td>
<td>усиливать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to grow steadily</td>
<td>постоянно расти</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Подберите глаголы к существительным и выражениям, с которыми они употребляются в тексте:

1) to collect a) smuggling
2) to prevent b) countless man-hour
3) to fight c) a vehicle
4) to save d) illegal traffic of narcotics
5) to inspect e) immigration control
6) to eliminate f) the increased workload
7) to be responsible for g) the influx of drugs
8) to meet h) duties and taxes
9) to deal with i) customers

Ответьте на вопросы:
1. What are the traditional customs responsibilities?
2. What was the main task of Customs officers during the 1960s-1980s?
3. What are the advantages of using drug detectors dogs?
4. Why is it so important to improve techniques and new technology at Customs service?
5. Why are Customs Services around the world re-examining the way they operate and deal with their customers?
6. Technology has become a major tool in managing all national programs. Can you give us some examples to prove it?
7. What are the functions of the Russian Customs Service?
8. What is the main task of Russian Customs?
9. What place does the Russian Customs Service take in the world Community?
10 What is the result of Russia’s participating in the WCO Customs Reform and Modernization program?
Переведите с русского языка на английский:

Иркутская таможня

26 января отмечается международный День Таможенника. В 1953 году состоялась первая сессия таможенников в Брюсселе. День Таможенника в России отмечается с 1983 года.


В управлении таможенного аппарата функционируют подразделения и таможенные посты:

**Авиа и железнодорожному** таможенному оформлению подлежат все грузы. Оформление крупногабаритных грузов занимает сутки. Что касается оформления людей, то это занимает несколько часов.


Что касается экспорта леса, то вводятся электронные бирки – индивидуальный номер бревна и номер заносится в компьютер. Бирка стоит около 5 рублей (2006 г.) Таким образом, учитывается количество, качество, ассортимент леса. Будут сокращены места отгрузки леса. Все это должно производиться в целях точного учета экспорта леса.

Что касается фискальной функции, то здесь собаки и оперативные работники проверяют наличие в грузах наркотиков. В 2005 году Иркутская служба заняла 1 место по задержке наркотических средств.

**Аэропорт** – цель таможенного контроля – не допустить нарушений таможенных правил. Для физических лиц – это не задекларированная иностранная валюта. Разрешается провоз не более 3 000 у.е. Нельзя провозить более 10 000 у.е. Например, 3 000 долларов и 100 рублей считается нарушением таможенных правил.

Таможня аэропорта осуществляет контроль ввоза багажа. С 1.03.06 можно ввозить не более 35 кг (вместо 50 ранее). В аэропорту следят за однородностью товара: зачем 36 платьев одного размера и цвета?

С целью избегания коррупции в таможенных органах на будущих работников делается запрос: какое образование, место учебы, круг общения, с кем дружит, здоровье, менталитет, то есть будущий работник проходит через «мелкое сито». Регулярно проводятся психологические планерки.

Иркутская таможня имеет отличную репутацию – за три года работы нет ни одного нарушения.

(по материалам радиопередачи, январь 2005г.)
Библиографический список


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