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Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

Nataliia Dolinska, Oksana Yarmola

SHORT STORIES FOR HOME READING

Textbook

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Львівський національний університет імені Івана Франка

Наталія Долінська, Оксана Ярмола

О П О В І Д А Н Н Я

ДЛЯ ДОМАШНЬОГО ЧИТАННЯ

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Видання друге, доповнене

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Рецензенти:

д-р пед. наук, проф. *Н. Мукач*

(Національний університет "Львівська політехніка");

канд. філол. наук, доц. *В. Д. Слінецька*

(Дрогобицький державний педагогічний університет імені Івана Франка);

стар. викладач *Н. Б. Денисова*

(Київський столичний університет імені Бориса Грінченка)

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Посібник призначено для розвитку навичок мовлення та ознайомлення з найбільш вживаною юридичною термінологією студентів закладів вищої освіти, що спеціалізуються у галузях міжнародних відносин та права.

Навчальний посібник складається з 6 розділів, кожен з яких містить автентичний текст із зарубіжних джерел, пояснення до тексту та комплекс вправ і завдань. Вправи та завдання спрямовані на засвоєння мовних компетентностей студентів: розуміння прочитаного (reading comprehension), засвоєння лексичного матеріалу (vocabulary), мовлення (post-reading discussion) та письма (writing). Ці компетентності вважаються ключовими для вивчення англійської мови як іноземної та фахової англійської мови.

Матеріал подано у доступній формі, що створює сприятливі умови для його ефективного засвоєння. Посібник також містить словник (гlossарій), термінологічний покажчик, інформацію про авторів, додатки та інші довідкові матеріали. Він може бути використаний на заняттях з домашнього читання та для самостійної роботи усіх, хто бажає поглибити знання з англійської мови, особливо у сфері юридичної термінології.

Для студентів факультетів міжнародних відносин та права.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчальний посібник **призначено** для розвитку мовних та мовленнєвих навичок та вмій студентів, які вивчають міжнародні відносини та право у вищих закладах освіти. Особливо корисним буде використання посібника для студентів, які отримають додаткову кваліфікацію фахового перекладача юридичних текстів. ***Посібник містить автентичні англомовні тексти, які використано виключно з навчальною метою. Орфографія текстів збережена згідно з оригіналом британського чи американського джерела.***

Основна мета посібника – навчити читачів адекватно сприймати англомовний художній текст, розуміти його соціокультурний контекст, проблематику і художньо-стилістичні особливості, виробити навички вільного спілкування англійською мовою в обсязі тематики, ознайомити їх з особливостями сучасної глобальної англійської мови, залучити до активної мовленнєвої участі, а також підвищити власну філологічну, мовленнєву та перекладацьку компетентності. **Особливістю** навчального посібника вважаємо сконцентрованість на вивченні юридичних термінів, їхньому ефективному засвоєнню та застосуванню у мовленні та на письмі.

Посібник «Short Stories for Home Reading (for Students of International Relations and Law Departments)» містить навчальний матеріал, який відповідає вимогам навчальної програми вивчення дисциплін «Перша іноземна мова» та «Іноземна мова спеціальності» і може бути використаним для аудиторних занять з домашнього читання, а також для самостійної роботи студентів.

Посібник **складається** з 6 розділів, кожен з яких містить оповідання різних авторів, блок питань і тестів для перевірки розуміння прочитаного, лексику, що рекомендується для засвоєння, комплекс лексичних вправ, блок питань для обговорення змісту, проблематики, персонажів та інших особливостей оповідань, завдання для письма, а також довідку про авторів текстів та інші довідкові матеріали, зокрема

примітки до скорочень, абревіатур, фразеологізмів та інших лексичних одиниць у текстах, які можуть бути незрозумілими читачам та потребують пояснення. Послідовність оповідань зумовлена їхньою складністю: від простішого (рівень B1 згідно CEFR) до складнішого (рівень C2 згідно CEFR).

Завдання на перевірку розуміння змісту прочитаного (**READING COMPREHENSION SECTION**) стимулюють студентів до самостійного уважного читання ширшого текстового матеріалу і перевірку його розуміння.

Засвоєння фахової лексики відбувається в результаті виконання комплексу вправ (**VOCABULARY SECTION**). Основними типами лексичних вправ є вправи на розуміння слів та словосполучень, перефразування, переклад, вибір лексичної одиниці, знаходження відповідників, уживання приєменників тощо. Вправи на переклад допомагають засвоєнню термінологічної лексики та сприяють формуванню перекладацької компетентності студентів.

На післятекстовому етапі (**POST-READING DISCUSSION SECTION**) читачі застосовують засвоєний матеріал для вирішення нових мовленнєвих завдань. У цій секції запропоновано висловитися з проблематики тексту, порівняти свій життєвий досвід з ситуаціями, описаними у тексті, прокоментувати особливості поведінки персонажів. Загалом завданням цього етапу є розвиток мовленнєвих умінь студентів.

Завдання на розвиток навичок письма (**WRITIN SECTION**) шляхом виконання різноманітних завдань на матеріалі автентичних текстів сприяють синтезу пройденого матеріалу для відображення певної тематики у письмовій формі. Як наслідок, студенти вчаться швидше змінювати мовні стереотипи, форми й засоби висловлювання своїх думок не лише в усній, а й письмовій формі, самостійно виконувати практичні завдання, в разі потреби користуватися відповідною довідковою літературою.

У додатку до посібника подано активний та тематичний двосторонній **СЛОВНИК** з метою самоперевірки та узагальнення.

Сподіваємося, що запропонований посібник буде корисним та цікавим як для викладачів, так і для студентів.

Unit 1

NORMAN A. RUBIN. THE PERFECT CRIME

Norman A. Rubin is a citizen of the United States. He served in the army during World War II. After his service he studied geology. One of his first jobs was in Israel where he remained, married and raised a family. He decided that after he received the golden watch¹ he would find a time-filling and interesting hobby. The British Council had correspondence courses in writing at that time. After getting excellent tuition and positive criticism on the courses he became a writer with articles published worldwide and on the Net.

Norman A. Rubin has been writing for about twenty years after his retirement. He has been a free-lance writer for the past twenty years writing on various subjects – Near East culture and crafts, archaeology, fantasy, religious history and rites, etc.. He writes informative articles and short stories.

THE PERFECT CRIME

The cry of the newspaper vendor was heard through the street as he called out the headlines of the printed pages, “Parkland murderer hanged, read all about it!” Dr. Jolyson Briggs stopped in his brisk pace and exchanged the coin for a copy of the tabloid². He glanced at the printed words, which told of a gruesome murder ending in the punishment of the perpetrator. Judge Sir Simon Hester, the presiding judge, was alluded to as the ‘hanging judge’.

A nearby church clock told the morning hour of eleven. Dr. Briggs heard the pealing of the bells and with a quick glance to his pocket watch, hurried his pace, “mustn’t be late for my appointment with Sir Hester. I wonder what is on his mind.”

Within a few minutes he reached an aged but imposing two-storied edifice with the stones of granite constructed in a well-proportioned architectural form. A quick pace up the few steps led to the entrance. Within the cloakroom an attendant saw to his heavy fur-lined overcoat.

“Sir Simon Hester – I have an appointment with his Honour,” instructed the astute gentleman. He placed his card on the silver plate proffered by the hall porter of the Beacon Club, a well-known club for gentlemen in the city of London; an establishment where the high and mighty enjoyed its quietness and comfort.

The hall porter glanced at the card printed with the name Dr. Jolyson G. Briggs, LL.D³, attorney-at-law. His eyes searched the tall upright guest dressed in dark grey serge with the correct tie and well-polished black shoes. The concierge took note of the gentleman’s groomed greying hair set on his bespectacled florid face, which was aged pleasantly. He blended well with the members of the exclusive establishment. Then he replied to the request, “This way, sir!”

Dr. Jolyson G. Briggs followed the concierge through the carpeted vestibule to the clubroom; as they stepped, the man of law took note of the trophies in a glass case, hanging framed photos of past members, and testimonials to the achievements of the club and its participators.

The hall porter, with flair of pomposity, opened the portal to the clubroom. Then he directed the attorney-at-law to a far corner of the spacious, well furnished and properly decorated room; it was well populated with gentlemen in the dignity of their class, albeit one or two was asleep in the comfort of their armchairs, covered with a crumpled newspaper. The concierge glanced at the portly elder seated in a comfortable leather armchair. He solemnly addressed the club member, “Ahem, ahem! Sir Hester, beg your pardon, this gentleman has related that he has an appointment with you.”

The elder jurist turned and faced the commissioner, “Thank you Masters. That will be all!”

“Very good, sir.”

Judge Simon Hester jumped to feet, without a bit of hesitation and extended a pudgy hand to his guest, “Dr. Briggs, it is good of you to come! Please make yourself comfortable.”

The magistrate proffered another comfortable leather armchair, which the good man of law, with good graces, set himself comfortably. Judge Hester then allowed his middling rotund body to return to the comfort of his own armchair. Without a thought he smoothed the few

white hairs on his balding scalp, and rubbed his creased lined flabby features.

“What will you have to drink?”

“Scotch and water, no ice!” the solicitor gratefully replied.

A signal was given and the steward was called, “One scotch and soda, no ice and my regular!”

“Very good, sir,” he answered with a bow. Within a moment or so the steward returned with the refreshment, which he placed on a small centered coffee table.

“Here’s to your health!” offered the magistrate as he lifted up his glass; his guest returned the salutary gesture.

The two sipped their drinks quietly. Then the honourable Sir Simon Hester blurted out, “Did you see the tabloids? That chap really deserved the rope for his dastardly deed. I was the presiding judge at the judicial proceedings and instead of getting praise for my good judgment I was called by a group of do-gooders against capital punishment the ‘hanging judge’. Pffft, nonsense, balderdash – ‘hanging judge’ – bahhh. Damn and damnation to these undeserving words as it comes near to the day of my retirement! That is what was on my mind and I needed an understanding chap to listen to my words. That is the reason why I asked you to my club at a busy time, to hear the true events.”

Dr. Briggs simply leaned back in his comfort and nodded to the words.

“The perfect crime was what this chappie called his act of murder, perfect crime until he was shown the photos. Then he changed his plea to guilty of this despicable deed; he confessed to the truth and detailed the crime to the police.”

The good judge hacked to clear his throat, “Let me start from the very beginning.”

“James Hackett, the plaintiff... Yes, that was his name. A well built rather handsome youth in his late twenties with a good future ahead of him. Good future was the word; promoted to a top position in a well-known brokerage firm with a further chance to be the managerial head of the company upon the retirement of its present chairman. Together with a promising employment his personal life

was equally favourable; lovely and brilliant lass⁴ from a respectable family accepted his proposal of marriage with a fine dowry to boot.

But there was one fly in the ointment; that was a Mr. Frederick Colson, who stood a better chance of the top appointment due to his seniority in the firm and, above all, family connections. Freddie, to those who knew him, was the typical personification of obnoxiousness, which was overlooked as he was the son-in-law of the aging chairman.”

“More or less an advantaged person that depended more on correct connections than ability,” interjected Dr. Briggs.

“You are absolutely correct. Let me describe this Mr. Frederick Colson. He was a character in the middle thirties of middling build with a slight paunch to his form. His triangular features topped with a balding patch were seen with tearful eyes, a pointed chin and above all large buckteeth. He was always seen bent slightly, which co-workers attributed to his kowtowing to his father-in-law.

To the ambitious James Hackett, this Freddie was more than a hindrance; he was a gall in his throat as this spineless chap stood a better chance in life, all because he married the spinsterish daughter of the chairman and the founder of the brokerage firm. With a bitter laugh he knew that somehow Freddie was the father of a bookish and shy daughter, similar to the plain features and simple character of his woman who directed his future. He didn’t think it was possible for such a dolt to father any children.

To James Hackett, Freddie was a stumbling block in his ambitious race to the top. Almost every time when James was in contact with his adversary he fantasized that his hands were around his scrawny throat, choking the life out of him. But, was it only fantasy?

James Hackett came from simple surroundings; his father was an accounting clerk in a governmental office, while his mother was a cheerful housewife tending to the needs of her husband and two children. James, the elder of the two, was given the privilege of attending a good university, while his sister found a good man, married and started to raise a family.

James Hackett’s study of economics earned him a B.A.⁵ in economics but being a top student earned a scholarship that enabled

to study for his Master's Degree. The M.A. degree, in its turn, enabled him to find a good paying position with this brokerage firm. There was nothing that stood in his light "towards advancement to the higher position, except for this cursed (in his words) Freddie."

"The youth, in plain English, was a typical Horatio Alger⁶ character, trying to go from the proverbial 'rags to riches'. Pity his ambition was overwhelming," interjected the worthy barrister.

"I thoroughly agree with you. To continue ... James's hate towards his adversary grew every time he had to bear out the words of instruction to a sale of the new stock or bonds from that horsey mouth. And that neighing laugh that followed after a silly remark grated him. He had to endure this misery as this Freddie transmitted all instructions from the board to the firm's brokers.

Hate towards Freddie increased to the point where James searched out his flaws and brought them to attention of the officers of the firm. Still the hate stuck in his craw and the thought about placing the hands around the throat increased in tempo.

The proverbial 'straw that broke the camel's back' came with the notice of the chairman and the founder of this brokerage firm that he will be 'stepping down' and that within the period of three weeks a successor will be named upon the decision of the board. James Hackett, as well as the other employees, knew, without doubt, the name of the lucky fellow that will be appointed as the successor - Freddie.

The news was quite upsetting to the mind of James Hackett. As he sat in his well-appointed office his eyes did not see its comfortable furnishing or the view it offered from a large curtained window. He saw nothing except the sight of Freddie seated in a spacious office of deep walnut and a touch of marble. Murder was on James' mind and he plotted and schemed on the proper way to rid him of his adversary. Poison, a bullet or two or a push through a window in an upper floor were the methods that rumbled through his mind.

Reason returned to his mind and he realized that only a perfect crime of murder would be the answer. One that its tracks will not lead to him and destroy his endeavours to the future. But how was he to carry out the deed?"

“The perfect crime, the perfect crime – how many times in the past had I encountered these words from the lips of persons accused of foul murder. Sorry for interrupting,” added Dr. Briggs as he took a sip of his scotch and soda.

“Perfectly all right, my dear fellow. Let me see where was I? Ahh yes! The first step was carefully thought out. James would keep civility in relations with all and not allow the thought of murder to interfere with his daily routine. It was quite easy to perform as working in a brokerage house was full of tension and every nervous remark or reaction would be excused.

James Hackett knew of the residence of his competitor. Many times Freddie would brag of his Tudor-style home⁷ in a residential area of the deserving few with the imposing name of Foster Estate. This exclusive area was astride a nature reserve with the name of John Elliot Foster Nature Reserve or shortened by the common folk, The Parkland. Freddie admitted that always at six in the early evening before dinner, he would “take a walk through the path in the meadows near the forest invigorating air in such delightful surroundings.” He also admitted: “Pity my wife is not of the same opinion and enjoyment.”

James Hackett remembered the boasting, which gave him an insight to where he would carry out the so-called perfect crime. For a few pleasant evenings weather-wise around six he had from a discreet distance watched as Freddie, dressed in a checked jacket, flannel trousers and comfortable walking shoes, departed from his home and walked to the meadowlands. The chappie noted during his watch that the treks were of a short duration of an hour or so.

The hour of the watch was long and tedious, but he held to the position till he was assured of the timing. Still there was time afterwards to meet his lovely fiancée at the appointed hour or to an engagement with his friends.

The answer to the murder weapon came to him the following week. James, on business for his firm parked his vehicle next to a bar and grill in a small town where he planned to stop for a refreshing glass of beer. As he alighted he had to avoid a snarling threatening large dog of a mixed breed. He was saved from discomfort by the

burly barkeeper that, upon hearing the commotion, rushed out with a swinging broom. "Sorry, sir, for the trouble. That dog is such a nuisance," he apologized.

James Hackett learned all about the dog from the lips of the landlord, whose craggy face scowled at the animal's presence. James learned that the ferocious dog, a greying German shepherd, belongs to a hermit-type chap living in a run-down caravan on the border of the Parkland. "Mean little chap, the owner, comes in my bar every day before six in the evening and milks a glass of suds, and rarely two, to about eight. Real loner, he is never mixing with the crowd!"

James was delighted with the words of the barkeeper, which detailed the miserable life of the canine. He heard that when its owner left on an errand or to the pub, the dog was leashed to a long rusty chain. "It can be snapped as the broken links are held with pieces of thin fencing wire. The dog with its ferocity is a good watchdog, but a killer when it was given the command. The beastie is an old army dog, which passed from owner to owner, but the animal never forgot its training. Fortunately, the present owner is unaware or doesn't care about the dog's past, as long as it barked at approaching strangers."

The barman showed James a trick to keep the dog quiet and ready for the command. "Just hold out a large stick and point it straight - it will quiet the dog. The stick pointed downwards will settle the animal down. I was taught this trick from my brother-in-law who had worked sometime in the police kennels. That's all I can remember! But, all in all, the animal is a bloody nuisance. The police have cited the owner, but as long as the dog is chained and hasn't done any physical harm, the animal stays put. But if those upper crusts at the Foster Estate called up a complaint, the doggie would be gone."

The barman apologized for being so talkative. Somehow through him James learned the whereabouts of the caravan and its distance from the Foster Estate. A wicked smile grimaced on his face as he had found the tool for his perfect crime.

James Hackett spent the following two evenings checking the tale of the bartender. From the dark of the interior of his vehicle he watched the hermit cycling to the tavern before the hour of six.

After a few minutes he switched on the motor; the drive to the caravan was less than five minutes. True to the words of the bartender the barking dog was stilled with the pointed stick held straight in his hand, and with the stick pointing downwards he turned the beast into a docile creature. Few chunks of fresh meat and gristly bone saw to the friendship of the canine."

"It is amazing how this James Hackett was able to learn so quickly in handling this dog. It was equally amazing how this creature took to the commands. Really amazing," commented Dr. Briggs.

"You're correct as I couldn't understand this relationship during the trial. Let me continue. A week to the period when the board would come to its decision James Hackett excused his duties on the pretence of illness; his fiancée was told of the illness being very contagious and that her visit was not of the best nature, which she agreed.

The weather was promising that evening with clear skies in an invigorating atmosphere of fresh clear air. James Hackett was not abed but hidden near the house trailer watching the red light of the bicycle heading down the path. Quarter to six was the time registered on his watch. With the commanding stick in his hand and a packet of fresh meat he approached the animal that quickly responded to his commands.

It did not take long for James to loosen the wire and release the Alsatian⁸ from his chained bond. With the sight of the commanding stick in hand and the command 'heel', the dog walked side by side with the hurrying youth. James with the Alsatian by his side, hid behind a nearby thick bush. The command 'down' was called and the dog was ready for the command to attack. Tension was in the air during the few moments of the vigil.

True to his custom Frederick Colson was 'tra-la-laing' down the path with the swing of a walking stick without a care in the world; Mr. Hackett stated grimly that he was whistling a merry tune as he was traipsing along.

'Attack' was the command and the docile dog turned into a vicious killer as it jumped on Freddie's body; its fangs tearing and ripping his neck. James Hackett, in the meantime, ran quickly to

where he parked his vehicle, never looking back or listening to the blood-curdling screams.

Events moved quickly. The medical examiner at the tribunal ruled that the death of Mr. Frederick Colson was caused by the ferocious attack of an Alsatian type dog; the date and the time of death were properly recorded. The autopsy protocol was presented, which stated that the victim suffered severe lacerations to the throat and the severing of the artery in the neck; death was not instantaneous. The following witness, a park ranger, testified that he had heard the commotion from a near distance and rushed to the scene but it was too late; he told how he had to fight off the dog that was ravaging the body. He continued by stating that he was unable to attend properly to Frederick Colson's wounds due to the severe injuries. The local veterinarian stated to the fact that the animal was free of rabies. A police spokesman added that the constabulary was notified and all the required action was taken; that the animal was tracked and put to sleep by lethal injection; its owner is now in police custody awaiting trial."

"God, what a terrifying story!"

"I would say more than terrifying. I would add that the act was malicious and extremely vicious in its planning.

To continue Frederick Colson's funeral services were held in dignity in the graveyard of the church catering to residents of Foster Estate. Tears were shed by the kinsfolk and the many mourners offered their condolences to the bereaved widow and the next of kin. James Hackett and his fiancée were among the mourners and they offered their sympathy in a proper manner.

James Hackett didn't enjoy his position in the board of the brokerage firm long. His residence in the room of dark walnut and a touch of marble was short-lived due to attention of an alert Afro-American in the uniform of his country, serving at a nearby American air forces base. His words were directed to his superior officer. "Sir, take a look at these satellite photos taken in a test shooting with the new electronic scope optics. Enlarge the photos for a better view. Take a good look at that man and the dog. Examine the sequence..."

Judge Simon Hester sat back in the comfort of the soft leather and sighed, "A perfect crime! Really! Oh, I see your glass is empty. Another refill before we retire for lunch?"

Notes on the text:

1. retirement;
2. a newspaper having pages half the size of those of the average broadsheet, typically popular in style and dominated by sensational stories;
3. abbr. for Doctor of Laws – Доктор юридичних наук або доктор права;
4. (*Scotch*) = lassie; a girl or young woman;
5. abbr. for 'Bachelor of Arts';
6. Horatio Alger (January 13, 1832 – July 18, 1899) was a prolific 19th-century American author, best known for his many formulaic juvenile novels about impoverished boys and their rise from humble backgrounds to lives of middle-class security and comfort through hard work, determination, courage, and honesty;
7. a home built with architectural features which reference Tudor and Medieval architecture. The Tudor style focused on simplicity and clean lines, referencing trends which were common during the medieval period and the Tudor era in England;
8. a breed of dogs, also called German shepherd.

READING COMPREHENSION SECTION

1. Answer the following questions.

- a) Why was Simon Hester alluded to as the 'hanging judge'?
- b) What was the reason for Dr. Briggs' coming to a well-known club for gentlemen?
- c) What was the motive for carrying out the 'perfect crime'?
- d) In what way did James Hackett decide to rid of his adversary?
- e) Where was the crime carried out?
- f) What helped James Hackett to decide on the murder weapon?
- g) What is known about the dog and its owner?
- h) How was the crime revealed?
- i) What happened to the dog?

2. Are the statements below true or false?

- a) Solicitor Dr. Jolyson G. Briggs made an appointment with judge Simon Hester.
- b) Attending a good university and being a top student enabled James Hackett to find a well-paid job.
- c) James Hackett was the managerial head of the brokerage firm.
- d) Mr. Frederick Colson stood a better chance of the top appointment due to his family connections.
- e) There were three candidates for the key post of the brokerage firm.
- f) James made no real secret of his feelings to his adversary.
- g) A week to the period when the board would come to its decision James Hackett excused his duties on the pretence of infectious disease.
- h) James watched the dog ravaging the victim's body.
- i) The dog owner was tried as an accomplice in the crime.
- j) Frederick Colson died a dreadful death.
- k) James Hackett was the one to hold Frederick Colson's funeral.
- l) Mr. Hackett felt deeply the tragical loss of his adversary.

3. Test your understanding of the text.

- a) James Hackett called his act of murder the
 - dastardly deed.
 - perfect crime.
 - malicious act.
 - gruesome murder.
- b) Mr. Frederick Colson's death was caused by
 - a push through the window.
 - a ferocious attack of a docile dog.
 - a powerful poison.
- c) Who showed James a trick to keep the dog quiet and ready for command?
 - Barman's brother-in-law.

- Bartender.
 - Owner of the dog.
- d) James Hackett's personal life was
- miserable.
 - lonely.
 - favourable.
- e) Who called the presiding judge the 'hanging judge'?
- Plaintiff.
 - Do-gooders.
 - Dr. Jolyson G. Briggs.
 - Newspaper vendor.
- f) Mr. Hackett changed his plea to guilty of the despicable deed due to
- testimony given by the park ranger.
 - photos of the crime committed taken with the new electronic scope optics.
 - advice of his attorney at law.
- g) Which of the following is the proper contextual synonym to the noun in bold? *Tears were shed by the kinsfolk and the many mourners offered their **condolences** to the bereaved widow and the next of kin.* (p. 16)
- Sympathy.
 - Regret.
 - Pity.

VOCABULARY SECTION

1. Explain the following words and expressions in your own words.

Murderer, punishment, man of law, gruesome act of murder, to confess to the truth, to detail the crime to the police, murder weapon, to do physical harm, vicious killer, guilty, severe injuries, instantaneous death, funeral services, to deserve the rope, to carry out a crime, accused of foul murder, to state to the fact, your Honour, constabulary, police spokesman, medical examiner, victim, to call up a complaint, governmental office, adversary.

2. Complete the following sentences using correct grammatical forms of the words and expressions from exercise 1. Bear in mind the contents of the story.

a) James changed his plea to _____ of this despicable deed and _____ right in the courtroom.

b) The answer to the _____ came to him the following week when it occurred to him to use the dog to get rid of his rival.

c) 'Attack' was the command and the docile dog turned into a _____ as it jumped on Freddie's body.

d) The park ranger was unable to attend properly to Frederick Colson's wounds due to the _____.

e) The autopsy protocol was presented, which stated that the _____ suffered severe lacerations to the throat and the severing of the artery in the neck; death was not _____.

f) James Hackett remembered the boasting, which gave him an insight to where he would _____ the so-called perfect crime.

g) The police have cited the owner, but as long as the dog is chained and hasn't done any _____, the animal stays put.

h) The local veterinarian _____ that the animal was free of rabies.

i) If the upper crusts at the Foster Estate _____, the doggie would be gone.

j) Sir Simon Hester, _____, considered James to deserve the rope for his _____.

3. Match the following words and expressions with their Ukrainian equivalents.

a) presiding judge	1. позивач, позивачка; заявник
b) magistrate	2. судові рішення, вирок
c) capital punishment	3. адвокат, який дає поради клієнту, готує справи для баристера (старшого адвоката) і виступає тільки в судах нижчої інстанції; юрисконсульт; соліситор
d) plea	4. злочинець; порушник кримінального законодавства

e) tribunal	5. судочинство; судовий процес; провадження справи у суді
f) jurist	6. суддя-доповідач; головуючий суддя; суддя, який головує (на засіданні суду)
g) attorney-at-law	7. притягати до судової відповідальності; викликати відповідача до суду
h) perpetrator	8. зловмисне діяння; діяння, здійснене зі злим умислом
i) judgment	9. юрист, учений-юрист, законознавець, правознавець, правник, фахівець із цивільного права
j) plaintiff	10. орган правосуддя; суд (установа), судова установа; арбітражна установа; трибунал
k) solicitor	11. найвища міра покарання, вирок смертної кари, смертна кара
l) judicial proceeding(s)	12. суддя, який часто виносить вирок смертної кари
m) barrister	13. тримання під вартою в поліції
n) to cite	14. твердження (у суді), заява (сторони у суді); заява, зроблена відповідачем (захистом); заява зроблена від імені відповідача (захисту)
o) police custody	15. протокол автопсії (розтину)
p) malicious act	16. адвокат найвищого рангу, який має право виступу в суді; баристер
q) witness	17. суддя; мировий суддя, суддя поліцейського суду, магістрат (посадова особа, яка здійснює правосуддя); суддя суду нижчої інстанції із сумарною та обмеженою юрисдикцією у кримінальних (іноді цивільних) справах
r) hanging judge	18. свідок; понятий
s) autopsy protocol	19. адвокат; державний адвокат; повірений у суді

4. Which words and expressions from exercise 3 match the following definitions?

a) (*formerly*) a person who brings a civil action in a court of law.
Now replaced by: **claimant** _____

b) the answer made by an accused to the charge _____

c) to summon to appear before a court of law _____

d) the state of being held by the police; arrest _____

e) the punishment of death for a crime; death penalty _____

f) a lawyer who has been called to the bar and is qualified to plead in the higher courts _____

g) a court of justice or any place where justice is administered _____

h) a lawyer who advises clients on matters of law, draws up legal documents, prepares cases for barristers, etc., and who may represent clients in certain courts _____

i) a person versed in the science of law, esp. Roman or civil law; an expert in or writer on law _____

j) a person legally appointed or empowered to act for another person _____

k) a person who testifies, esp. in a court of law, to events or facts within his own knowledge _____

l) the decision or verdict pronounced by a court of law _____

m) a person who commits a crime or does sth considered wrong _____

n) action taken in a court to settle a dispute _____

STUDY THE FOLLOWING LIST
OF USEFUL EXPRESSIONS.
RECALL THE SITUATIONS FROM
THE TEXT WHICH THEY ARE USED IN.

A fly in the ointment, a gall in one's throat, to choke life out of sb, to go from rags to riches, the last straw to break the camel's back, to

excuse from one's duties on the pretence of, to offer condolences/sympathy, to solemnly address sb, to beg one's pardon, to return the salutary gesture, to be in one's late twenties, to be in one's middle thirties, to stand a good chance, to tend to the needs of sb, to rid sb of sth/sb, to keep civility in relation to sb, to leave on an errand, the next of kin, to step down, to stand in one's light, upper crust, to raise a family, to kowtow to sb, to father sb, a stumbling block.

5. Complete the following sentences using the prepositions in the box. Mind that the prepositions may be used more than once.

<i>against</i>	<i>at</i>	<i>by</i>	<i>during</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>with</i>
----------------	-----------	-----------	---------------	------------	-------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-------------

a) He glanced ___ the printed words, which told ___ a gruesome murder ending ___ the punishment ___ the perpetrator.

b) The man ___ law took note ___ the trophies ___ a glass case, hanging framed photos ___ past members, and testimonials ___ the achievements ___ the club and its participators.

c) I was the presiding judge ___ the judicial proceedings and instead ___ getting praise ___ my good judgment I was called ___ a group ___ do-gooders ___ capital punishment the 'hanging judge'.

d) The hall porter glanced ___ the card printed ___ the name Dr. Jolyson G. Briggs, LL.D, attorney ___ law.

e) I would add that the crime was malicious and extremely vicious ___ its planning.

f) That chap really deserved the rope ___ his dastardly deed.

g) I couldn't understand this relationship ___ the trial.

h) The perfect crime, the perfect crime - how many times ___ the past had I encountered these words ___ the lips ___ persons accused ___ foul murder.

i) The owner of the dog is now ___ police custody awaiting trial.

j) A week to the period when the board would come ___ its decision James Hackett excused his duties ___ the pretence ___ illness.

k) The medical examiner ___ the tribunal ruled that the death ___ Mr. Frederick Colson was caused ___ the ferocious attack ___ an Alsatian type dog.

l) When its owner left ___ an errand or ___ the pub, the dog was leashed ___ a long rusty chain.

m) Murder was ___ James' mind and he plotted and schemed ___ the proper way to rid him ___ his adversary.

n) James would keep civility ___ relations ___ all and not allow the thought ___ murder to interfere ___ his daily routine.

6. Form appropriate parts of speech to complete the chart.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
	killer		----- ----
-----		instantaneous	
	punishment		-----
-----		severe	
-----		malicious	
	murder		
		judicial	
-----	obnoxiousness		
testify			-----
-----	law		
		preventive	
-----	custody		
	examiner		
		hanging	-----
	poison		-----
-----		lethal	

7. Translate the following sentences.

a) Хлопець справді заслуговував на повішання за це зловмисне діяння.

b) Джеймс був найкращим студентом на курсі, отримував стипендію та здобув ступінь магістра, що згодом дало йому

змогу знайти добре оплачувану роботу. Здавалось, ніщо не стояло на його шляху у боротьбі за владу у фірмі. Ложкою дьогтю в бочці меду став його колега по роботі, який міг отримати посаду керівника завдяки сімейним зв'язкам.

с) Поліція натрапила на слід злочинця, котрого звинуватили у жахливому вбивстві.

d) Відповідача декілька разів викликали до суду.

е) Після того, як вбивство виявили, злочинець зізнався у скоєному та докладно розповів поліції про злочин.

f) Головуючий суддя, що провадив процес, засудив обвинуваченого до найвищої міри покарання.

g) Власник собаки, напад котрого призвів до смерті людини, зараз знаходиться під вартою поліції в очікуванні суду.

h) У газеті йшлося про жахливе вбивство та покарання злочинця.

i) «Вибачте, Ваша честь, – офіційно звернувся консьєрж до судді, – цей пан стверджує, що у нього домовленість про зустріч з Вами».

j) Для честолюбного Джеймса його суперник був не просто перешкодою – він був кісткою в горлі, оскільки мав більше шансів отримати ключову посаду у фірмі.

k) Під час провадження справи у суді свідок дав свідчення, що коли він почув метушню, він кинувся до місця подій, але було вже занадто пізно.

l) У протоколі розтину вказано, що жертва померла від важких рваних ран, але смерть не була миттєвою.

m) Джеймс та його наречена висловили свої співчуття вдові та найближчим родичам загиблого.

n) «Це було не просто огидне вбивство, а діяння, здійснене зі злим умислом», – зауважив правник.

o) Ненависть Джеймса до Фредді зростала з кожним днем; останньою краплею, що переповнила чашу його терпіння, стало те, що Фредді, котрий був зятем власника фірми, безсумнівно, повинен був стати його наступником.

POST-READING DISCUSSION SECTION

- 1) Do you consider ambitions to be a strong reason for committing a crime? Why?/Why not?
- 2) Do you think criminals are born or made?
- 3) Is, in your opinion, the dog's owner guiltless of Freddie Colson's death or is he an accomplice in crime?
- 4) Is Frederick Colson rather a positive character than a negative one? Give your reasons.
- 5) Would James Hackett feel comfortable in his position of the chairman of the brokerage firm if the crime hadn't been solved? Why?/Why not?
- 6) Was the sentence passed upon James Hackett just?
- 7) Is there any room for capital punishment in a civilized society? Does it solve or create problems?
- 8) Do you find it easy to be a judge by profession?
- 9) Do you really think that Judge Simon Hester relieved his feelings when he told his colleague the whole story? Did he get it off his chest?
- 10) Why do you think the author entitled the story "The perfect crime"?

WRITING SECTION

- 1) Provide a written description of the crime on the basis of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.
- 2) **Modify** the story: imagine that in the process of investigation it turned out that at the final stage of the crime James changed his intention to murder Freddie and attempted to stop the dog, which was recorded. Does the definition of the crime change and how?

Unit 2

SIDNEY SHELDON.

MEMORIES OF MIDNIGHT (ABSTRACT)

Sidney Sheldon as one of the world's most prolific writers garnered international praise and recognition. Sheldon's books became bestsellers and have been distributed in more than 180 countries in 51 languages. He was one of the few major authors to have most of his novels filmed as major motion pictures or blockbuster miniseries for television.

Sheldon's talent was first recognized when he worked in the cloakroom at the Bismarck Hotel. He wrote a song which he would hear being played while he checked hats and coats.

Deciding he wanted to be a screenwriter, Sheldon left for Los Angeles at age seventeen. Working for Universal Studios as a script reader, he worked on his own original stories in his spare time.

At the age of 25 Sidney Sheldon began writing musicals for Broadway while continuing to write screen scripts for both Metro-Goldwin-Mayer Studios and Paramount Pictures. His success on Broadway brought him back to Hollywood. Returning to Hollywood, Sheldon established a tremendous track record over the next 12 years as a successful screenwriter.

In 1969, making a switch from screenwriter to author, Sidney Sheldon wrote his first novel, *The Naked Face*, which earned him a nomination for the *Edgar Allan Poe Award* for the *Mystery Writers of America* in the category of *Best First Novel*. His second novel, *The Other Side of Midnight*, was a huge hit and firmly established him as a best-selling author. A number of his novels were made into motion pictures. Books were Sheldon's favourite medium. He was a major contributor to and an active participant in charities related to literacy and helping the homeless.

Sidney Sheldon passed away on January 30, 2007 from complications arising from pneumonia.

MEMORIES OF MIDNIGHT (ABSTRACT)

The Arsakion Courthouse in downtown Athens is a large, grey stone building that takes up the entire square block at University Street and Strada. Of the thirty courtrooms in the building, only three rooms are reserved for criminal trials: rooms 21, 30 and 33.

Because of the enormous interest generated by the murder trial of Anastasia Savalas, it was being held in the room 33. The courtroom was forty feet wide and three hundred feet long, and the seats were divided into three blocks, six feet apart, with nine wooden benches to each row. At the front of the courtroom was a raised dais behind a six-foot mahogany partition, with high-backed chairs for the three presiding judges.

In front of the dais was a witness stand, a small raised platform on which was fixed a reading lectern, and against the far wall was a jury box, filled now with its ten jurors. In front of the defendant's box was the lawyer's table.

The murder trial was spectacular enough in itself, but the *pièce de résistance*¹ was the fact that the defense was being conducted by Napoleon Chotas, one of the preeminent criminal lawyers in the world. Chotas tried only murder cases, and he had a remarkable record of success. His fees were rumored to be in the millions of dollars. Napoleon Chotas was a thin, emaciated-looking man with the large sad eyes of a bloodhound in a corrugated face. He dressed badly, and his physical appearance did nothing to inspire confidence. But behind his vaguely baffled manner was hidden a brilliant, trenchant mind.

The press had speculated furiously about why Napoleon Chotas had agreed to defend the woman on trial. There was no way he could possibly win the case. Wagers were being made that it would be Chotas' first defeat.

Peter Demonides, the Prosecuting Attorney, had come up against Chotas before, and – though he would never admit it, even to himself – he was in awe of Chotas' skill. This time, however, Demonides felt that he had little to worry about. If ever there was a

classic open-and-shut murder case, the Anastasia Savalas trial was it.

The facts were simple: Anastasia Savalas was a beautiful young woman married to a wealthy man named George Savalas, who was thirty years her senior. Anastasia had been having an affair with their young chauffeur, Josef Pappas, and, according to witnesses, her husband had threatened to divorce Anastasia and write her out of his will. On the night of the murder, she had dismissed the servants and prepared dinner for her husband. George Savalas had had a cold. During dinner, he had suffered a coughing spell. His wife had brought him his bottle of cough medicine. Savalas had taken one swallow and dropped dead.

An open-and-shut case.

Room 33 was crowded with spectators on this early morning. Anastasia Savalas was seated at the defendant's table dressed in a simple black skirt and a blouse, with no jewelry and very little make-up. She was stunningly beautiful.

The prosecutor, Peter Demonides, was addressing the jury.

"Ladies and gentlemen! Sometimes, in a murder case, a trial takes up to three or four months. But I don't think any of you are going to have to worry about being here for that length of time. When you hear the facts in this case, I'm sure you will agree without question that there is only one possible verdict – murder in the first degree. The State will prove that the defendant willfully murdered her husband because he threatened to divorce her when he found out she was having an affair with the family chauffeur. We will prove that the defendant had the motive, the opportunity, and the means to carry out her cold-blooded scheme. Thank you." He returned to his seat.

The Chief Justice turned towards Chotas: "Is the counsel for the defense prepared to make his opening statement?"

Napoleon Chotas rose slowly to his feet. "Yes, Your Honour." He moved toward the jury box in an uncertain, shuffling gait. He stood there blinking at them, and when he spoke it was almost as though he were speaking to himself. "I've lived a long time, and I've learnt that no man or woman can hide an evil nature. It always shows. A poet once said that the eyes are the windows of the soul. I believe

that's true. I want you ladies and gentlemen to look in the eyes of the defendant. There is no way she could have found it in her heart to murder anyone." Napoleon Chotas stood there a moment as though trying to think of something else to say, then shuffled back to his seat.

Peter Demonides was filled with a sudden sense of triumph. *Jesus Christ. That's the weakest opening I have ever heard in my life! The old man's lost it.*

"Is the Prosecuting Attorney prepared to call his first witness?"

"Yes, Your Honour. I would like to call Rosa Lykourgos."

A middle-aged, heavy-set woman rose from the spectators' bench and sailed determinedly toward the front of the courtroom. She was sworn in.

"Mrs. Lykourgos, what is your occupation?"

"I am the housekeeper..." Her voice choked up, "I *was* the housekeeper to Mr. Savalas."

"Mr. George Savalas?"

"Yes, sir."

"And would you tell us how long you were employed by Mr. Savalas?"

"Twenty-five years."

"My², that's a long time. Were you fond of your employer?"

"He was a saint."

"Were you employed by Mr. Savalas during his first marriage?"

"Yes, sir. I was at graveside with him when his wife was buried."

"Would it be fair to say that they had a good relationship?"

"They were madly in love with each other."

Peter Demonides looked over at Napoleon Chotas, waiting for his objection on the line of questioning. But Chotas remained in his seat, apparently lost in thought.

Peter Demonides went on. "And were you in Mr. Savalas' employ during his second marriage, to Anastasia Savalas?"

"Oh, yes, sir. I certainly was." She spat the words out.

"Would you say that it was a happy marriage?" Again he glanced at Napoleon Chotas, but there was no reaction.

"Happy? No, sir. They fought like cats and dogs."

"Did you witness any of these fights?"

“A person couldn’t help it. You could hear them all over the house – and it’s a big house.”

“I take it these fights were verbal, rather than physical? That is, Mr. Savalas never struck his wife?”

“Oh, it was physically all right. But it was the other way around; it was the madam who struck *him*. Mr. Savalas was getting on in years, and the poor man had become frail.”

“You actually saw Mrs. Savalas strike her husband?”

“More than once.” The witness looked over at Anastasia Savalas, and there was grim satisfaction in her voice.

“Mrs. Lykourgos, on the night Mr. Savalas died, which members of the staff were working in the house?”

“None of us.”

Peter Demonides let his voice register surprise. “You mean in a house that you say was so large, not one member of the staff was there? Didn’t Mr. Savalas employ a cook, or a maid ... a butler...?”

“Oh, yes, sir. We had all of those. But the madam told everyone to take that night off. She said she wanted to cook dinner for her husband herself. It was going to be a second honeymoon.” The last remark was said with a snort.

“So Mrs. Savalas got rid of everybody?”

This time it was the Chief Justice who looked over at Napoleon Chotas, waiting for him to object. But the attorney sat there, preoccupied.

The Chief Justice turned to Demonides. “The Prosecutor will stop leading the witness.”

“I apologize, Your Honour. I’ll rephrase the question.”

Demonides moved closer to Mrs. Lykourgos. “What you are saying is that on the night when members of the staff ordinarily would be in the house, Mrs. Savalas ordered everyone to leave so that she could be alone with her husband?”

“Yes, sir. And the poor man was suffering from a terrible cold.”

“Did Mrs. Savalas often cook dinner for her husband?”

Mrs. Lykourgos sniffed. “Her? No, sir. Not her. She never lifted a finger around the house.”

And Napoleon Chotas sat there, listening as though he were merely a spectator.

“Thank you, Mrs. Lykourgos. You’ve been very helpful.”

Peter Demonides turned to Chotas, trying to conceal his satisfaction. Mrs. Lykourgos’ testimony had had a perceptible effect on the jury. They were casting disapproving glances at the defendant. *Let’s see the old man get around that.* “Your witness.”

Napoleon Chotas looked up. “What? Oh, no questions.”

The Chief Justice looked at him in surprise. “Mr. Chotas ... you don’t wish to cross-examine this witness?”

Napoleon Chotas rose to his feet. “No, Your Honour. She seems like a perfectly honest woman.” He sat down again.

Peter Demonides could not believe his good fortune. *My God, he thought, he’s not even putting up a fight. The old man³ is finished.* Demonides was already savoring his victory.

The Chief Justice turned to the Prosecuting Attorney. “You may call your next witness.”

“The State would like to call Josef Pappas.”

A tall, good-looking, dark-haired young man rose from the spectators’ bench and walked toward the witness box. He was sworn in.

Peter Demonides began. “Mr. Pappas, would you please tell the court your occupation?”

“I am a chauffeur.”

“Are you employed at the moment?”

“No.”

“But you were employed until recently. That is, you were employed until the death of George Savalas.”

“That’s right.”

“How long were you employed by the Savalas family?”

“A little over a year.”

“Was it a pleasant job?”

Josef Pappas had one eye on Chotas, waiting for him to come to his rescue. There was only silence.

“Was it a pleasant job, Mr. Pappas?”

“It was okay, I guess.”

"Did you get a good salary?"

"Yes."

"Then wouldn't you say the job was more than okay? I mean, weren't there some extras that went along with it? Weren't you going to bed regularly with Mrs. Savalas?"

Josef Pappas looked toward Napoleon Chotas for help. But there was none.

"I ... Yes, sir. I guess I was."

Peter Demonides was withering in his scorn. "You *guess* you were? You are under oath. You either had an affair with her or you didn't. Which is it?"

Pappas was squirming in his seat. "We had an affair."

"Even though you were working for her husband – being paid generously by him, and living under his roof?"

"Yes, sir."

"It didn't bother you to take Mr. Savalas' money week after week while you were having an affair with his wife?"

"It wasn't just an affair."

Peter Demonides baited the trap carefully. "It wasn't just an affair? What do you mean by that? I'm afraid I don't understand."

"I mean – me and Anastasia were going to get married."

There was a surprised murmur from the courtroom. The jurors were staring at the defendant.

"Was the marriage your idea or Mrs. Savalas'?"

"Well, we both wanted to."

"Who suggested it?"

"I guess she did." He looked over to where Anastasia Savalas was seated. She returned his look without flinching.

"Frankly, Mr. Pappas, I'm puzzled. How did you expect to get married? Mrs. Savalas already had a husband, hadn't she? Did you plan to wait for him to die of old age? Or have a fatal accident of some kind? What exactly did you have in mind?"

The questions were so inflammatory that the Prosecutor and the three judges looked toward Napoleon Chotas, waiting for him to thunder an objection. But the defense lawyer was busily doodling, paying no attention. Anastasia Savalas, too, was beginning to look concerned.

Peter Demonides pressed his advantage. "You haven't answered my question, Mr. Pappas."

Josef Pappas shifted uncomfortably in his chair. "I don't know, exactly."

Peter Demonides' voice was a whiplash. "Then let me tell you, exactly. Mrs. Savalas planned to murder her husband to get him out of the way. She knew that her husband was going to divorce her and cut her out of his will, and that she would be left with nothing. She ..."

"Objection!" It came not from Napoleon Chotas, but from the Chief Justice. "You are asking the witness to speculate." He looked over at Napoleon Chotas, surprised at the silence of the lawyer. The old man was sitting back on the bench, his eyes half-closed.

"Sorry, Your Honour." But he knew he has made his point. Peter Demonides turned to Chotas. "Your witness."

Napoleon Chotas rose. "Thank you, Mr. Demonides. No questions."

The three judges turned to look at one another, puzzled. One of them spoke up: "Mr. Chotas, you are aware that this will be your only opportunity to cross-examine this witness?"

Napoleon Chotas blinked. "Yes, Your Honour."

"In view of this testimony, you don't wish to ask him any questions?"

Napoleon Chotas waved a hand in the air and said vaguely, "No, Your Honour."

There followed a steady flow of witnesses: a maid who testified that she had seen Mrs. Savalas going into the chauffeur's quarters on several occasions ... a doctor who gave a hearsay testimony that Mr. Savalas really suffered physical attacks from his wife ... a butler who testified that he had heard George Savalas threaten to divorce his wife and change his will ... neighbours who had heard the noisy arguments between the Savalases...

And still Napoleon Chotas had no questions for any of the witnesses.

The judge sighed, "Very well. The Prosecutor may call his next witness."

"I would like to call Mr. Niko Mentakis to the stand."

Mentakis was a thin, earnest young man, with a slow and careful manner of speech.

“Mr. Mentakis, would you tell the court your occupation, please?”

“Yes, sir. I work at a nursery.”

“You take care of children?”

“Oh, no, sir. It’s not that kind of nursery. We have trees and flowers, and all kinds of plants.”

“Oh, I see. So you are an expert on growing things.”

“I should be. I’ve been at it for a long time.”

“And I presume that a part of your job is to make sure that the plants you have for sale stay healthy?”

“Oh, yes, sir. We take very good care of them. We wouldn’t sell any ailing plants to our customers. Most of them are regulars.”

“But than, you mean that the same customers keep coming back to you?”

“Yes, sir.” His voice was proud. “We give good service.”

“Tell me, Mr. Mentakis, was Mrs. Savalas one of your regular customers?”

“Oh, yes, sir. Mrs. Savalas loves plants and flowers.”

The Chief Justice said impatiently, “Mr. Demonides, the court does not feel that this line of questioning is pertinent. Would you move on to something else, or...”

“If the court will let me finish, Your Honour, this witness has a very important bearing on the case.”

The Chief Justice looked toward Napoleon Chotas. “Mr. Chotas, do you have any objections to this line of questioning?”

Napoleon Chotas looked up and blinked. “What? No, Your Honour.”

The Chief Justice stared at him in frustration, and turned to Peter Demonides. “Very well, you may proceed.”

“Mr. Mentakis, did Mrs. Savalas come to you one day in December and tell you that there was an infestation of insects that was destroying her plants? Didn’t she ask you for something to get rid of them?”

“Yes, sir.”

“Would you tell the court what it was?”

"I sold her some antimony. It's a poison, like arsenic."

There was an uproar from the courtroom.

The Chief Justice slammed down his gavel. "If there is another outburst I am going to order the bailiff to clear this court." He turned to Peter Demonides. "You may continue the questioning."

"So you sold her a quantity of antimony. And would you say it's a deadly poison? You compared it to arsenic."

"Oh, yes, sir. It's deadly, all right."

"And you entered the sale in your record book, as you are required to do by law when you sell any poison?"

"Yes, sir. And I brought those records with me." He handed Demonides a ledger.

The Prosecuting Attorney walked over to the judges. "Your Honour, I would like this to be labelled Exhibit A." He turned to the witness. "I have no more questions." He looked over at Napoleon Chotas.

Napoleon Chotas looked up and shook his head. "No questions."

Peter Demonides took a deep breath. It was time for his bombshell. "I would like to introduce Exhibit B." He turned toward the back of the room, and said to a bailiff standing near the door, "Would you bring it now, please?"

The bailiff hurried out and a few moments later he returned carrying a bottle of cough syrup on a tray. There was a noticeable amount missing. The bailiff put it in front of the jurors.

"Ladies and gentlemen, you are looking at the murder weapon. This is the weapon that killed George Savalas. This is the cough syrup that Mrs. Savalas administered to her husband the night he died. It is loaded with antimony. As you can see, the victim swallowed some – and twenty minutes later he was dead."

Napoleon Chotas rose to his feet, and said mildly, "Objection. There is no way the Prosecuting Attorney has of knowing that it was from that particular bottle that the deceased was medicated."

And Peter Demonides slammed the trap shut. "With all due respect to my learned colleague, Mrs. Savalas has admitted that she gave her husband this syrup during a coughing spell on the night he died. It has been kept under lock and key by the police until it was

brought into this court a few minutes ago. The coroner has testified that George Savalas died of antimony poisoning. The cough syrup is loaded with antimony.”

Napoleon Chotas shook his head in defeat. “Then, I guess there is no doubt.”

Peter Demonides said triumphantly, “None at all. Thank you, Mr. Chotas. The prosecution rests its case.”

The Chief Justice turned to Napoleon Chotas. “Is the defense ready for its summation?”

Napoleon Chotas rose. “Yes, Your Honour.”

He stood in front of the jury box, scratching his head as though trying to figure out what he was going to say. When he finally began, he spoke slowly, searching for words.

“I suppose some of you must be wondering why I haven’t cross-examined any of the witnesses. Well, to tell you the truth, I thought Mr. Demonides did such a fine job that it wasn’t necessary for me to ask them any questions.”

The fool is pleading my case for me, Peter Demonides thought gleefully.

Napoleon Chotas turned to look at the bottle of cough syrup for a moment, then turned back to the jurors. “All the witnesses seemed very honest. But they didn’t really prove anything, did they? What I mean is ... when you add everything up that those witnesses said, it comes down to just one thing: a pretty girl is married to an old man whom she does not consider an interesting man.” He nodded toward Josef Pappas. “So she met a young man who she took to. But we all knew that much from the newspapers, didn’t we? There is nothing secret about their affair. It’s been written up in every trashy magazine in the world. Now, you and I may not approve of their behaviour, ladies and gentleman, but Anastasia Savalas is not here on trial for adultery. No, she is being tried in this court for murder.”

He turned to look at the bottle again, as though fascinated by it.

Let the old man rave on, Peter Demonides thought. He glanced up at the clock on the courtroom wall. It was five minutes to twelve. The judges always called a recess at noon.

Napoleon Chotas was rambling on. "Let's examine the evidence together, shall we? Some plants of Mrs. Savalas were ailing and she cared enough about them to want to save them. She went to Mr. Mentakis, a plant expert, who advised her to use antimony. So she followed his advice. Do you call that murder? I certainly don't. And then there is the testimony of the housekeeper, who said that Mrs. Savalas sent all the servants away so she could have a honeymoon dinner with her husband that she was going to prepare for him. Well, I think the truth is that the housekeeper was probably half in love with Mr. Savalas herself. You don't work for a man for twenty-five years unless you have pretty deep feelings for him. She resented Anastasia Savalas. Couldn't you tell that from her tone?" Chotas coughed slightly and cleared his throat. "So, let us assume that the defendant, deep in her heart, really loved her husband, and she was trying desperately to make their marriage work."

The clock on the wall showed a minute to twelve.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I told you when this trial began to look into the face of this woman. That's not the face of a murderess. Those aren't the eyes of a killer."

Peter Demonides watched the jurors as they stared at the defendant. He had never seen such open hostility. He had the jury in his pocket.

"The law is very clear, ladies and gentleman. As you will be informed by our honorable judges, in order to return a verdict of guilty, you must have no doubt at all about the guilt of the defendant. None."

As Napoleon Chotas talked, he coughed again, drawing a handkerchief from his pocket to cover his mouth. He walked over to the bottle of syrup on the table in front of the jury.

"When you come right down to it, the Prosecutor hasn't proved anything, really, has he? Except that this is the bottle Mrs. Savalas handed to her husband. The truth is, the State has no case at all." As he finished the sentence, he had a coughing spell. Unconsciously, he reached for the bottle of cough medicine, unscrewed the cap, raised the bottle to his lips and took a large swallow. Everyone in the room stared, mesmerized, and there was a gasp of horror.

The Chief Justice said in alarm, "Mr. Chotas ..."

Napoleon Chotas took another swallow. "Your Honour, the Prosecutor's case is a mockery of justice. George Savalas did not die at the hands of this woman. The defense rests its case."

The clock struck twelve. A bailiff hurried up to the Chief Justice and whispered.

The Chief Justice pounded his gavel. "Order! Order! We are going to recess. The jury will retire and try to reach a verdict. Court will reconvene at two o'clock."

Peter Demonides was standing there, transfixed. Someone had switched bottles! But no, that was impossible. The evidence had been guarded every moment. Could the pathologist be that wrong? Demonides turned to speak to his assistant, and when he looked around for Napoleon Chotas, he had disappeared.

At two o'clock, when the court reconvened, the jury slowly filed into the courtroom and took their seats. Napoleon Chotas was missing.

The old man is dead, Peter Demonides thought.

And even as he was thinking this, Napoleon Chotas walked through the door, looking perfectly healthy. Everyone in the courtroom turned around to stare at him as he walked to his seat.

The Chief Justice said, "Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, have you reached a verdict?"

The foreman of the jury stood up. "We have, Your Honour. We find the defendant not guilty."

There was a spontaneous burst of applause from the spectators.

Peter Demonides felt the blood drain from his face. *The bastard has done it to me again*, he thought. He glanced up and Napoleon Chotas was watching him grinning.

Notes on the text:

1. a French term, translated into English literally as "piece of (or for) resistance", referring to the best part or feature of something, a showpiece, or highlight;
2. оуе так! (used in various expressions of surprise);
3. an affectionate form of address between men or boys.

READING COMPREHENSION SECTION

1. *Answer the following questions.*

- a) What crime was Anastasia Savalas charged with? What was believed to be her motive?
- b) Why did the trial generate much public interest?
- c) Who represented the State? What was his opinion about the outcome of the trial?
- d) How can you describe the behaviour of the defense lawyer? Why, do you think, he behaved like that?
- e) What did Josef Pappas say in court?
- f) What kind of nursery did Niko Mentakis work at? What did Mrs. Savalas buy there and what was claimed to be the reason for such a purchase?
- g) What was believed to be the murder weapon?
- h) What arguments did Napoleon Chotas provide in his summation? Do you consider such arguments convincing?
- i) What was the verdict of the jury?
- j) What was the reaction of the spectators when Napoleon Chotas entered the courtroom after the recess? Why?

2. *Are the statements below true or false?*

- a) From the very beginning of the murder trial the jury believed in Anastasia's innocence.
- b) It was obvious at first glance that Napoleon Chotas was a very successful lawyer.
- c) Josef Pappas was so much in love with Anastasia Savalas that he was prepared to do anything for her.
- d) Anastasia was a very good wife who often used to cook for her husband and took great care of him.
- e) Niko Mentakis was a friend of the Savalas family.
- f) Mrs. Lykourgos was madly in love with Mr. Chotas.
- g) The Prosecuting Attorney underestimated Napoleon Chotas' approach to the case in view.

- h) It was antimony that caused Mr. Savalas' death.
- i) Napoleon Chotas died at the end of the murder trial.
- j) The jury found Mrs. Savalas guilty of the murder of her husband.

3. *Test your understanding of the text.*

a) The author writes that *behind Chotas' vaguely baffled manner was hidden a trenchant mind.* (p. 28) What is meant by it?

- His appearance inspired confidence.
- There was a discrepancy between his behaviour and intellectual potential.
- He had neither good style, nor intelligence.

b) Anastasia Savalas' trial was considered to be *a classic open-and-shut murder case.* (p. 28–29) What does this statement imply?

- It implies that many people were under the impression that the verdict was easy to predict.
- It implies that murder cases are traditionally easy to open and shut.
- It implies that Anastasia Savalas was considered to be the one to shut and open the case.

c) What does the Prosecutor mean by *"the cold-blooded scheme"*? (p. 29)

- Sophisticated system.
- Faithless adultery.
- Cruel murder.

d) Mrs. Lykourgos claimed that Anastasia *never lifted a finger around the house.* (p. 31) She means that

- Anastasia had difficulty lifting fingers due to health problems.
- she never did any domestic chores.
- Anastasia never gave anyone a chance to help her about the house.

e) The author writes that the Prosecutor and the three judges looked towards Napoleon Chotas, waiting for him *to thunder an objection.* (p. 33) It means that

- they expected precipitation and thunderstorms.
- they expected that the counsel for the defence would get wet in the rainy weather.
- they expected the defense lawyer to object categorically.

f) Mr. Mentakis, who testified in court, worked at a nursery.

Where exactly did he work?

- In a botanic garden.
 - At a plant care company.
 - At a preschool institution.
- g) The author uses the word “*bombshell*” (p. 36) to refer to
- shocking or unwelcome surprise.
 - bomb or artillery shell.
 - attractive girl or woman.
- h) “*The prosecution rests its case*” (p. 37) implies that
- the Prosecuting Attorney has no more witnesses and is ready for the summation.
 - the Prosecuting Attorney is too tired to continue the trial and would like to have some rest.
 - the prosecution refuses to proceed with the hearing.

VOCABULARY SECTION

1. Explain the following words and expressions in your own words.

Courtroom, juror, jury box, murder trial, criminal lawyer, to win the case, to divorce, spectators’ bench, objection, to have a fatal accident, to testify, to change one’s will, poison, motive, opportunity, court, antimony, arsenic, murderess, killer, guilt, learned colleague, to admit, defeat, open-and-shut case, by law, to come up against someone in court, to address the jury, verdict, to murder, to kill willfully, means (n), deceased (n), adultery, to assume, to die at someone’s hands, to die of old age, pathologist, regular (n), to have an important bearing on the case.

2. Complete the following sentences using correct grammatical forms of the words and expressions from exercise 1. Bear in mind the contents of the story.

a) The _____ of Anastasia Savalas generated enormous interest as she was accused of murdering her husband who was thirty years her senior.

b) Napoleon Chotas was one of the preeminent _____ in the world.

c) As soon as her husband found out that she was having an affair with the family chauffeur, he threatened _____ her.

d) The onlookers who were sitting on the _____ gave a gasp of surprise.

e) The Prosecutor was determined to prove that Anastasia had the _____ and the _____ to murder her husband.

f) It was the _____ who _____ that Mr. Savalas' death was caused by considerable amount of _____ named antimony.

g) There was a surprised murmur from the _____. The _____ were staring at the defendant, astonished.

h) "Frankly, Mr. Pappas, I'm puzzled. How did you expect to get married? Mrs. Savalas already had a husband, didn't she? Did you plan to wait for him _____? Or _____ of some kind? What exactly did you have in mind?"

i) Napoleon Chotas didn't intend to suffer a _____ and was prepared to go out of his way to prove that George Savalas did not _____ of his wife.

j) "So let us _____ that the defendant, deep in her heart, really loved her husband, and she was trying desperately to make their marriage work."

k) Peter Demonides, the Prosecuting Attorney, had _____ Chotas in court before.

l) Mrs. Savalas was one of the _____ at the nursery where Niko was working.

m) "With all due respect to my _____, Mrs. Savalas had _____ that she gave her husband this syrup during a coughing spell on the night he died."

3. Match the following words and expressions with their Ukrainian equivalents.

a) courthouse	1. юрист
b) criminal trial	2. старшина журі присяжних
c) to defend sb on trial	3. місце свідка, місце (трибуна) для надання свідчень
d) to conduct the defense	4. приводити свідка до присяги
e) lawyer	5. виступити зі вступною промовою
f) bailiff	6. лінія допиту
g) to write/cut sb out of one's will	7. вбивство без обставин, що пом'якшують провину, тяжке вбивство першого ступеня
h) defendant	8. ставити навідні запитання свідкові
i) presiding judges	9. вести перехресний допит свідка
j) murder in the first degree	10. кримінальний процес
k) foreman of the jury	11. бути під присягою
l) Chief Justice	12. захищати когось у суді
m) counsel for the defense, defense lawyer	13. захисник (адвокат) відповідача (обвинуваченого); адвокат захисту
n) to make an opening statement	14. суд, приміщення суду
o) coroner	15. робити припущення, висловлювати домисли
p) Prosecuting Attorney	16. підзахисний
q) to swear in a witness	17. свідчення з чужих слів
r) line of questioning	18. судді, що ведуть засідання
s) to lead the witness	19. продовжити судове засідання після перерви
t) to return a verdict of guilty	20. здійснювати захист (у справі)
u) to cross-examine the witness	21. слідчий, який проводить дізнання у випадках насильницької (або раптової) смерті; коронер
v) to be under oath	22. винести вердикт про винність

w) to speculate	23. оголосити перерву у слуханні
x) hearsay testimony	24. головний (головуючий) суддя
y) to call a recess	25. (державний) обвинувач, прокурор
z) to plead a case	26. речовий доказ
aa) to reconvene	27. викреслити когось зі свого заповіту
bb) exhibit	28. вести справу, захищати справу (у суді)
cc) witness stand = witness box	29. судовий пристав, бейліф

4. Which words and expressions from exercise 3 match the following definitions?

a) a public official responsible for the investigation of violent, sudden or suspicious deaths _____

b) a sheriff's officer who serves writs and summonses, makes arrests, and ensures that the sentences of the court are carried out _____

c) an officer in a judicial district appointed to conduct criminal prosecutions on behalf of the state and people _____

d) testimony based on what has been reported to a witness by others rather than what he has himself observed or experienced _____

e) to examine a witness for the opposing side attempting to discredit his/her testimony _____

f) a public building in which courts of law are held _____

g) a member of the legal profession, esp. a solicitor _____

h) the presiding judge of a court composed of a number of members _____

i) the principal juror, who presides at the deliberations of a jury _____

j) a person against whom an action or claim is brought in a court of law _____

- k) to be sworn in court to tell the truth, usually with one's hand on the Bible _____
- l) to gather or summon again, esp. for a formal meeting or in court _____
- m) to conjecture without knowing the complete facts _____

STUDY THE FOLLOWING LIST
OF USEFUL EXPRESSIONS.
RECALL THE SITUATIONS FROM
THE TEXT WHICH THEY ARE USED IN.

To have a remarkable record of success, corrugated face, to inspire confidence, trenchant mind, to be in awe of sb, to have an affair with sb, to drop dead, to spit the words out, to get rid of sb, preoccupied, not to lift a finger around the house, to cast disapproving glances at sb, to put up a fight, to savour one's victory, to come to sb's rescue, to bait a trap, an inflammatory question, to get sb out of the way, to carry out one's cold-blooded scheme, to enter the sale in the record book, ledger, to take a deep breath, bombshell, to administer some medicine to sb, with all due respect to sb, to keep sth under lock and key, to search for words, to rave on, to follow sb's advice, to try desperately to make one's marriage work, open hostility, to medicate sb, to have sb/sth in one's pocket, a mockery of justice, a spontaneous burst of applause.

5. Complete the following sentences using the prepositions in the box. Mind that the prepositions may be used more than once.

<i>against</i>	<i>about</i>	<i>at</i>	<i>by</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>of</i>
<i>on</i>	<i>out of</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>with</i>	<i>up</i>	<i>under</i>	

- a) The press speculated furiously why Napoleon Chotas had agreed to defend the woman ____ trial.
- b) "Ladies and gentlemen ____ the jury, have you reached the verdict?"

- c) Peter Demonides looked ____ Napoleon Chotas waiting ____ his objection ____ the line ____ questioning.
- d) There is nothing secret ____ their affair. It's been written ____ in every trashy magazine ____ the world.
- e) He spoke slowly, searching ____ words.
- f) Peter Demonides had come ____ ____ Chotas before, and – though he would never admit it, even to himself – he was ____ awe ____ Chotas' skill.
- g) As soon as the Prosecuting Attorney saw such open hostility ____ the jurors' eyes, he knew that he had them ____ his pocket.
- h) This is the cough syrup that Mrs. Savalas administered ____ her husband the night he died. It is loaded ____ antimony.
- i) The shop assistant entered the purchase ____ the record book as he was required to do ____ law.
- j) We may not approve ____ her behaviour, but Anastasia is not here ____ trial ____ adultery.
- k) Though the witness had a very important bearing ____ the case, the Chief Justice did not feel that the line ____ questioning was pertinent.
- l) She planned to murder her husband and get him ____ ____ the way so as to prevent his cutting her ____ ____ his will.
- m) In order ____ return the verdict ____ guilty, you must have no doubt ____ all about the guilt ____ the defendant.
- n) ____ view ____ the testimony, the Prosecuting Attorney decided to cross-examine the witness.
- o) He was looking ____ Napoleon attentively waiting ____ him to come ____ his rescue.
- p) Anastasia Savalas was a beautiful young woman married ____ a wealthy man, who was thirty years her senior.
- q) As Josef was ____ oath, he couldn't deny the fact that he had an affair ____ Mrs. Savalas.

6. Form appropriate parts of speech to complete the chart.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
to testify			
	law		
to speculate			
			desperately
		presiding	-----
-----	crime		
to defend			
	murder		
to witness			-----
		disapproving	
-----		fatal	
to presume			
-----	regular		
	summation		-----
	defeat		

7. Translate the following sentences.

a) У приміщенні суду зібрався величезний натовп охочих послухати неперевершеного фахівця з кримінального процесу, який здійснював захист у цій справі.

b) Прокурор був упевнений, що йому вдасться переконати присяжних винести вердикт про винність підсудної у тяжкому вбивстві першого ступеня.

c) Головуючий суддя заборонив присяжним брати до уваги слова свідка, оскільки його заява мала характер свідчення з чужих слів.

d) Адвокат відповідача був готовий виступити зі вступною промовою.

e) Під час перехресного допиту свідка виявилася нова інформація, яка дозволила адвокату захисту подати зустрічну вимогу.

f) Оголосивши перерву у слуханні, головуючий суддя покинув зал засідання.

g) Згідно з законом, як тільки особа займає місце для надання свідчень, вона стає свідком у справі і її приводять до присяги.

h) Захисник відповідача висловив протест стосовно лінії допиту свідка, оскільки обвинувач ставив свідкові навідні запитання.

i) В кінці кримінального процесу старшина журі присяжних оголосив вердикт.

j) Судовий виконавець повинен був забезпечити можливість виконання вироку суду.

k) Свідок під присягою зробив припущення, що загиблій мав намір викреслити свою дружину із заповіту.

l) Дуже дивно, як такий досвідчений адвокат погодився захищати її в суді.

m) Всі, хто сиділи на лаві присяжних, погодилися з вироком суду.

POST-READING DISCUSSION SECTION

1) Describe the relationship of Anastasia Savalas and Josef Pappas. Do you consider them to have been truly in love with each other? What were their plans for the future?

2) What was the official version of the reason for Anastasia's purchase of poison? Do you believe it?

3) What, in your opinion, caused Mr. Savalas' death? Can you conclude that Anastasia had nothing to do with his death?

4) What were Anastasia's real intentions? Can you justify her motives?

5) Describe Napoleon Chotas' behaviour during the hearing. Why, to your mind, did he behave like that?

6) Was it obvious for you that Peter Demonides was convinced in his winning the case? Why? What kind of person/professional do you expect him to be?

7) How did Mr. Chotas manage to prove his client's innocence? Do you believe that the cough syrup was safe to drink? (*See appendix 1 for the account of real events.*)

8) Why was Napoleon Chotas considered to be a successful defense attorney? What is your opinion about his methods?

9) Do you suppose the verdict of the jury to be fair? Why?/Why not?

10) Are innocent people sometimes found guilty of crimes that they didn't commit? What should be done to avoid unjust verdicts?

11) What are the essential characteristics of a good attorney?

WRITING SECTION

1) Write an opinion essay: was the behavior of Mr. Chotas a violation of Attorney ethics and rules of lawyers' professional conduct?

2) **Modify** the story: imagine that Mrs. Savalas found out that her husband had hired a killer to murder her, which was the true motive for her to kill her husband. Would the definition of the crime change?

Unit 3

CHRIS LYNCH. ONE-EYED JOHN

Chris Lynch was born in Boston in 1962. He is the author of over a dozen novels and numerous short stories. He creates tough and edgy streetwise fiction. Episodic and fast-pace, his fiction questions the male stereotypes of macho identity and inarticulate violence. His works include *Inexcusable*, a finalist for the National Book Award and the recipient of six starred reviews (2005). He is also the author of *Ice men*, *Shadow Boxer*, *Gold Dust*, and *Slot Machine*. *Freewill* by Chris Lynch was a Michael L. Printz Honour Book (2002).

ONE-EYED JOHN

I make my living by keeping secrets. Actually, I make it by letting others keep theirs.

That's right, I'm *that* guy: the extortionist, the blackmailer, the shakedown artist – call me whatever you want. And if some pious elder of a church doesn't want the congregation to know that he frequents adult bookstores in his spare time – they won't...as long as he keeps paying. Or if someone wants to make sure that they collect their settlement from that bogus personal injury lawsuit their shady attorney is pushing through the courts – they will...as long as I get my cut. An extramarital affair with your secretary? You guessed it: pay the piper¹.

And all in all it's a decent living. Note here, of course, dear reader, that I'm using the adjective as it applies to *monetary* as opposed to *moral* terms. But it's not an easy trade and it's not without its risks. I've had my nose broken twice, my ribs fractured, and I've had plenty of close encounters with automobiles that came speeding out of nowhere. More times than not though, I could figure out who did it. And then, of course, all of the dirty little secrets would come out – and in living color. I'm sure I've been the cause of numerous divorces over the years, as well as terminations of employment and plenty of fraud convictions. But that's how you keep people honest. Again, the lesson: pay up.

And if you think I'm a slime², at least I'm a slime with good manners. Allow me to introduce myself. My name is John Sharp and I'm thirty-seven years old, twice divorced and have been at this game now for about ten years or so. It all had begun quite innocently – and you might admit – quite honestly as well. I had started a small soda distributing business and was struggling. But like all chasers of the American dream³, I was hopeful as well. But it seemed that one of the people I had partnered with decided to stiff me, figuring that I had neither the time nor the money to fight him in court. He was correct about that, but had not counted on the fact that I happened to know about a questionable personal injury lawsuit he was trying to collect on. Let me tell you; those cases of soda are heavy – twenty-two pounds apiece – and you don't move them around so easily if your knee is damaged beyond repair as he was claiming.

I brought this same bit of information up to Mr. Edwin Goldberg, my associate's ambulance-chasing attorney. Old Edwin knew right away that I had his client – and more importantly, Edwin's thirty-three percent – and we quickly cut a deal⁴. He would pay me all of the money his client owed me – plus interest – if I sign a lien agreement against the settlement of the case. Smart guys those attorneys; by signing this agreement, I now had a vested interest in seeing the case settled successfully. In other words, I had to keep my mouth shut if I ever wanted to see any of my money.

And so I stayed mum and dumb, the case was settled and I got my money. I realized right then and there how easy it was to profit from all the bad people in this world. A month later, I was out of the soda business for good and, as they say, on to bigger and better things.

It was a beautiful March day in Los Angeles, the kind of day that made people up and move here. And I started out my day as I always did by visiting my local post office and checking my PO⁵ box to see who was current with their tithing and who I had to lean on. I used a re-mailing service in Texas to forward my mail to this address, thus insuring that none of my marks knew my address, phone number, e-mail address ... or even my first name. Lesson number one in the business of keeping secrets: keep them better than the other guy.

There were three envelopes in the box when I opened it. Each had been addressed to the re-mailing address along with my account number on the bottom. I made a quick mental note of the three return addresses and knew whom they were from. One was my cut of another settlement lean for a scammer who had claimed his back was injured lifting a crate of eggs in a supermarket. Another lesson, dear reader: don't go out line dancing when you're trying to claim a damaged lumbar.

The second was from a garment factory in downtown LA that kept in servitude a number of illegal immigrants toiling away to make the designer labels that you might be wearing at this very moment. They were on the hook for five bills a month if they wanted to keep their sweatshop humming along. It wasn't a lot of money considering the amount of business that they did, but I suspected that I wasn't the only one putting the pinch on⁶ them and didn't want to break them by getting too greedy.

The third was just a classic extra-marital affair between two co-workers. Both had marriages and good jobs to lose in the local aerospace industry and their twice weekly lunch time trysts⁷ were setting them back a couple hundred apiece to keep the compromising pictures of them from becoming public domain.

I closed and locked the PO box door and stuffed the envelopes into my coat pocket. I never opened the envelopes or counted the money while I was here, but I could tell by the thickness that everyone was behaving.

I got into my car and began heading up to Beverly Hills and to the offices of Dr. Walter Karch, a plastic surgeon of legendary repute. It was said of the talented Doctor that ninety percent of the beauty on the silver screen⁸ belonged to him. He had a fabulous home in Belair⁹, a condo in Hawaii, a membership in the Riviera country club¹⁰ and a trophy wife¹¹ that was always one step away from cleaning him out. In other words, he was my kind of man – a man with a lot to lose.

My appointment was for nine thirty and I arrived – as I always did – a little early just to check things out. The good Doctor's office was a gorgeous setup on the eleventh floor of a fancy address on Wilshire Blvd. The reception area was spacious and replete with

plush carpeting, framed artwork and a leather sofa the size of a small battleship.

The only person present when I strode in was a receptionist seated behind a large desk that appeared to be coca-bola wood. She was a brunette in her late twenties or early thirties, comely and green-eyed.

“Good morning,” she chirped pleasantly as I approached. “Nate Howard to see Doctor Karch.” She consulted a leather bound appointment ledger for a brief moment and then nodded. “You’ve never been here before,” she stated as much as inquired.

“No, I haven’t”. She handed me a clipboard with a form attached to it. “You’ll need to fill this out.”

I smiled and nodded, moving away and towards the leather sofa. I sat down and let its plushness envelop me, feeling as one might in quick sand as I slowly sunk in. I started filling out the form as I always would in this situation: bogus name, bogus address and phone number, bogus stated intention of my visit, etc..

I was about three-quarters of the way down the form when the door to the hallway clicked open and two more patrons stepped in. Both were men in their thirties, tall, thick and dressed in suit coats. One man was wearing dark sunglasses and didn’t remove them when he walked in. They both eyed me nervously for a moment or two and then the one with the sunglasses made his way over to the receptionist. He leaned over her desk and they had a muted exchange of which I couldn’t pick up a single word. All this time, the other one stood where he was, alternately glancing around and then looking at me warily. If I didn’t know better, they acted like two guys ready to rob the place. But the receptionist didn’t seem alarmed and acted as if it were no big thing. She smiled to the one in the sunglasses and nodded. He moved away and the two of them took seats opposite me and continued to act cagey¹². I went back to my magazine and played nonchalant.

In a minute or so I heard the ring of a telephone at the receptionist’s desk and she picked up a sleek handset. She said a couple of words, hung up and then looked over to me.

“Mr. Howard. The Doctor will see you now.”

I tossed down the magazine, stood up and left the two characters behind me. As I was passing by the receptionist desk she instructed me to make a right turn as soon as I entered. The examining room was the first door on the left, she said. I nodded and pushed through the heavy door. It was showtime!

The interior of the doctor's examining room was similar to many others I had been in. The only difference was it was very bright and had several mirrors mounted here and there. While I waited for the Doctor, I pulled the manila envelope from inside my coat pocket, removed the contents and refamiliarized myself with the particulars of the situation. It was always good to be as prepared as possible with times, dates, etc.. without having to consult anything. It kept the cards in your hand.

I reinserted them into the envelope and a few minutes later Dr. Walter Karch, MD¹³ stepped into the room. He was shorter than I remembered him but it was him all right; the same dark hair going grey, the same slight moustache, the extra pounds around his midsection.

"Good morning," he said brightly before picking up the clipboard and consulting it.

"Good morning, Doctor." He skimmed my bogus form quickly and then set it down, his eyes moving up to my face, studying it. "So you'd like to get some facial reconstruction, Mister Howard? Your nose, in particular?"

"No," I said flatly. "And that's not my real name." Instantly there was a change of focus in his eyes... terror, panic.

"I...I keep no drugs in this office," he stumbled. "And no money either!" "I don't want drugs, Doctor." I removed the envelope from my coat and handed it to him. "I just want your help in keeping these out of the public eye."

He accepted them shakily and took a deep breath before opening the envelope and pulling the pictures out. He barely looked at them and then shoved them back in. He looked like a balloon whose air had been let out. I had seen the look many times before. People almost expect their dirty little secrets to be discovered sooner or later.

Inside the envelope were several pictures, stills I had printed off from a videotape I had taken about a week ago. It was shot on a small side street that abutted Hollywood Boulevard. Young prostitutes cruised this street. I spied Doctor Karch as he rolled to a stop in his nice shiny Lexus. I zoomed in on the plate to capture the numbers, and then taped the whole episode from start to finish. I have a person that works in the Department of Motor Vehicles who's running a scam issuing ownership documents for stolen vehicles. Besides leaning on him for a couple of notes a month, I also expect perks from him every now and then – like traces on vehicle plates. By the next day I knew where the doctor lived, worked and played. After that it was simply a matter of printing the pictures, deciding on the price and making my appointment.

“How much?” he said finally.

“One thousand,” I said, and noticed his face brighten ever so slightly. Then I hit him with, “... a month.” He sank again. “That's twelve thousand dollars a year,” he protested. I smirked.

“That's right, doc. Less than you pay for your Riviera country club membership. Maybe even less than Tiffany pays to get her nails done.”

That last part stung him. By letting him know I had tabs on¹⁴ his club affiliation and on his wife, he knew the cards were all mine. He sighed in defeat.

“Starting when?”

“Today,” I said and then handed him a card with the name, address and account number of my remailing service. “Then, starting on the first of each month, mail the check to this address and this account number.”

He took the card and studied it gravely for a long moment. Finally, he sighed and nodded.

“Let me get you a check,” he said gruffly and left the room, closing the door behind him.

I smiled at the ease of this one and popped up onto the examining table as I awaited his return, noticing for the first time that there was music playing in the speakers overhead. The volume was very low and I had to strain to make out the tune. I heard something

else though; muffled voices in the hall, then, footsteps in the hall – multiple sets. Something didn't feel right and I began to get worried.

The door opened just then and the doctor stepped back in. Following close behind him though were the two characters from the waiting room. Their expressions were grim and I jumped off the table.

My feet had just hit the floor when the one with the sunglasses shoved me back into the table. The other one shut the door quickly. Then they both reached into their coats and the hardware came out: Glocks, each equipped with silencers and each capable of pumping massive amounts of lead into me faster than you could count. Sunglasses put the tip of the silencer right against my nose.

"We understand you are giving the doctor troubles." His accent was thick and either eastern European or Russian, pronouncing the "we" as "ve". I said nothing. These guys knew the score – they were mob! "The doctor is doing important work for us and cannot be distracted by such things," he said.

The one with a goatee slid over and reached into my coat. He pulled out not only the envelope with the pictures but my wallet as well. *Great!* Now they knew my name and address. If they didn't kill me today, this squeeze and maybe many others would have to go bye-bye.

"Where are the other pictures?" goatee demanded to know. "At...at my apartment," I stuttered.

"Where else?" sunglasses said. "We know how these things work. You have more sets and another location." I nodded slowly, the tip of the silencer against my nose, moving with me. "Storage container," I admitted. "In Westchester." The two looked at each other and nodded. The guns were slowly withdrawn and reinserted into their coats – though sunglasses kept his hand in his breast pocket.

"We go now to your apartment," he said. "Okay," I said and we left, goatee in front of me and sunglasses in the rear. As we walked past the doctor he gave me a little knowing smirk. It stung me because I recognized that look – I had given it to him just a few minutes before.

The ride over to my place was quiet and uneventful. I rode in the back of the big black Mercedes with sunglasses as goatee drove. At the apartment the two men were all efficiency and thoroughness. After giving them another set of photos they weren't about to trust my word and quickly tossed my apartment, easily finding every hiding place I had and with it every bit of dirt I had on my squeezes. They also took all of my cameras, notebooks and every CD-R and DVD-R I had. Goatee even disassembled my computer and removed the hard drive. It was a business in the process of liquidation. If I lived to see another day, I would have to start all over.

Satisfied with their cache, sunglasses turned to me. "We go now to your storage container." I nodded and we left my apartment the same way we entered: one in front of me, and one behind me. On the drive over to Westchester goatee got on his cell phone as he drove. The only Russian words I know are vodka and babushka so it didn't make much sense trying to understand what was said. It did seem, however, that he was taking instructions from someone and that those two guys were merely the underlings for someone much bigger. The thought did not give me much comfort.

The combing through the storage container went as efficiently and quickly as through my apartment. Those guys were pros¹⁵ and we were in and out with everything of importance in under ten minutes. With the door slid down and locked, sunglasses turned to me.

"We have one more stop," he said. He nodded to goatee who went around to the Mercedes and popped open the trunk. "In trunk," sunglasses commanded. "What?!" I said incredulously. He reached into his coat and pulled the Glock¹⁶ out just enough for me to see the butt end. "Dead or alive," he said flatly. "You get in trunk." I stood there for a moment looking at the two of them. There was no way out and I knew it. Resigned, I climbed into the trunk. It closed with a loud thump that hurt my ears.

I guessed that we drove for about forty-five minutes. It felt and sounded like freeway at first, followed by surface streets and then finally some winding roads. I had the sensation that we were climbing and I guessed that we were somewhere in Malibu or Pacific Palisades.

When we finally stopped and the ignition was switched off, the trunk lid was opened and I was helped out by my two new pals¹⁷. We were inside a large residential garage with the roll-up door already closed. A Cadillac Escalade was parked next to our Mercedes and beyond that a Porsche. I was led by goatee through a door and into the main house.

Without even seeing the whole thing I got the impression that it was massive. The ceilings were at least fifteen feet high and everything about it – doors, windows, mouldings – were large and oversized. The style was a garish baroque with lots of glitz and gild. Antique furniture and fancy artwork graced the living spaces. The place was more museum than home. Goatees led us across the parquet floor of a huge den and then through a side door that opened into another room.

I stepped through the doorway and the transformation was shocking. While the rest of the house screamed of luxury and conspicuous consumption, this chamber was Spartan¹⁸ and all business. White walls so pure and bright they hurt your eyes. A tile floor polished to lapidary smoothness. Overhead lights you could land a plane with.

But there was a diabolical reason for all of this sterility I was soon to discover, dear friend. For what was in the room told more of its truth than I wanted to know: stainless steel counter tops, cylinders of compressed gas, medical monitors, and smack dab in the middle of it all – an elevated flat bed covered in a drab green sheet. This was a damn operating room!

Before I could even begin to fathom it all, another door opened and in stepped my old buddy¹⁹ Dr. Karch. He was gloved up, masked, and dressed in pale grey surgical scrubs. I couldn't see his mouth but his eyes were scrunched up in the corners and I knew he was smirking at me again.

In the meantime sunglasses pulled out his cell phone and punched in a couple of numbers. I heard a phone somewhere else in the house ring a couple of times before stopping. When it did, sunglasses said a few words into his cell then handed it to me.

“Hello,” I said warily. “Mister Sharp,” the voice on the other end said to me. “So glad you could join us.” The voice had the same Russian or east European accent, but it was an old voice, thick and raspy, a voice made harsh from a lifetime of smoking.

“Yeah, sure,” I said. “You see lots of things in your profession, mister Sharp – lots of things you should not see. And this is a problem for me, mister Sharp – big problem.”

“Look,” I said, trying to state my case. “I was just trying to squeeze this guy a little bit. I don’t know you, I don’t know what you do, nor do I care to know you or what you do. You have all my stuff now. Just have your two goons²⁰ let me go and I swear I’ll go away and cause no more problems for you...or for the doctor.”

“This, unfortunately, is something I cannot do, mister Sharp. Doctor’s doing important work for me – very important work. I am afraid, I cannot take chances”.

Important work, a plastic surgeon; I could guess what this was all about. This guy probably had the FBI, the CIA, Interpol and everyone else looking for him. The good doc was going to use his talents to give him a new identity. How did I step into this!

“You have my word,” I said, wondering as I said it how good my word would be to anyone – especially this character. “You’ll never see me again. I’ll even leave town if you want!”

I could hear my own voice start to crack, tension, fear in it. This guy could probably sense it as well. He was probably used to terrifying people.

“In due time, mister Sharp. First, we have little business to take care of”. I swallowed hard, fearing what this “little business” was. A few seconds later, the connection was lost and the phone went dead in my hand. I pulled it away from my ear and stood there just looking at it. I could hear my own rapid breathing and saw my reflection in the display screen. I was pale and ghostly looking.

Just then, goatee pulled up behind me and grabbed me roughly around the midsection, pinning my arms to my sides. I lost the strength in my arms and the cell phone fell out of my hands and dropped to the floor. Sunglasses kicked it out of the way and grabbed my shirtsleeve, roughly ripping it open and exposing my bicep.

I began to struggle, trying unsuccessfully to squirm out of goatee's Herculean grasp as I saw the doctor stepping slowly towards me. In his hand was a syringe filled with some kind of fluid. He removed the safety cap and depressed the plunger slowly. A small amount of liquid squirted from the needle. I began to scream just as I felt the sharp pain of its penetration into my arm. My body began to feel warm. Things began to spin. As bright as the room was, it began to grow dim. My peripheral vision closed in like a tunnel, shrinking down from all sides. Then...then...

* * *

It's been almost two years since that fateful day, a day that changed my life for the worse...but also for the better. I've gone straight now – legit. I work as an investigator for a big insurance company. And I'm doing quite well, thank you. After all, who would know better than yours truly how to spot a scam or a fraud or a lie?

I never met the malefactor of my current disposition – that day or ever since. I never knew his name, or what he did, or whatever became of him. All I knew was that I came round in a field in the hills above LA several hours later, my head throbbing and my shirt spattered with blood. Only calling cards left for me, a small make-up mirror and a note. The note read quite simply: "Mr. John Sharp, now you will see less." The reflection of my face in the little mirror confirmed this: I was seeing less from that point on in my life – fifty per cent less if you'd like to know the math.

And so, if you ever give cause to warrant the attention of an insurance investigator in the course of your life, an investigator with the odd habit of never removing his sunglasses whether he is indoors or not, you just might know my name. I'm John Sharp: street smart insurance investigator and former blackmail artist. AKA²¹: One-eyed John.

Notes on the text:

1. bear the consequences of an action or activity that one has enjoyed;
2. a repulsive or despicable person – негідник;
3. the traditional social ideals of the U.S., such as equality, democracy, and material prosperity;

4. (*informal*) come to an arrangement, especially in business; make a deal – укласти угоду, домовитись;
5. *abbr. for* post office;
6. obtain (something) by force, threats, or other unfair means, extort money;
7. (*poetic, literary*) a private, romantic rendezvous between lovers – побачення
8. people sometimes refer to the films that are shown in cinemas as the silver screen; the movie industry;
9. an affluent residential section of Los Angeles, California;
10. a country club with a championship golf course. It is located in Pacific Palisades, California, a community within the city limits of Los Angeles;
11. an expression used to describe a wife, usually young and attractive, who is regarded as a status symbol for the husband, who is often older and affluent
12. (*AmE*) to act in a wary or crafty way;
13. *abbr. for* Doctor of Medicine;
14. (*figurative*) стежити за;
15. (*informal*) professionals;
16. a series of semi-automatic pistols designed and produced by Glock Ges.m.b.H. (trademarked as Glock);
17. (*informal*) a friend; used as a form of address, especially to indicate anger or aggression;
18. showing or characterized by austerity or a lack of comfort or luxury;
19. (*informal*) a friend; used to talk to a man or boy, especially one you don't know;
20. a violent criminal who is paid to frighten or attack people – бандит, громила;
21. *abbr. for* also known as.

READING COMPREHENSION SECTION

1. Answer the following questions.

- a) How did John Sharp earn his living? What was the lesson that he attempted to teach his marks?
- b) What was his first business? Why did it end?

- c) Describe John's marks. What kind of information about them was John supposed to keep secret?
- d) What was John's impression of Dr. Karch's office? Why did he enter bogus name and address when filling out the form at the doctor's reception room?
- e) What compromising information against Dr. Karch did John Sharp possess? How did he manage to get hold of it?
- f) Who accompanied John on his way home after visiting the doctor? Why?
- g) What were the two guys looking for in John's apartment and in his storage container?
- h) What was the final destination of their travel? What happened there?

2. Are the statements below true or false?

- a) John Sharp was a law-abiding citizen who owned a small soda-distributing business.
- b) John had a number of marks who he leaned on.
- c) Dr. Karch didn't have a family.
- d) The patrons who came to the doctor's office when John was there were very friendly.
- e) John Sharp intended to get some facial reconstruction.
- f) Dr. Karch stole a vehicle and didn't want this fact to become public domain.
- g) When his apartment was searched and all compromising information found, John realized that his business was in the process of liquidation.
- h) John underwent a long-desired surgery.
- i) John's previous experience of a shakedown artist helped him a lot in his new career.
- j) John became a policeman after his business was liquidated.

3. Test your understanding of the text.

- a) John Sharp cut a deal with Mr. Goldberg, *an ambulance-chasing attorney*. (p. 52) It implies that Mr. Goldberg was an attorney

- with a hobby of chasing ambulances.
 - whose speciality was protecting doctors in court.
 - who specialized in personal injury lawsuits.
- b) The phrase “*I stayed mum and dumb*” (p. 52) is equivalent to
- I was hard of hearing.
 - I was so shocked that I couldn’t say a word.
 - I was keeping the secret.
- c) The author refers to a garment factory in downtown LA as a *sweatshop* (p. 53) because
- employees used to work long hours there under bad conditions for low wages.
 - they had an illegal shop on the premises of the factory.
 - employees used to do hard manual work there, so they were sweaty.
- d) Dr. Walter Karch had a *trophy* wife. (p. 53) It means that his wife
- was given to him as a gift.
 - symbolized a highly desirable prize which he had won in a competition.
 - was a gorgeous young woman regarded as a symbol of wealth or success.
- e) When filling out the form at the Doctor’s reception, John entered bogus personal information because
- he didn’t have any documents.
 - he intended to blackmail the doctor.
 - due to being a celebrity, he wanted to visit the doctor incognito.
- f) The acquaintance of John who works in the Department of Motor Vehicles *is running a scam* issuing ownership documents for stolen vehicles. (p. 56) It implies that
- it is his job to issue such documents;
 - he is committing a criminal offence;
 - he is running around the Department in order to issue ownership documents.
- g) John claimed that he *had tabs on* Dr. Karch’s club affiliation and on his wife (p. 56), which means that

- he used to pay their bills for them;
- he was keeping a watchful eye on the couple;
- he was providing them with drugs, like LSD or ecstasy.

h) *Those guys were pros and we were in and out with everything of importance in under ten minutes.* (p. 58) Which of the following is the above-specified sentence equivalent to?

- The gentlemen were real professionals who managed to do their job in no time.
- The men supported John a lot and went inside and out of his house in ten minutes.
- Those guys were prosecutors whom it took just 10 minutes to do their job.

i) *While the rest of the house screamed of luxury and conspicuous consumption, this chamber was Spartan and all business.* (p. 59) Which of the following is the above-specified sentence equivalent to?

- Everyone in the house was from Sparta and they were screaming.
- The house was very luxurious and wealthy, but that particular room was devoid of excessive or lavish elements of interior.
- While having rest in the house, they were screaming, and only in one room it was possible to concentrate and discuss business.

j) John admits that he *has gone straight now – legit*, (p. 61) which presupposes that

- he is sexually attracted to the opposite sex;
- he has chosen the way which is not curved or crooked;
- he has become an honest citizen acting in accordance with the law.

VOCABULARY SECTION

1. Explain the following words and expressions in your own words.

Extramarital affair with sb, mugger, to push a lawsuit through courts, to start a small soda distributing business, to partner with someone, illegal immigrants, clipboard with a form attached to it, to fill out a form, drugs, to tape the whole episode from start to finish, stolen vehicles, to mail the check to a certain address and account number, to withdraw the gun, business in the process of liquidation, the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation), the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency), Interpol.

2. Complete the following sentences using correct grammatical forms of the words and expressions from exercise 1. Bear in mind the contents of the story.

a) John's wife divorced him because he had _____
_____ which she couldn't excuse.

b) There are numerous _____ who arrive in the USA every day with a burning ambition to chase the American dream.

c) There was no other way out for him but _____
as he badly needed help and finance to keep his business afloat.

d) When John Sharp came to visit Dr. Karch, the secretary handed him a _____ which he had to fill out.

e) John was suspected of being a big fish in an illegal business; and all government agencies: _____, _____ and _____ were looking for him.

f) John's brother supported him financially when he was attempting to get on his own feet and _____.

g) He was undoubtedly involved in dealing _____. In order to prove it, it was decided _____.

h) As soon as the mugger noticed a passerby, he quickly _____ which he was pointing at me.

i) When I met Sam, he was a ruined man and his business was _____.

j) The nurse handed him a note and kindly asked him _____.

3. Match the following words and expressions with their Ukrainian equivalents.

a) extortionist; blackmailer	1. реєстраційний журнал
b) personal injury lawsuit	2. залякувати та/чи шантажувати (когось)
c) termination of employment	3. отримувати компенсацію в результаті виграної у суді справи (згідно з рішенням суду)
d) fraud conviction	4. вимагатель, шантажист
e) to collect on a lawsuit	5. вирішення справи шляхом укладення угоди
f) ambulance-chasing attorney	6. законний, правомірний
g) settlement of the case = case settlement	7. кондомініум, співвласність, житлове товариство
h) lien	8. визнання винним у шахрайстві чи підробці
i) to lean on sb	9. прокручувати афери, займатися шахрайством
j) to keep sb in servitude	10. фіктивне ім'я та адреса
k) to become public domain	11. судова справа чи позов про завдання тілесних ушкоджень
l) condo = condominium	12. ручатися, гарантувати
m) appointment ledger	13. розірвання трудового договору
n) bogus name and address	14. членство у клубі
o) scammer	15. адвокат, який нав'язує свої послуги постраждалим від нещасних випадків
p) particulars of the case	16. стати надбанням громадськості; перейти у власність держави; стати публічним, відомим

q) to run scams	17. шахрай
r) to issue ownership documents (for)	18. правопорушник, злочинець
s) club affiliation	19. заставне право, право арешту майна за борги; право утримання власності до сплати боргу
t) to state the case	20. Відділ реєстрації транспортних засобів
u) legit (<i>inform.</i>) = legitimate	21. співробітник страхової компанії, який розслідує справи про виплату страховки
v) malefactor ['mælifæktə]	22. тримати (когось) у рабстві/на каторжних роботах
w) to warrant	23. судитися з кимось
x) insurance investigator	24. видавати документи про власність на (щось)
y) to fight sb in court	25. доповідати про справу
z) Department of Motor Vehicles	26. подробиці справи
aa) number plate	27. реєстраційний номер автомобіля

4. Which words and expressions from exercise 3 match the following definitions?

- a) a person who uses threats or manipulates other people's feelings to force them to do something _____
- b) to officially affirm or guarantee _____
- c) to try to influence someone, esp. by threatening them [INFORMAL] _____
- d) membership in an organization _____
- e) an apartment building in which each apartment is owned by the person who lives there _____
- f) conforming to the law or to rules _____
- a person who attempts to defraud another person or group by gaining their confidence (the victim is known as the **mark**, and any accomplices are known as **shills**) _____

a formal arrangement made between the parties to a lawsuit in order to resolve it, esp. out of court _____

a formal declaration made by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge in a court of law that someone is guilty of a criminal offense of gaining money or financial benefits by a trick or by lying _____

a lawyer who specializes in bringing cases seeking damages for personal injury _____

the state of belonging or being available to the public as a whole, esp. through not being subject to copyright or other legal restrictions _____

a book in which a company or organization writes down appointments or the amounts of money it spends and receives, etc.

_____ a sign affixed to the front and rear of a vehicle displaying its registration number _____

to devise dishonest schemes or carry out frauds _____

STUDY THE FOLLOWING LIST
OF USEFUL EXPRESSIONS.
RECALL THE SITUATIONS FROM
THE TEXT WHICH THEY ARE USED IN.

Shakedown artist, to get one's cut, vested interest, to stay mum and dumb, to toil away, plastic surgeon of legendary repute, to have a muted exchange, to act cagey, to get some facial reconstruction, to keep something out of public eye, to smirk, to disassemble the computer, cache, to take instructions from someone, to be the underling for someone, to comb through sth, to be in and out, to switch off the ignition, conspicuous consumption, to step into sth, in due time, peripheral vision, fateful day, to go straight, current disposition.

5. Complete the following sentences using the prepositions in the box. Mind that the prepositions may be used more than once.

<i>from</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>off</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>out of</i>	<i>through</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>with</i>	<i>up</i>
-------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	-----------	---------------	----------------	-----------	-------------	-----------

- a) Keeping someone ____ servitude is a crime.
- b) I have had plenty ____ close encounters with automobiles that came speeding ____ nowhere.
- c) Regular breaking of labour discipline may lead to termination ____ employment.
- d) Ann had a vested interest ____ keeping the compromising pictures ____ becoming public domain.
- e) He correctly decided that I had neither time, nor money to fight him ____ court.
- f) The reception area was spacious and replete ____ plush carpeting and framed artwork.
- g) They had a muted exchange of which I couldn't pick ____ a single word.
- h) When John taped the whole episode ____ start ____ finish, he decided it was enough to lean ____ the doctor.
- i) When he realized that I had tabs ____ his club affiliation, he sighed ____ defeat.
- j) It seemed that he was getting instructions ____ someone and that they were merely the underlings ____ someone much bigger.
- k) The combing ____ the storage container went quickly, and they were ____ and ____ with everything ____ importance in ten minutes.
- l) The driver stopped the car and switched ____ the ignition.

6. Form appropriate parts of speech to complete the chart.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
		fateful	
to investigate			
		public	
	squeeze		
	ownership		-----
to scam			

		peripheral	
-----			incredulously
	liquidation		-----
		examining	
to issue			-----
	-----		slowly
	affiliation		-----
-----		conspicuous	
	consumption		
-----		surgical	
-----		bogus	
	termination		
		(il)legal	
			nervously
	reconstruction		
to settle			-----
	servitude		-----
	agreement		

6. *Translate the following sentences.*

а) Коли Джон отримав докази того, що на швейній фабриці використовувалася примусова праця кількох нелегальних іммігрантів, він вирішив залякати керівництво фабрики та пригрозити, що ці докази у певний момент можуть стати відомими широкій громадськості.

б) У той доленосний день йому зробили пластичну операцію на обличчі, що і стало причиною його теперішнього становища.

в) Адвокати, які спеціалізуються на захисті потерпілих від нещасних випадків, можуть залагодити навіть сумнівні справи.

г) Я обіцяю, що мовчатиму про твої афери, як тільки отримаю свою частку.

д) Я був дуже зацікавлений у тому, щоб справу вирішили мирним шляхом укладення угоди.

f) Шантажисти рано чи пізно закінчують тим, що отримують обвинувачення у шахрайстві чи підробці.

g) Як тільки стане відомо, що ти працюєш під фіктивним іменем, тебе чекає розірвання трудового договору.

h) Боюся, що ваше судове протистояння закінчиться твоєю поразкою, і ти не зможеш отримати компенсацію, на яку розраховуєш.

i) Адвокат був справжнім профі, який гарантував, що його дії будуть виключно правомірними.

j) Оміймаючи посаду у Відділі реєстрації транспортних засобів, він прокручує афери із виданням документів про власність на викрадені автомобілі.

k) Запам'ятавши номерний знак автомобіля, шахраєві вдалося дізнатися ім'я чоловіка, його адресу і, навіть, членом якого клубу він є.

l) Правопорушники часто намагаються виправитись, хоча, іноді навіть не розуміють як "влипли" в аферу.

m) Порозмовлявши з цим справді легендарним пластичним хірургом, співробітник страхової компанії одразу зрозумів, що цьому чоловікові є що приховувати.

n) Вивчивши подробиці справи, адвокат вирішив діяти обережно у формулюванні спірних питань у справі.

o) Джон був задоволений, що з'ясував, де знаходиться компрометуючий реєстраційний журнал.

POST-READING DISCUSSION SECTION

1) Describe the way John Sharp used to earn his living. Do you consider it decent?

2) What skills and traits of character is it necessary for one to have to be able to make your living by blackmailing other people?

3) What was the speciality of Dr. Walter Karch? What other kinds of services, do you think, Dr. Karch provided? Do you expect him to have been involved in anything illegal?

4) Do you think Mr. Sharp was prepared that one day his business could be liquidated that way?

5) Did you feel pity for John when you read that he was mutilated?

6) Do you think that the outcome of the story was a happy end for John or not?

7) Will John, in your opinion, make a successful career in his new post?

8) Have you ever been blackmailed? What did you do to get rid of the extortionist?

9) What are the best ways to get rid of a blackmailer?

10) What feelings and emotions do you expect one to have when being blackmailed?

11) People are usually blackmailed because they have done something wrong. Do you believe that everyone should pay (either financially or morally) for a wrongdoing?

12) Do you think that blackmailing is a serious criminal offence?

13) What kind of penalty, in your opinion, should there be for extortionists according to the law?

WRITING SECTION

1) Provide a written description of the crime basing on the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

2) **Modify** the story: imagine that Dr. Karch had complained to the police a number of times that he had been blackmailed by John, but the police hadn't taken any action. As a result, his family collapsed and he was at a dead end. Would the classification of the crime change?

Unit 4

**THE BACKYARD PRISONER:
THE STORY OF JAYCEE DUGARD**

THE BACKYARD PRISONER: THE STORY
OF JAYCEE DUGARD
BRAIN INJURY, DRUGS, OR JUST A BAD SEED?

The son of a forklift operator and a real estate agent in Antioch¹, Calif., Phillip Garrido, now 58, was a quiet kid, but, by the time he graduated from Brentwood's Liberty High School in 1969, he had come to stand out as a little weird. He had grown his hair out, experimented with drugs and played in a psychedelic rock band. To most of his classmates, the moccasins, the fringed leather jacket, and the black light in his bedroom marked him as an outsider.

Maybe he was just more in tune with nearby San Francisco's youth culture than were his peers in the remote east end of the Bay Area². But his father would later point back to this period as a significant turning point, saying that the head injury Garrido sustained in a motorcycle accident changed him.

His high school sweetheart seemed like an unlikely match. Christine Perreira was the daughter of a locally prominent family. She had been popular in school, racking up a long roster of extracurricular activities. She would later report, though, that he beat her and that he'd raped a girl in school.

Garrido was charged with the rape of another girl in Antioch in 1972. But she refused to testify, and the charges were dropped. She would come forward in 2009 to make sure officials were aware of the incident, even though the statute of limitations on her case had long since passed.

Despite these incidents, Perreira and Garrido got married and moved to South Lake Tahoe in 1973. He'd allegedly been dealing drugs, and may have been pushed out of Antioch by other drug dealers. In Tahoe, she dealt blackjack at the Harrah's Casino while he played the bass guitar.

She stuck by him through that first allegation and as he struggled to make it as a musician, but she would divorce him after the second set of criminal charges.

THE FIRST TRIAL

Garrido confessed later that he spent much of the fall of 1976 planning a crime. He stalked a woman, and rented a small Reno warehouse to serve as his stage. He covered the walls with thick rugs to keep things quiet, and hung plastic sheets throughout the building to obscure the view in case someone wandered in. He gathered all the accoutrements of a 70s bachelor pad³: a mattress, satin sheets, a fur blanket, colored lights, a projector, wine and hashish.

On November 26, he ingested four tabs of acid, and attacked the woman he'd been watching. She fought him off and got away. So he dropped by the Harrah's Casino where his wife worked and asked another card dealer for a ride. Katie Callaway Hall remembered him from the casino and agreed to give him a lift; she soon found herself tied up and on her way to Reno as Garrido preached about Jesus Christ. At the warehouse, he raped her. A cop noticed the car outside and that the warehouse's door was ajar. The officer knocked and naked, beaten Hall managed to run out.

During his trial, Garrido blamed marijuana, cocaine and daily LSD use for his behavior.

He was convicted of kidnap and rape and was sentenced to 50 years in prison.

He was sent to a federal prison in Leavenworth, Kan⁴. His wife divorced him, but he struck up a relationship with a fellow inmate's Texan niece, Nancy Bocanegra, now 54. The prison chaplain officiated at their wedding ceremony in 1981. Garrido used his time to study psychology and theology. He was offered a transfer to a mental health facility, but stayed in Leavenworth to complete his religious training. Prison psychologist J. B. Kielbauch saw in Garrido's zeal as a new Jehovah's Witness an indication that he would be unlikely to commit further crimes.

He served only 10 years before being paroled in 1988. If he hadn't been set loose, things would have been different.

THE ABDUCTION OF JAYCEE DUGARD

South Lake Tahoe seemed like a great place to raise a family. Jaycee Dugard's mother and stepfather, Terry and Carl Probyn, moved to the Californian resort in late 1990 to escape the crime and stress of Orange County⁵. It was a quiet, wooded, child-friendly neighborhood. Neighbors kept chickens under their porch.

Next spring, for the first time, Terry and Carl let their 11-year-old daughter walk alone to meet her friend and nearest neighbor halfway between their two houses on bucolic, wooded Washoan Boulevard. They watched the shy, pink-loving girl from afar the whole time.

And Carl was watching a few weeks later on June 10, 1991, when Jaycee walked to her school bus stop. He saw a couple in a grey sedan pass by the girl, then turn around. When the car reached Jaycee again, the driver pulled Jaycee inside and sped off. Probyn jumped on his bike and pedaled after them, but lost the car before getting its license plate number. He called the police, but he wouldn't see Jaycee again for 18 years.

Probyn would later conclude that the couple in the grey car was Phillip and Nancy Garrido, who matched his 1991 descriptions. Authorities would suggest that the Garridos drove through the same neighborhoods where he'd abducted Hall. Nancy later would tell investigators that when Phillip spotted Jaycee, he announced that she was the one he wanted, and that they came back the next day with a stun gun to subdue her.

A few of Jaycee's classmates saw the incident too. Their statements eventually helped the investigators confirm that Carl Probyn was not a suspect in the case. But the ordeal shattered the Probyn's marriage nonetheless.

Nancy Garrido, on the other hand, stayed with her apparently monstrous husband and seems even to have participated in his criminal acts.

NANCY GARRIDO: ANOTHER VICTIM OR ANOTHER MONSTER?

The Garridos settled in the house just outside Antioch belonging to Phillip's mother, who suffered from dementia which ultimately led to her hospitalization. A former nursing assistant, Nancy Garrido spent years taking care of her elderly, ailing mother-in-law, while the abducted Jaycee and, eventually, Jaycee and Phillip's daughters lived among the motley collection of tents and sheds in the overgrown backyard. When a drugs-related parole violation sent Phillip back to jail for 6 weeks, Nancy was the one in charge.

Colleagues at the nonprofit Contra Costa ARC⁶, where Nancy helped adults with developmental disabilities, called her a competent coworker. Neighbors and customers at Phillip's printing business thought she was an unusually quiet, deferential wife, maybe even a hermit. She never had children of her own.

Was she under her erratic husband's control, or was she as rotten as he was? Nancy cried when she was arraigned – were those tears for the girl, or for herself? Prosecutors alleged that she, not just Phillip, had participated in the sexual abuse of Jaycee.

In addition to his wife's consent, tacit or explicit, to his actions, Phillip Garrido also turned his checkered past into an opportunity to cloud the true, horrible situation from his community. When concerned neighbors realized that there was a registered sex offender in their midst, Garrido convinced them that he was only on the sex offender list because his vengeful ex-wife had falsely accused him of raping her.

So the secret endured though authorities had repeated opportunities to uncover it.

MISTAKES OR MISUNDERSTANDINGS

In 2006, a neighbor reported that a woman and children were living in tents in the Garridos' backyard. A Contra Costa deputy dispatched to the scene, checked out the call, and interviewed Garrido on the porch. He didn't run a background check, so he didn't realize

that Garrido was a paroled sex offender. And he failed to investigate the one place the caller had explicitly mentioned: the backyard.

A 2008 fire in the backyard summoned firefighters and the police, but somehow didn't reveal the habitation of the backyard compound.

Paramedics visited the house on emergency calls (presumably involving Garrido's ailing mother) a number of times over the years, without noting anything suspicious.

Neither Garrido's regular interviews with his parole agent nor mandated visits, either scheduled or surprise, by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation revealed the crime. The GPS device that tracked Phillip's movement certainly didn't note that he'd imprisoned the missing girl in his own residence.

A neighbor whose property has also been searched in the case insists that the whole story is an error. She says Jaycee and the children were living in the house, and that they seemed happy and healthy. According to this account, Jaycee wasn't hidden away, locked in a dungeon like Josef Fritzl's⁷ daughter. Instead, Jaycee worked at Garrido's print shop, handling design duties. She saw customers regularly; she had access to a telephone and an email account, and could have drawn attention to her situation if she'd been abused. Angel, 11, and Starlit, 15, didn't attend school and had never seen a doctor, but Jaycee and Garrido taught them to read and write, and his wife used her basic healthcare training to help keep them well. By this account, all might seem fairly normal.

Other neighbors and customers disagree, and paint a disturbing portrait of Garrido.

THE NEIGHBOURHOOD CRANK, A FAMILY ECCENTRIC

To most of the residents of that humble area of Antioch, Garrido was the mysterious guy that people whispered about, and his house was a spot the more sensitive among them avoided. They thought he was 'creepy.' Parents warned their children to stay away.

Several neighbors complained that Garrido proselytized excessively about his one-man church, God's Desire. He showed them

a machine – apparently just a mixing board and amplifier through which, he said, God spoke to him.

On his blog⁸, *Voices Revealed*, Phillip Garrido, aka ‘The Man Who Spoke with His Mind,’ recorded his spiritual investigations and his efforts to convince others that he had some special insight into God and the human mind. His pseudo-legalistic and quasi-scientific rambling was hard to follow, but he seemed to be convinced that he could hear God. He believed that he’d liberated his mind and God had revealed to him humanity’s real purpose.

For all his evangelical efforts, he got angry when strangers and neighbors got too close to his property; in 2007, he seems to have followed the Google Search View camera car down the street as it filmed his neighborhood.

One print shop customer recounted that Garrido shared some of his home recordings, songs about his struggles with his attraction to young girls.

His own brother called him a fruitcake and said he wasn’t surprised to hear of the alleged crime. It seemed in fact to have surprised only the authorities, despite the GPS device he wore as part of his parole, and the court-mandated supervision by the agent assigned to his case.

FINDING JAYCEE DUGARD ACCIDENTALLY

A few days before his backyard reign of terror came to an end, Garrido hand-delivered two manuscripts to the FBI’s San Francisco office: ‘The Origin of Schizophrenia Revealed’ and ‘Stepping into the Light.’ In the latter, he discussed his struggle with his own violent sexual impulses, admitting that they were hurting his loved ones. He claimed he’d overcome them. Following his arrest, he insisted that he’d turned his life around and that his alleged victim would have a heartwarming story to tell; he told reporters the FBI papers would explain everything.

Garrido wanted to share his discovery that those who heard voices could learn to think and control themselves. He wanted to hand out literature and speak on the grounds of the University of

California, Berkeley. When he met with university officials to get the necessary permit, he brought two young girls with him, saying they were his daughters.

Special events manager Lisa Campbell thought something seemed wrong. She called in UCB⁹ police officer Allison Jacobs, who agreed. The girls were stilted and remote and didn't look healthy. Garrido noted he'd been convicted of sex crimes and claimed that he was now doing God's work. Jacobs ran a background check and discovered the 1977 conviction. She called Garrido's parole agent, mentioning in passing her concerns about the children's well-being. The agent didn't believe Garrido had any children, but he promised to follow up.

But the girls called him 'Dad' and spoke of both their mother and an older sister. That 'sister' was Jaycee.

On August 26, 2009, the parole officer arranged a meeting with Garrido, who was accompanied by his wife and 'Allison', whom the parole officer had never met before and who turned out to be Jaycee. 'Allison' was also the name she went by at Garrido's shop.

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation reported that Garrido, when confronted, had admitted kidnapping her, and said the children were his. The police arrested Nancy and Phillip Garrido and interviewed Jaycee. She confirmed her identity, and was able to answer the questions to which, the police say, only the child or her abductors would know the answers.

REUNION AND RECRIMINATIONS

After 18 years, Terry Probyn was reunited with her daughter Jaycee and met her grandchildren. As the case proceeded, Jaycee and the children took refuge from the media in a Bay Area hotel, and tried to get used to their new freedom.

Jaycee's stepfather reported that she had expressed guilt about not being able to escape. He noted that Jaycee had been with the Garridos longer than she had lived with her own mother and that she'd developed a strong bond with the Garridos.

An El Dorado County judge set a \$30 million bail for Phillip Garrido. As of September 16, 2009, no bail had been set for his wife. Their attorneys arranged psychiatric examination of both. They pleaded not guilty to 29 felony charges overall.

Contra Costa County Sheriff Warren E. Rupf publicly apologized for his department's failure to recognize the situation when they visited the Garridos in 2006 and 2008. Now people are wondering what other crimes authorities may have missed.

Phillip and Nancy Garrido faced a court hearing October 29, 2009.

Notes on the text:

1. a city in north central California;
2. the region around San Francisco Bay, in north central California;
3. a bachelor pad is a slang term for a house (pad) in which a bachelor lives;
4. a city in northeastern Kansas, on the Missouri River, home to several prisons and also military facilities. Kan. is an abbreviation for Kansas;
5. a county in southwestern California, between Los Angeles and San Diego;
6. *abbr. for* American Red Cross;
7. Josef Fritzl, the Austrian electrical engineer who incarcerated his daughter in an underground prison for 24 years and physically assaulted her during her imprisonment;
8. a website containing a diary or journal on a particular subject;
9. *abbr. for* University of California at Berkeley.

READING COMPREHENSION SECTION

1. Answer the following questions.

- a) Why was Phillip Garrido considered to be a dangerous creep?
- b) What crime was Garrido charged with first? Why were the charges dropped?
- c) What crimes was he convicted of for the second time?
- d) Did Phillip Garrido serve the whole term of imprisonment?
- e) Who was Phillip's accomplice in committing crimes?

- f) Why wasn't Carl Probyn a suspect in the case of Jaycee Dugard's kidnapping?
- g) How did the police manage to find Jaycee Dugard?
- h) Why did the police fail to recognize the situation when they visited the Garridos?
- i) Was Phillip Garrido responsible for other unsolved crimes?

2. Are the statements below true or false?

- a) Garrido's first wife divorced him after the second set of criminal charges.
- b) Phillip was transferred to a mental health facility after serving 10 years in jail.
- c) Phillip's criminal acts shattered his second marriage and his wife Nancy left him.
- d) Nancy and Phillip had two children.
- e) Nancy Garrido used her basic healthcare training to keep Angel and Starlit well.
- f) The abducted Jaycee and the children lived in the house and they seemed happy and healthy.
- g) Phillip Garrido was convinced that he had some special insight into God and the human mind.
- h) Garrido's regular interviews with his parole agent didn't reveal the crime.
- i) Nancy Garrido was refused bail.

3. Test your understanding of the text.

- a) Why had Phillip Garrido come to stand out as a little weird by the time he graduated from Brentwood's Liberty High School?
 - He experimented with drugs and played in a psychedelic rock band.
 - He sustained the head injury in a motorcycle accident.
 - He used marijuana, cocaine and LSD.
- b) The prison psychologist saw in Garrido's zeal as a new Jehovah's Witness an indication that he would be unlikely to

- hurt his loved ones;
 - make inappropriate comments to the girls;
 - commit further crimes.
- c) Garrido wanted to share his discovery that those who heard voices could
- control sound with their mind;
 - speak to God;
 - learn to think and control themselves.
- d) Garrido's parole agent didn't believe he had any children because
- he had never heard of them before;
 - they didn't attend school or see a doctor;
 - they didn't develop a strong bond with the Garridos.
- e) The Contra Costa deputy didn't run a background check, so he didn't realise that Garrido was a(n)
- drug dealer;
 - outsider;
 - paroled sex offender.
- f) Jaycee's stepfather reported that she had expressed guilt about
- not being able to escape;
 - living among the motley collection of tents and sheds in the backyard;
 - working at Garrido's print shop, handling design duties.

VOCABULARY SECTION

1. Explain the following words and expressions in your own words.

To experiment with drugs, psychedelic, charged with, to deal drugs, to plan a crime, to stalk sb, hashish, to fight sb off, marihuana/marijuana [mæri'wa:nə], cocaine [kəu'kein], LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide), to send sb (back) to a federal prison/jail, prison chaplain, prison psychologist, cop/police officer, to commit further crimes, to escape the crime, to match a description/to resemble a

sketch, investigator, stun gun, statement, to confirm one's identity, suspect in the case, vengeful, to falsely accuse sb of, to dispatch to the scene, to check out a call, to search the house, GPS (Global Positioning System) device, to run a background check, to note sth suspicious, to reveal a crime, court mandated supervision, to imprison the missing girl, DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) test, license plate number, to face a court hearing, under the watch of, investigation goes cold, to participate in a crime, to post bail.

2. Complete the following sentences using correct grammatical forms of the words and expressions from exercise 1. Bear in mind the contents of the story.

a) Phillip Garrido grew his hair out, _____ and played in a _____ rock band.

b) Garrido confessed later that he had spent much of the fall _____.

c) Jaycee Dugard's mother and stepfather moved to the Californian resort to _____ and stress of Orange County.

d) The _____ of Jaycee's classmates eventually helped the _____ to confirm that Carl Probyn was not a _____.

e) The _____ that tracked Phillip's movement certainly didn't note that he'd imprisoned the _____ in his own residence.

f) Garrido was _____ the rape of another girl in Antioch.

g) During his trial, Garrido blamed _____, _____, and daily _____ use for his behaviour.

h) Garrido convinced his neighbours that he was only on the sex offender list because his _____ ex-wife had _____ him of raping her.

i) The _____ officiated at Phillip and Nancy's wedding ceremony.

j) The _____ saw in Garrido's zeal as a new Jehovah's Witness an indication that he would be unlikely to _____.

k) Paramedics visited the house on emergency calls a number of times over the years, without _____.

l) Police officer Allison Jacobs _____ and discovered the 1977 conviction.

m) The police interviewed Jaycee. She _____, and was able to answer questions to which police say only the child or her abductors would know the answers.

n) Phillip and Nancy Garrido _____ October 29, 2009.

3. Match the following words and expressions with their Ukrainian equivalents.

a) allegation	1. обвинувачення у кримінальному злочині
b) to serve a term	2. засуджений за викрадення (людини) з метою отримання викупу
c) to rape	3. злочин, що інкримінується; гаданий злочин
d) justice system	4. викрадення (особл. дитини або жінки), абдукція
e) to drop charges	5. чиновник служби нагляду за умовно-дostroково звільненими
f) statute of limitations	6. злочин, злочинна дія/діяння
g) criminal charge	7. встановлювати суму застави (для звільнення до початку судового засідання)
h) to transfer sb to a mental health facility	8. сексуальна експлуатація; статеве насилля
i) to sentence to imprisonment	9. заявляти про свою невинність (на суді), не визнавати себе винним
j) convicted of kidnap	10. потерпілий за заявою
k) abduction	11. психіатрична експертиза
l) parole officer	12. нерозкрите вбивство
m) criminal act	13. система правосуддя

n) parole violation	14. на режимі умовно-дostroкового звільнення/ звільнення під чесне слово
o) sexual abuse	15. вчиняти зґвалтування
p) sex offender	16. засуджувати до тюремного ув'язнення
q) to set a bail	17. строк позовної давності
r) psychiatric examination	18. управління виправних установ
s) to plead not guilty	19. знімати обвинувачення
t) unsolved murder	20. голослівна заява чи твердження; обвинувачення в суді у справах неповнолітніх
u) alleged crime	21. пред'явити обвинувачення
v) to arraign	22. відбувати термін покарання
w) alleged victim	23. особа, яка вчинила статевий злочин
x) on parole	24. переводити до психіатричної лікарні
y) Department of corrections and rehabilitation	25. порушення режиму умовно-дostroкового звільнення

4. Which words and expressions from exercise 3 match the following definitions?

a) the action or an instance of forcibly taking a person or persons away against their will _____

b) a law enacted by a legislature that restricts the period of time in which proceedings may be brought to enforce a right or punish an offence _____

c) illegal sexual activities _____

d) a claim or assertion that someone has done sth illegal or wrong, typically one made without proof _____

e) to state that one is not responsible for one's actions as a basis on which the trial proceeds _____

f) the system of law enforcement that is directly involved in apprehending, prosecuting, defending, sentencing and incarcerating

those who are suspected of or have been charged with criminal offence _____

g) a person who has been found guilty of illegal sexual acts _____

h) to spend a period of time in prison _____

i) (of a prisoner) released before the end of a sentence if he or she promises to behave well, or temporarily for a special purpose _____

j) a formal claim that one is guilty of a serious crime, e.g. murder, rape or arson _____

k) an officer of a court who supervises offenders placed on probation and assists and befriends them _____

l) to call or bring someone before a court to answer a criminal charge _____

STUDY THE FOLLOWING LIST
OF USEFUL EXPRESSIONS.
RECALL THE SITUATIONS FROM
THE TEXT WHICH THEY ARE USED IN.

A feature marking sb as an outsider, peer, a significant turning point, to publicly apologize for sth, to take refuge, real estate agent, to rack up a long roster of extracurricular activities, an unlikely match, to sustain an injury, a person of interest, to officiate, a fruitcake (*idiom*), to summon firefighters and police, to chase sb away, to set sb loose, to give sb a lift, to be in tune with sth, to develop a strong bond with sb, to strike up a relationship, to go by some name, to cloud sth from sb, to speak on the grounds of sb, to be accompanied by sb.

5. Complete the following sentences using the prepositions in the box. Mind that the prepositions may be used more than once.

<i>away</i>	<i>back</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>off</i>
<i>on</i>	<i>out</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>under</i>	<i>up</i>	<i>with</i>	

- a) It's the story of Phillip Garrido, a registered sex offender still ___ parole.
- b) He was ___ the watch ___ the California justice system the whole time.
- c) If investigators are correct ___ their allegations, he was able not only to abduct a young girl but to hide her ___ plain sight without coming to the attention of authorities.
- d) Garrido's neighbours thought he was a dangerous creep; parents warned their children to stay ____.
- e) As the case proceeded, Jaycee and the children took refuge ___ the media ___ a Bay Area hotel.
- f) He attacked the woman he'd been watching. She fought him ___ and got ____.
- g) A Contra Costa Deputy dispatched ___ the scene of crime, checked ___ the call and interviewed Garrido ___ the porch.
- h) El Dorado County judge set a \$30 million bail ___ Phillip Garrido.
- i) He was convicted ___ kidnap and was sentenced ___ 50 years ___ prison.
- j) A neighbour whose property has also been searched ___ the case insists that the whole story is an error.
- k) A drugs-related parole violation sent Phillip ___ prison ___ 6 weeks.
- l) The parole officer arranged a meeting ___ Garrido, who was accompanied ___ his wife and 'Allison' who turned ___ to be the abducted girl.

6. Form appropriate parts of speech to complete the chart.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
	supervision		
			allegedly
commit			-----
accuse			
	injury		-----
suspect			

-----		guilty	
	violation		-----
plead			
		missing	-----
	abuse		-----
-----		vengeful	
offend			-----
reveal			
	prison		-----
prosecute			-----

7. Translate the following sentences.

a) Якщо під час розгляду справи виникають сумніви щодо психічного стану сторони у справі, суд має право вимагати проведення психіатричної експертизи.

b) Їм пред'явили обвинувачення у викраденні та зґвалтуванні, проте, на суді підсудні не визнали себе винними у скоєнні цих злочинів.

c) Оскільки дівчина відмовилась свідчити, то всі обвинувачення було знято. Згодом вона знову звернулась до правоохоронних органів, незважаючи на те, що строк позовної давності у її справі давно минув.

d) Невідомо чи підсудний причетний до інших нерозкритих вбивств та викрадень.

e) Його двічі засуджували за викрадення неповнолітніх.

f) Гвалтівника засудили до тюремного ув'язнення терміном 10 років.

g) Відсидівши 10 років у в'язниці, ув'язненого було звільнено умовно.

h) Він, як твердять, торгував наркотиками.

i) Суддя відмовив у призначенні застави для підсудної.

j) Поліція заарештувала підозрюваного після того, як обшукала його будинок та знайшла докази скоєння злочину.

k) Потерпілі, їхні сусіди, і навіть брат підозрюваного, не були здивовані, коли почули про інкримінований йому злочин.

l) Співробітник поліції, вивчивши минуле підозрюваного, виявив судимість.

m) Позивач стверджує, що дружина Філіпа Гаррідо була співучасницею злочину.

n) Оперативний працівник відповідальний за умовно-дострокове звільнення, котрий проводив регулярні зустрічі зі звільненим, не помітив нічого підозрілого.

POST-READING DISCUSSION SECTION

1) Share your initial reaction to the story.

2) Compare the first marriage of Phillip Garrido with the second one. Examine similarities and differences.

3) What might the relationship between Jaycee and her mother be after their reunion?

4) What might Jaycee Dugard's life have been, if her alleged abductor hadn't been paroled in 1988?

5) Do you believe the Garridos were filled with remorse and shame for the committed crimes?

6) What kind of person do you think Phillip Garrido is? Who, in your opinion, is to blame for finding the missing girl only 18 years after her abduction?

7) See Appendix 2 for the account of the criminals' sentencing. Do you believe the verdict is fair?

8) Should the victims have a say in the punishment of the criminal?

9) What, in your opinion, is the best way to deter criminals from re-offending?

WRITING SECTION

1) Provide a written description of the crime on the basis of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. Consider if it is possible to qualify that the crime had mitigating circumstances if the victim (Jannie) believes that the offender is her family and is very attached to him.

2) **Modify** the story: imagine that it was not the police but Jannie's father who found her and when trying to rescue her accidentally killed Phillip Garrido. How would you define such a crime?

Unit 5

CHRISTOPHER DARDEN. IN CONTEMPT (ABSTRACT)

Christopher Allen Darden (April 7, 1956) is an American lawyer, writer, lecturer and practicing attorney. Darden has a B.S.¹ in Criminal Justice Administration and a law degree.

During his tenure as a prosecutor, he was the Assistant Head Deputy Attorney of the Special Investigation Division investigating election law violations and police officer shootings and allegations of excessive use of force by police.

In 1995, Darden joined the faculty at California State University, Los Angeles, where he taught criminal law and specialized in criminal procedure and trial advocacy. In 1999 he started his own firm Darden and Associates, Inc., specializing in criminal defense and civil litigation. Darden continues to be an advocate against domestic violence.

Darden has lectured at various colleges and universities. He is a former legal commentator for CNN (Cable News Network), Court TV, NBC (National Broadcasting Company) and CNBC (Customer News and Business Channel). He has appeared on every major television news and talk show.

Darden is also a writer. He is the co-author of the former number one New York Times best seller, *In Contempt* (1996), *The Trials of Nikki Hill* (1999), and *LA Justice* (2000). In September 2002, he published *The Last Defence*, a crime thriller written with Dick Lochte.

IN CONTEMPT (ABSTRACT)

The neighbors hated the two duplexes at the corner of Thirty-ninth and Dalton in Southwest L.A. The gang members stood there all day and night, selling drugs openly in front of the porches. There was so much traffic — people on foot, on bikes, in cars — you might think there was a McDonald's behind the two-story block apartments.

The duplexes were just a few blocks from the police precinct on King Boulevard² — the Southwest Division — which some officers called the “Wild, Wild West,” after a song by the rapper Kool Moe

Dee³. One of the worst corners in the Wild Wild West was Thirty-ninth and Dalton. The openness with which drugs were dealt so close to the station and the frequency of drive-by shootings was an embarrassment to the precinct's new captain, Thomas Elfmont.

A Hispanic⁴ family living between the two duplexes installed exterior lighting on their garage to discourage drug dealing, but the local gang, the Rollin' 30s Crips⁵, immediately shot out the lights. The family replaced the bulbs and the gang members threatened to firebomb their house. One of the cops at Southwest Division dated a woman in the house between the duplexes, and she lodged a complaint with Captain Elfmont. Finally, the officers at the Southwest Precinct got a warrant to raid the duplexes at Thirty-ninth and Dalton.

Several days before the raid, at roll call, Elfmont told the officers they had "carte blanche"⁶ to do what they needed to do and that they had "bureau backing."

Elfmont also reportedly said that if a Crip was shot the shooting would not be closely scrutinized. But, he cautioned, "what's said in this room stays in this room." On August 1, 1988, eighty-five police officers left the precinct house and headed for the two duplexes. They were carrying battering rams.

I first heard about the raid at Thirty-ninth and Dalton about a week after it was over, when the head deputy of SID, Steven Sowders, poked his head into my office. I knew he had something interesting for me. As the head deputy, Sowders supervised fifteen attorneys and fifteen investigators and was responsible for assigning all the cases.

"I got a call from the LAPD⁷," Steven said. "Something about some damage to some apartments during the execution of a search warrant. Can you go down there and take a look at the place?"

"Yeah," I said. "Why not?"

"Let me know what you see," he said.

The duplexes at Thirty-ninth and Dalton didn't look much different from any other abandoned apartments in the city of Los Angeles, just two more buildings with busted doors and boarded-up windows. The difference was that these apartments weren't abandoned. They had been occupied until just a few days before.

I met the police Internal Affairs investigators out front and we made the usual introductions and passed around business cards.

“Well, let’s go inside,” one of the officers said.

It was heart-wrenching, like a bomb had been dropped in the middle of these people’s lives.

Doors and windows were broken. The doors had been chopped off the kitchen cabinets. A refrigerator door was hacked off. Furniture was cut up and smashed; clothes and other belongings were strewn about the apartment.

There seemed to be a hundred holes poked in what was left of the walls, some of them big gashes in the plaster, each of them framed with bits of red paint from whatever had been used to punch the holes. There were also big square holes framed in black paint, and it wasn’t difficult to discern what had caused those: handheld police battering rams.

I went into the bathroom. Someone had taken an axe to the side of a bathtub and had completely destroyed the toilets. An outside staircase was ripped away from the wall of the building and nearly knocked to the ground.

“The officers at the scene say some Crips apparently came by after the raid and busted the places up,” one of the detectives said.

“Yeah, right,” I muttered under my breath. I could tell the detective didn’t buy it either. It didn’t seem likely that Crips would use police battering rams and then scrawl “LAPD Rules!” on the walls. A few days later, a police spokesman would acknowledge that “most” of the damage was done by police.

I shook my head as I looked around at the devastation. These apartments were uninhabitable. They must’ve run into an army of gangsters here. They had waited to execute the raid on the first of the month, when the residents would have received their county checks and would have more than the usual amount of crack cocaine. They must’ve found several pounds, I guessed. But when I checked the file, I couldn’t believe it.

That night, the Kevlar[®]-vested police officers of the Southwest Division had set up a perimeter in a two-block radius of the duplexes and detained anyone who seemed to be going in that direction. Soon

they had forty people sprawled out on the ground — most of whom didn't live there and were just passing through.

In the end, they arrested only eight people and seized some nickel bags of marijuana and a Baggie⁹ of white powder that they thought was cocaine but turned out to be the flour someone had used to make fried chicken.

They arrested only one person who actually lived at the duplexes they'd raided. That night, the cops had destroyed the homes of families with small children and of women in their sixties, people who went to work every day and to church every Sunday and were no more drug dealers than I was. One woman said she was grabbed naked out of her bathtub and separated from her four-year-old daughter and two-year-old son while police went through her duplex, destroying everything. The gangsters were selling drugs in front of these destroyed apartments, but the cops didn't stop to think: *They don't necessarily live there.*

First the gangs victimized this neighborhood by setting up shop near these duplexes and now the police had victimized it again by destroying their homes.

To me, this was just the type of case SID needed to prosecute. I worked the case as aggressively as anything I'd ever prosecuted. This was a chance to send a message to the community about police accountability. But before I could proceed, I had to wait several weeks for my boss, D.A.¹⁰, Ira Reiner, to decide what to do with the case.

It was July 29, 1990, two days from the two-year anniversary of the raid, and people in the community were becoming anxious to see if anything was going to come of this case. That afternoon, I met with D.A. Reiner and two other top prosecutors, who had been looking at the results of my investigation for weeks. I could see they were expecting me to file misdemeanor vandalism charges against the officers.

But my report on the case recommended felony vandalism charges.

Reiner studied each word carefully and looked over the tops of the pages at me. "Why felonies?"

I told him that office policy dictated that when the damage exceeded \$100,000, we had to file a felony. This was clearly more than a hundred grand¹¹. But there was a deeper moral issue. "To do anything less would be to ignore established policy," I said. "We would be treating these officers differently than other defendants."

There were also extenuating circumstances. The damage was incredible and the cops had been malicious. One had even filed for overtime to make the battering rams from scrap iron and metal. They tore up family photos and poured bleach on the victims' clothing. They tried to cover up what they'd done, first by blaming the damage on gangs, and then, I found out, by dumping one of the battering rams down a manhole.

Reiner thought for a minute and we talked some more about the case. The meeting lasted about an hour. "File a felony tomorrow morning," Reiner said.

Fortunately, I had already thought to ask one of the SID secretaries to remain in the office until the meeting was completed. We began right away filing the charges in a felony complaint: conspiracy to commit vandalism, a felony violation of Penal Code section 182(1). The complaint named three officers as defendants, along with their captain, Thomas Elfmont.

I knew right away that it was going to be a difficult case. There were some eighty-five officers at the scene. Thirty-eight had already been disciplined by police brass, the largest number of officers ever punished because of an Internal Affairs investigation. The challenge for me was proving which officers were responsible for approving and supervising the vandalism.

It was extraordinary that a captain was charged, and it sent shock waves through the LAPD. But I was convinced that Elfmont was ultimately responsible. I'd heard that he told his cops to level the duplexes and make them uninhabitable.

After a couple of hours of fitful sleep, I arrived at work the following morning at six. The complaints were ready to be filed and the defense discovery material was being copied. All I had to do was to wait until the documents were ready and file them with the clerk of the court at eight. I was bushed and I leaned back at my desk and

finished the last sips of a twenty-two-ounce coffee. The phone rang.

“Yeah?” I recognized the twang immediately. It was Curt Livesay, Reiner’s assistant. Curt prided himself on being an Oklahoman, and he spoke with a smooth drawl.

“The man wants you to file misdemeanors.”

Reiner? I was stunned. “Misdemeanors? We never even talked about misdemeanors.”

“The boss doesn’t want you to leave you blurting out things,” Curt said.

This was Reiner caving in to police pressure. “Tell him not to worry about it.”

But I knew I was trapped. There was nothing I could do. “OK, Curt. Misdemeanors it is, but this is wrong.”

We had to work quickly to file misdemeanors. As I filled out the paperwork, I couldn’t concentrate. If these officers were convicted of felonies, they would have to surrender their badges. That was very important to me. These guys didn’t deserve badges. They weren’t serving the public. They had destroyed the property and trampled the rights of these people. They had intimidated innocent citizens, painted graffiti on the walls, lied about what they’d done, and tried to destroy evidence. They were acting just like the people they were supposed to be catching: the gangs.

Filing misdemeanors meant the officers had little to lose. I didn’t have much chance of winning this one anyway, and even if I did, no judge was going to jail cops found guilty of misdemeanors. Judges need the support of the police, and the police union was firmly behind the officers. Yet there was nothing I could do. It was Reiner’s decision.

Pretrial hearings began in the fall of 1990 and were incredibly contentious. We squabbled over every conceivable legal issue. The officers and their defense team were funded by the Los Angeles Police Protective League¹² and the Los Angeles Police Command Officers Association¹³, and were told not to spare any expense. And so we went at it, day after day, over discovery of LAPD documents, immunity for some of the eighty-five officers present at the scene, and whether to admit the battering rams into evidence.

But the cop's attorneys claimed his rights were violated and that recovery and concealment of the rams should not be admitted at trial. It was so hypocritical. An LAPD officer who admitted lying and concealing evidence was now claiming that his rights had been violated? The rams were admitted.

Apparently, Police Chief Daryl Gates got wind of¹⁴ my somewhat aggressive style of seeking discovery and wrote a letter to the D.A., complaining that I was overly aggressive. At the end of the typed letter, Gates added in his own hand, "This guy has gotten personally involved in this case and I'm sick and tired of this guy and the nasty things he says about this department."

A copy of the letter was passed on to me and I was instructed not to deal with the LAPD in such a heavy-handed manner. The letter was also published in the *Los Angeles Times*.

By the time the Thirty-ninth and Dalton case got to trial, it was humongous, more than 150 potential witnesses, each with multiple statements. Typically, in a complex case, the investigating police officer sits at the counsel table with the D.A., assisting him in the presentation. But not in this case. The LAPD issued an order directing Internal Affairs officers not to sit at counsel table or to help in any way in the courtroom. Outside the courtroom, the City of Los Angeles settled a lawsuit brought by the occupants of Thirty-ninth and Dalton by paying out \$3.4 million.

On April 1, 1991, the jury began hearing evidence in the criminal case, and although it was just a misdemeanor, everyone paid attention. Just a few weeks before the start of the trial, LAPD officers had pulled over a driver named Rodney King and had beaten him while someone videotaped it nearby. The public was enthralled by anything that had to do with police abuse.

The Thirty-ninth and Dalton trial lasted three frustrating months. Nobody wanted to testify in the case. Many cops refused outright to do so. When they did testify, they changed their stories and contradicted their Internal Affairs statements. One officer told IAD¹⁵ that he smelled bleach on a pile of clothing, an odor so strong he had to leave the room. Then, on the stand, he denied ever smelling bleach, even after I played an audiotape of him describing the smell.

Yet a few officers took the stand and told the truth. One testified that, during a roll call three days before the raid, Elfmont said that “shooting a Crip gang member would be a cherry on the cake.” Another admitted that three days prior to the warrant service Elfmont said they should “leave the place uninhabitable. He might have been trying to get our adrenaline up for it,” the officer said.

But most of the cops were determined to stick together, to not implicate one another. It was a stark example of the code of silence. At one point, one detective, Robert Clark, insisted that gang members had threatened officers a few days before the raid. In the middle of his testimony, Clark dramatically pulled out a Polaroid photo showing gang graffiti that read: “Southwest KillA [*sic*] ¹⁶ Police”. He tried to insinuate the graffiti was a threat to police, but I contended that it was a statement of the police department’s reputation. Still, I was worried about the photo. As the jury filed out for the day, IAD investigators and defense attorneys descended on the clerk, all wanting to see the photo.

I looked too, then turned to Monroe Mabon and Suni Cookson, the Internal Affairs investigators. “Date this thing”.

My intuition was right. The film was manufactured a year after the raid at Thirty-ninth and Dalton. Clark may have perjured himself. The following day Detective Clark did something I had never seen an LAPD officer do before. Detective Clark exercised his Fifth Amendment privilege not to incriminate himself.

The jury was out fifteen days. I knew we’d proved the cops destroyed the duplexes, but had we determined which officers were ultimately responsible? Finally, the jury came back with acquittals. At the time, it was one of the few losses I’d ever experienced in court and probably the most disappointing.

Notes on the text:

1. *abbr. for* Bachelor of Science – бакалавр (природничих) наук;
2. a street in every major American city, commonly inhabited with large amounts of unemployed African Americans. In most cities among the top ten streets involved in gang shootings, drug busts, car thefts;
3. an American Hip Hop MC prominent in the late 1970s through the

early 1990s. He was born in Manhattan, New York. He was one of the first rappers to earn a Grammy Award and was the first rapper to perform at the Grammys;

4. In the US, Hispanic is the standard accepted term when referring to Spanish-speaking people living in the US;

5. a *crip* is a member of a Los Angeles street gang;

6. complete freedom to act as one wishes;

7. *abbr. for* Los Angeles Police Department;

8. trademark, a synthetic fiber of high tensile strength used esp. as a protective gear such as helmets and vests;

9. a trademark used for a variety of plastic storage bags. This trademark, often styled without a final s and in lowercase, sometimes occurs in print with the meaning "a small plastic bag";

10. *abbr. for* Doctor of Arts. Like other doctorates, the D.A. is an academic degree of the highest level;

11. (*informal*) a thousand dollars or pounds;

12. the mission of the Los Angeles Police Protective League is to vigilantly protect, promote, and improve the working conditions, legal rights, compensation and benefits of Los Angeles Police Officers;

13. the Los Angeles Police Command Officers Association is a professional organization dedicated to personal and professional development for its members;

14. (*informal*) begin to suspect that (something) is happening; hear a rumour of – довідатись, пронюхати;

15. *abbr. for* Internal Affairs Division. The Division of Internal Affairs receives, processes, supervises and controls investigations regarding employees. It is also tasked with ensuring that misconduct allegations made against employees are thoroughly investigated while maintaining objectivity by gathering all pertinent information in a professional manner;

16. used in brackets after a copied or quoted word that appears odd or erroneous to show that the word is quoted exactly as it stands in the original Latin, literally means 'so, thus'.

READING COMPREHENSION SECTION

1. Answer the following questions.

a) Why did the neighbours hate the two duplexes at the corner of Thirty ninth and Dalton?

- b) What was the name of the local gang?
- c) What did Elfmont mean by telling the officers at the roll call that they had “carte blanche” and “bureau backing”?
- d) When did the author (Darden) first hear about the raid? What was the job of Steven Sawders?
- e) What did the duplexes look like when Darden saw them?
- f) Why didn’t Darden believe that it was some Crips who busted the apartments up?
- g) Did the residents of the devastated apartments sell drugs?
- h) What was Darden’s attitude to the case and the convicted officers? What kind of message did he want to send to the community?
- i) Why did Darden intend to file felony (not misdemeanor) charges against the officers? What was his boss’ initial decision?
- j) How many officers were there at the scene of crime?
- k) What was Darden ordered to do in the morning before the hearing? What was his reaction? What did he say?
- l) What was the primary difficulty that Darden and his team encountered during the trial?
- m) What treatment was a driver named Rodney King given by LAPD officers? How did it influence the “duplexes case”?
- n) How did the police officers try to hide what they had done?
- o) Did the testifying officers tell the truth during the trial?
- p) Did Darden manage to determine during the trial which cops were ultimately responsible for devastation of the apartments?

2. Are the statements below true or false?

- a) The precinct’s new captain Thomas Elfmont did not care about the frequency of drive-by shootings taking place so close to the station.
- b) The woman who lodged a complaint with the Captain was threatened by the gagsters.
- c) The police never acknowledged that it was them who devastated the apartments.
- d) The police officers detained lots of criminals during the raid.

- e) Police Chief wrote a secret letter to the D.A. in which he admired Darden's style of work.
- f) Every policeman paid attention to the trial and was eager to testify.
- g) The photo of the gang graffiti was a threat to the police.
- h) LAPD administration was happy with Darden's manner of work.
- i) The jury found the officers guilty.
- j) There were many losses in court that Darden suffered.
- k) The unwillingness of the cops to testify was a stark example of the code of silence.

3. Test your understanding of the text.

a) The author writes that *the frequency of drive-by shootings was an embarrassment to the precinct's new captain.* (p. 92) It implies that the new captain worried about

- incidents in which a person, building, or vehicle was shot at by someone in a moving vehicle;
- incidents when drivers were ignoring traffic rules, so they were often shot at by the police officers;
- incidents when criminals while driving their cars, were shooting at the District Police Office.

b) *The officers at the Southwest Precinct got a warrant to raid the duplexes.* (p. 92) What does this statement imply?

- It implies that they obtained an authorization allowing them to search or seize property or make a surprise visit searching for criminals or illicit goods.
- It implies that they received a guarantee that the duplexes would be raided one day.
- It implies that they were warned against searching the place.

c) What does Darden mean by the following: *I could tell the detective didn't buy it either?* (p. 93)

- He refused to purchase it.
- He didn't believe it.
- He couldn't afford to buy it.

d) The author writes that *the police officers of the Southwest Division were Kevlar-vested* during the raid. (p. 93) How were they dressed?

- It was Kevlar who gave them new vests.
- Their vests were old-fashioned.
- They had outfits with high tensile strength and temperature resistance on.

e) The author writes that *the case was a chance to send a message to the community about police accountability*. (p. 94) It means that

- he expected to make police officers' secret accounts public;
- he intended to demonstrate to the public that the police were unable to secure public safety;
- he wanted to write a letter to the community unmasking the police.

f) Darden heard that Elfmont told his cops *to level the duplexes and make them uninhabitable*. (p. 95) What exactly did he order the officers to do?

- To ruin the apartments.
- To inhabit the apartments.
- To make sure they were on a level with the Police Office.

g) The phrase "*code of silence*" (p. 98) refers to

- the fact that the silence was a part of a code;
- oral agreement not to witness;
- the fact that silence was coded.

VOCABULARY SECTION

1. Explain the following words and expressions in your own words.

Gang members/gangsters, to sell drugs openly/deal drugs openly, drive-by shooting, captain, to discourage drug dealing, to execute a raid/to raid, roll call, bureau backing, handheld police battering ram, LAPD (Los Angeles Police Department), police Internal Affairs investigator, to set up a perimeter, to seize, to victimize, report on the case, to cover up, conspiracy to commit vandalism, scene of crime, to

discipline, defense discovery material, to surrender a badge, to serve the public, to trample on people's rights, to intimidate innocent citizens, to jail sb, defense team, to conceal evidence, police sergeant, expertise, Police Chief, to allegedly aid the defense, to check a file, potential witness, to violate a right, to testify in the case, to issue an order, to take the stand.

2. Complete the following sentences using correct grammatical forms of words and expressions from exercise 1. Bear in mind the contents of the story.

a) The family living between the two duplexes installed exterior lighting on their garage to _____.

b) Most defendants didn't have the _____ or protection of the entire police department.

c) If these officers were convicted of felonies, they would have to _____ as they hadn't been _____; they had _____ and tried to destroy evidence.

d) Several days before the _____, during _____, Elfmont told the officers they had "carte blanche" to do what they needed to do and that they had "_____".

e) The _____ stood at the corner of Thirty-ninth and Dalton in Southwest L.A. all day and night, _____ in front of the porches.

f) The officers and their _____ were funded by the Los Angeles Police Protective League and the Los Angeles Police Command Officers Association.

g) At one point, one detective insisted that _____ had _____ officers a few days before the raid.

h) The complaints were ready to be filed and the _____ was being copied.

i) Nobody wanted to testify _____. Yet a few officers _____ and told the truth.

j) The openness with which drugs were dealt so close to the station and the frequency of _____ was an embarrassment to the precinct's new _____, Thomas Elfmont.

k) An _____ officer who admitted lying and _____ was now claiming that his rights had been violated.

3. Match the following words and expressions with their Ukrainian equivalents.

a) police precinct	1. судове розпорядження, ордер
b) police department	2. пом'якшувальні обставини
c) police union	3. відповідальність, звітність поліції
d) to lodge a complaint	4. обвинувачення у кримінальному злочині
e) warrant	5. допускати, дозволяти як доказ
f) to insinuate	6. порушення карно-кримінального кодексу
g) execution of a search warrant	7. судовий секретар
h) to detain	8. досудовий розгляд (<i>судової справи</i>)
i) to prosecute	9. поліцейське управління
j) police accountability	10. урегульовувати судову справу
k) misdemeanor [misdi'mi:nə]	11. скористатися поправкою
l) felony charges	12. подавати скаргу (<i>до суду</i>)
m) to file a felony	13. зловживання поліцейськими повноваженнями
n) extenuating circumstances	14. суперечити заяві
o) violation of Penal Code	15. робити причетним, втягувати (<i>у злочин</i>)
p) clerk of the court	16. зводити наклеп, інсинувати
q) to find guilty	17. виправдання, визнання судом підсудного невинним
r) pretrial hearings	18. виконання ордеру на обшук
s) to admit sth in evidence	19. звинувачувати себе, обмовляти себе
t) to settle a lawsuit	20. поліцейська профспілкова організація
u) police abuse	21. незначний (дрібний) злочин

v) to contradict a statement	22. затримувати, брати під варту
w) to implicate	23. поліцейська (територіальна) дільниця
x) to exercise an amendment	24. висунути кримінальне обвинувачення
y) to incriminate oneself	25. обвинувачувати (прокурором); переслідувати (в судовому порядку)
z) acquittal	26. визнати винним

4. Which words and expressions from exercise 3 match the following definitions?

a) to present the plaintiff's reasons for proceeding in a civil action formally to the proper authorities _____

b) a minor wrongdoing _____

c) reasons or factors which partly excuse a bad situation or wrong action _____

d) a judgment or verdict that a person is not guilty of the crime with which they have been charged _____

e) to make (someone) appear guilty of a crime or wrongdoing _____

f) to involve someone in a crime _____

g) a document issued by a legal or government official authorizing the police or another body to make an arrest, search premises, or carry out some other action relating to the administration of justice _____

h) to keep (someone) in official custody, typically for questioning about a crime or in a politically sensitive situation _____

i) to institute or conduct legal proceedings against a person or organization _____

j) to submit a charge of a crime, typically one involving violence, regarded as more serious than a misdemeanor to be placed on record by the appropriate authority _____

k) an act of listening to evidence in a court of law or before an official, esp. a trial before a judge without a jury _____

- l) to accept a proof as valid _____
 m) deny the truth of a statement by asserting the opposite

n) the police station situated in a district of a city or town as defined for policing purposes _____

o) cruel and violent treatment of a person by the civil force of a state, responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the maintenance of public order _____

STUDY THE FOLLOWING LIST
 OF USEFUL EXPRESSIONS.
 RECALL THE SITUATIONS FROM
 THE TEXT WHICH THEY ARE USED IN.

To pass around business cards, to blame sth on sb, to level to/with the ground, to fill out the paperwork, to be behind sb, to come clean, to squabble over sth, to spare no expense, to go at sth, to drag one's feet, heavy-handed manner, to videotape, code of silence, cherry on the cake, file out for the day.

5. Complete the following sentences using the prepositions in the box. Mind that the prepositions may be used more than once.

<i>against</i>	<i>back with</i>	<i>by</i>	<i>down</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>in</i>
<i>of</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>out</i>	<i>over</i>	<i>out for</i>	<i>out of</i>	<i>through</i>
<i>up with</i>						

a) They were expecting me to file misdemeanor vandalism charges ___ the officers but my report ___ the case recommended felony vandalism charges.

b) One woman said she was grabbed ___ ___ her bathtub and separated ___ her four-year-old daughter and two-year-old son while police went ___ her duplex, destroying everything.

c) They tried to cover ___ what they'd done, first ___ blaming the damage ___ gangs, and then, I found ___, ___ dumping one ___ the battering rams ___ a manhole.

d) As the jury filed ____ the day, IAD investigators and defense attorneys descended ____ the clerk, all wanting to see the photo.

e) The police officers of the Southwest Division had set ____ a perimeter ____ a two-block radius ____ the duplexes and detained anyone who seemed to be going ____ that direction.

f) Many cops refused to testify ____ the case.

g) Police Chief Daryl Gates got wind ____ my somewhat aggressive style ____ seeking discovery and wrote a letter to the D.A., complaining that I was overly aggressive and personally involved ____ the case.

h) Pretrial hearings began ____ the fall ____ 1990 and were incredibly contentious; we squabbled ____ every conceivable legal issue.

i) "The officers ____ the scene say some Crips apparently came ____ after the raid and busted the places ____," one ____ the detectives said.

j) Finally, the jury came ____ acquittals.

6. Form appropriate parts of speech to complete the chart.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
to incriminate			-----
to insinuate			
	acquittal		-----
to threaten			-----
to implicate			
	defense		
to vandalize			-----
-----		heavy-handed	
to intimidate			
	conspiracy		-----
to discipline			-----
	accountability		
to execute			-----
	complaint		

-----		contentious	
	search		
	protection		
to discourage			
to punish			

7. *Translate the following sentences.*

a) Зустрівшись із представниками поліцейської територіальної дільниці, вони обмінялися візитівками.

b) Офіцери поліції рідко зволікають з виконанням ордеру на обшук.

c) Завдяки пом'якшувальним обставинам, обвинувачення у кримінальному злочині змінили на обвинувачення у дрібному злочині.

d) Пані Сміт подала до поліцейського управління скаргу на офіцерів, які зловживали своїми повноваженнями.

e) Скориставшись поправкою, щоб не свідчити проти себе, йому вдалося уникнути обвинувачення.

f) Секретар суду повідомив, що в результаті досудового розгляду вирішили допустити цей документ до слухання справи як доказ.

g) Капітан поліції вже чув про мій суворий стиль ведення справи.

h) Сержант поліції приховав докази, за що, згідно з рішенням внутрішнього розслідування, поплатився своїм значком.

i) Гангстерів затримали за те, що вони відкрито торгували наркотиками.

j) Суд над поліцейськими, які розгромили помешкання мирних громадян, тривав понад пів року.

k) Відмова поліцейських свідчити у суді була яскравим прикладом змови про мовчання.

l) Поліцейський напад було вчинено з метою перешкодити торгівлі наркотиками.

POST-READING DISCUSSION SECTION

- a) What is your opinion of Christopher Darden as a lawyer/as a person?
- b) Judging by the author's description of the ruined duplexes, did Mr. Darden immediately understand what exactly happened there at the night of the raid?
- c) What caused filing of misdemeanor instead of felony charges against the officers? Was it, in your opinion, a correct decision?
- d) What is your opinion about the officers' behavior during the trial? Was it natural?
- e) Describe the style of Darden during the hearing. Why, to your mind, did he behave like that?
- f) Was Christopher Darden convinced in his winning the case? Why?
- g) Do you consider the verdict of the jury to be fair? Why?/Why not?

WRITING SECTION

- 1) Provide legal assessment of the police actions.
- 2) **Modify** the story: imagine that the dwellers of the duplexes were drug dealers. They had got wind of the planned raid and had got rid of the drugs, so when the police turned up there was no sign of drugs. Would the definition of the crime change?

Unit 6

DENISE NOE. LEOPOLD AND LOEB'S PERFECT CRIME

Denise Noe lives in Southeastern United States and she is the community editor for the Caribbean Star, a monthly magazine. She has also published her articles in *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, *The Humanist*, *Georgia Journal*, etc.. Denise Noe is a contributor to a variety of true crime e-zines, crime magazines and TruTV. In her articles, Denise explores the reason behind the crime. Reading the novel *Compulsion* by Meyer Levin contributed much to her interest in crime. She read it when she was a teenager and was fascinated by the fictional treatment of the Leopold and Loeb's case - a case on which she has an article at crimemagazine.com

LEOPOLD AND LOEB'S PERFECT CRIME

Richard Loeb and Nathan Leopold were as unlikely a pair of cold-blooded murderers as ever appeared in U.S. history. Privileged, brilliant, and coddled, they conjured up the perfect crime – just for the hell of it – and then executed it quite imperfectly. Only Clarence Darrow's virtuoso courtroom performance saved these remorseless, self-styled "supermen" from being hanged.

In 1924, 18-year-old Richard "Dickie" Loeb and 19-year-old Nathan "Babe" Leopold of Chicago had reason to think of themselves as "superior" people who could easily outwit the ordinary folk who enforced the law. Both were exceptionally intelligent and had academic careers in which they skipped several grades. Loeb, with an I.Q. estimated at 160, had already graduated from the University of Michigan, to which he had transferred after a year at the University of Chicago, completing his B.A. degree in two and a half years. Likewise, Leopold was a child prodigy, entering the University of Chicago at age 14. When he graduated four years later, earning Phi Beta Kappa¹ status, he was among the youngest graduates in the elite university's history. Leopold's I.Q. was estimated to be stratospheric²: over 200. There was much else remarkable about Leopold. He had already

studied 15 languages and spoke at least five fluently. He had also developed a strong interest in ornithology and had collected nearly 3,000 bird specimens. In October, 1923, Leopold delivered a paper on a rare songbird called the Kirtland's Warbler to the annual meeting of the American Ornithological Union.

Their family backgrounds as well as their academic careers were unusual and, perhaps even more than their school achievements, laid the groundwork for their pronounced senses of superiority. Richard Loeb's father, Albert Loeb, was a top Chicago corporate attorney who had worked in that capacity for Sears, Roebuck & Co³. before being made the retailer's vice-president. He was a multimillionaire who, indulged his son's every whim. 'Dickie' Loeb received an allowance of \$250 per month, and there was a standing order from Albert Loeb to the family secretary that 'Dickie' was to have any sum at any time without question. Leopold's family was similarly wealthy and had the same pattern of indulging his desires. His father was a retired box manufacturer. Leopold received a monthly allowance of \$125 and whatever other sums he asked for. Nathan paid for nothing himself, his father taking care of tuition, room and board, books and clothing, personal expenses, and all the costs of maintaining his son's automobile. When Nathan contemplated a vacation in Europe, his father set aside \$3,000 for that purpose – this at a time when the average annual income of employed wage earners was \$1,228. His father seemed to suggest to young Leopold that the rules for ordinary people did not apply to him. If the boy wished to kill birds in the park or fish out of season, his father got a special permit for him or just paid his fines without complaint.

In other respects, Loeb and Leopold diverged sharply. Loeb was handsome, athletic and popular. Leopold himself possessed few social graces⁴. He was short and awkward. Classmates made fun of his size and teased him about his precocity, or ridiculed his interest in birds. They called him 'the flea' or 'Crazy Nathan.'” The yearbook at a school he attended had him saying, “Of course, I am the great Nathan. When I open my lips, let no dogs bark.”⁵

Leopold thought he had little need of other people, whom he defensively regarded as his inferiors, save for one other person:

Richard Loeb. The two became fast friends when they were 14 and 13 respectively and attending the University of Chicago. Perhaps they were initially drawn to each other because they had both skipped grades and, thus, were so much younger than their classmates. But whatever the attraction, their relationship was intense. At a time when homosexuality was a social and legal no-no⁶, something that could not even be mentioned in polite company, the pair was soon lovers although both continued to date women – Loeb being far more successful in that endeavor than Leopold. They often quarreled violently but continued to spend much time together after their numerous fights. Leopold thought Loeb was, like himself, a sort of superman. Leopold had read Friedrich Nietzsche's works and childishly misconstrued his philosophy. In his superficial reading, he believed that a Nietzschean superman had the moral freedom to violate the rules and laws that applied to ordinary people.

Breaking laws was an important feature of Leopold and Loeb's relationship. It was more important to Loeb than to Leopold. The two committed petty thefts, devised a system of cheating at bridge, set small fires and turned in false alarms, perpetrated acts of vandalism. They were caught sometimes, but they were never taken seriously, never punished or stopped.

A crisis point for the pair loomed ahead in 1924 as the four-year relationship was about to be broken up. Leopold was going to Europe on a vacation trip, and from there to Harvard. They wanted to do something dramatic to seal themselves together and decided they would commit the "perfect crime" as the final proof of their intellectual and moral superiority. This perfect crime would leave no clue. It would also be perpetrated completely in cold blood. They would kidnap a victim, kill him, and then collect ransom from the deceased's family. An essential feature was that the ransom was to be collected *after* the murder, while the victim's family was still being assured that he was alive. That would show that both young men had risen above such pedestrian human emotions as compassion.

The pair meticulously planned what they believed would be their masterpiece of murder. They did not want to use one of their own cars for the crime so set about to rent one under a false identity.

To create that false identity, Loeb rented a hotel room under the alias "Morton D. Ballard." Then Leopold went to a Rent-A-Car agency where he said he was a Peoria, Ill., salesman named Morton D. Ballard and needed a vehicle. When asked for references, he suggested they call Louis Mason and gave them Mason's address and phone number. The phone number was actually that of a shop around the corner. Loeb, playing Mason, waited by the phone and gave Ballard a glowing recommendation. Leopold then paid a \$50 deposit, took the car out for two or three hours to establish credit, and was all set to pick it up when it was needed.

They also provided for the disposition of the proposed ransom. They opened bank accounts under the names of Ballard and Mason. The money was to be paid in currency and would probably have been deposited gradually in these accounts.

How would they collect the ransom without getting caught? They decided they would tell the victim's father to collect the money in small, old bills, put it in a sealed box, and toss it from a train to a deserted brush area. To that end, every afternoon at 3 o'clock, from April to the week of May 15th 1924, the two of them boarded a Michigan Central train, buying tickets to Michigan City. Standing in the observation car Loeb, the athlete, practiced throwing off packages of the right dimensions and weight at the spot selected by Leopold (who knew this territory well from his ornithological and botanical trips).

Leopold typed up ransom notes using a typewriter he and his buddy had earlier stolen from Loeb's fraternity house. Since they did not yet know who their victim would be, he addressed them "Dear Sir."

They discussed what to do with their victim's body. At first, they planned to sink it into a lake but Leopold told Loeb he had a much better idea. There was a culvert under the train at Wolf's Lake, the area where Leopold often took birding classes. He had not at first been aware of it because the pipe was so well hidden.

At one point, they discussed kidnapping and murdering their own fathers but decided that would not be practical since, as family of the victims, they would be surrounded by too much attention to collect a ransom.

They discussed a friend of Loeb's named Dick Rubel. However, later they rejected this candidate because his father was a notorious tightwad.

Eventually they decided that on the appointed day, they would simply pick up a boy they found suitable from an area where affluent schoolboys were apt to be found. "Suitability" meant that the boy had to be small enough to easily subdue and be acquainted with at least one of them so he could be persuaded to get into the car with them.

On Wednesday afternoon, as planned, Leopold and Loeb, after covering the vehicle's license plate, drove around in their rented dark blue Willys-Knight⁷ looking for a victim. Driving close to the Harvard Preparatory School, Loeb spotted 14-year-old Bobby Franks. The youngest of three children, Bobby was articulate and, at a school debate the week before, had made a good case against capital punishment.

He was also a distant relative of the Loeb's and sometimes played tennis on the their nearby court. The car slowed down next to the teenager. Loeb greeted the boy and suggested he hop in to look at a new tennis racket. Bobby got in the car.

Almost as soon as he settled into the passenger seat beside the driver, a chisel slammed against his head, hard and repeatedly. Both Loeb and Leopold later reported in their confessions that Leopold exclaimed, "Oh God! This is terrible! I didn't know it would be like this!" A cloth was forced down Bobby's throat. He died from the combined effects of blows to the head and suffocation. The killers would not use the rope to strangle him.

They proceeded to drive south toward nearby Indiana. In prairie lands near Hammond, they stripped Bobby's corpse and hid his clothes in the tall brush. Waiting for it to get dark so they could dispose of the body, they drove around aimlessly until they got to a hotdog stand. Leaving the dead teenager on the floor of the backseat of the car, they enjoyed hotdogs and root beers.

As night fell, Leopold and Loeb headed to Wolf Lake and the culvert. Before forcing the naked body into the drainage pipe, they poured hydrochloric acid over Bobby's face, a surgical scar and on his

stomach. Although, the hydrochloric acid did not succeed in greatly disfiguring the areas over which it was poured, only in discoloring them.

As that afternoon shaded into evening, the mood at the home of Bobby Franks's family was one of increasing anxiety. Bobby's parents were Flora Franks, a homemaker, and Jacob Franks, who had made his fortune as a pawnbroker. In a profession famed for cutting corners⁸, he had earned the nickname "honest Jake" for his square dealing⁹. The couple had two other children, Jack and Josephine.

It was not like Bobby to stay out late without calling his parents to say where he was. Jack suggested he might have gone over the Loeb's, who lived just across the street, to play tennis. Jacob Franks walked to the Loeb tennis court but did not see his son, or anyone else, there.

Flora got on one phone to call Bobby's classmates and Jacob got on another to call the Harvard School's headmaster. Getting no information from the headmaster, Jacob Franks phoned his attorney and friend Samuel Ettelson. The two men met up and searched the school Bobby attended.

After stuffing Bobby's body in the culvert, Leopold and Loeb drove back home, stopping along the way for Leopold to make two calls, one to his father to say he would be delayed and the other to Jacob Franks to tell him his son had been kidnapped. Jacob was not home to answer the phone. Flora was and fainted after Leopold told her, "Your son has been kidnapped. He is all right. There will be further news in the morning." Jacob and Ettelson revived her when they returned.

After the call to the Franks, Leopold and Loeb mailed the first ransom note, and then went to Loeb's house to burn their bloodstained clothes. They also tried, unsuccessfully, to remove the bloodstains from the rental car. Later that night, the freshly minted killers stayed up late playing casino.

It was about 2 a.m. when Franks and Ettelson went to the police department.

The next day, May 22, a mail carrier brought the special delivery letter Leopold had written to the Franks home. It assured the

recipients that their son was “at present well and safe” but warned that if they were to “disobey any of our instructions, even slightly; his death will be the penalty.” The letter warned Mr. Franks not to contact the police or, if he already had, “do not mention this letter.” It instructed the Franks to “Secure before noon today \$10,000” in “old bills” and described the denominations wanted. The extorted funds were to “be placed in a large cigar box, or if this is impossible, in a heavy cardboard box” then “securely closed” and “sealed at all openings with sealing wax.” Finally it said, “Have the money with you, prepared as directed above, and remain at home after one o’clock. See that the telephone is not in use.” The ransom letter was signed “George Johnson.”

Franks went to the bank to withdraw the money. Ettelson called a friend of his, the chief of detectives for the Chicago Police Department.

A newspaper reporter, who had been tipped off about the kidnapping as well as the discovery of a boy’s body in a culvert near Wolf Lake, called Mr. Franks with a description of the corpse. Franks did not believe – could not believe – that the description matched his son. While Franks nursed a pathetic trust in the kidnappers’ assurance that they would not harm Bobby, Franks’s brother-in-law went to the morgue to view the dead body.

The telephone rang at the Franks home. Ettelson answered it and Leopold, again calling himself George Johnson, told him that a Yellow Cab would be sent for him and said he should “get in and go to the drugstore at 1465 East Sixty-third St.” Ettelson handed the phone to Franks who asked the caller to repeat the message. He did.

As soon as Franks hung up the phone, both men realized they had forgotten the address.

Then the phone rang again. It was Franks’s brother-in-law with terrible news: the dead boy found in the culvert was Bobby.

Early that morning, a Polish immigrant named Tony Manke had finished working the night shift at a millhouse and was walking to a repair shop to pick up a watch he had left there. He was on a path close to a channel connecting Wolf Lake to another lake. He saw something sticking out of a culvert and stood transfixed, his mind

struggling to make sense of the shocking sight. Two small bare feet poked out of a drainage pipe.

Manke was jerked out of his trance by the noise of railroad handcars. He flagged down the men on that work crew and they pulled the nude body of Bobby Franks out of the culvert. The director of the crew found a pair of eyeglasses in the brush around it. Then the group contacted police.

Not knowing that their perfect hiding place had given up its victim so quickly, Leopold and Loeb drove to a pay phone, then called the 1465 East Sixty-third pharmacy expecting to find a frantic, cash laden Jacob Franks. To their surprise, store personnel told them there was no Mr. Franks there. A few minutes later, Leopold phoned again and described what Jacob Franks looked like. He was told there was no one present of that description. Baffled, Leopold and Loeb left the phone booth to see newspaper headlines proclaiming that Bobby Franks's body had been found.

Chicago was in turmoil. Used to gangland slayings in these Prohibition days, it was shocked by wanton savagery against a teenager.

Robert Crowe, the jut-jawed, ambitious, 45-year-old state's attorney, headed up the investigation. Experts determined that the person who typed the ransom note was probably a novice typist but an educated, intelligent person.

Police experts focused on the eyeglasses found at the scene. Although the prescription for the glasses was a common one, the frames, made of Xylonite, were chewed at the ends. The newspapers carried photos of the glasses and the police contacted optical companies in the area.

Many in Chicago wanted to help in any way they could in finding the perpetrator of the Franks slaying. One of those who seemed most enthusiastic was Richard Loeb. He got close to Howard Mayer, the campus liaison with a Chicago newspaper. The two were at the fraternity house to which Loeb belonged when he suggested they might be able to find the drugstore that Jacob Franks had been told to go to by the kidnapper. They could check all the drugstores and ask if any had gotten a phone call asking

for a “Mr. Franks.” Just as Mayer and Loeb were about to leave the frat house, two other young reporters, one of whom was a frat member, joined them.

The group of four traveled from pharmacy to pharmacy with this question until they came to Van De Bogert & Ross drugstore and were told that, yes, they had received the calls. It seemed a “Eureka” moment for Loeb, who crowed, “This is what comes from reading detective stories!” One of the reporters asked if Loeb had known the victim. Loeb replied that he had, then added, “If I were going to murder anybody, I would murder just such a cocky little son of a bitch as Bobby Franks.” When this was first quoted in the May 31, 1924 Chicago *Daily News*, the newspaper left a blank in place of the B-word.

Eight days after Bobby Franks’s death, police discovered that there *was* something special about those eyeglasses after all. The hinges were unusual. Only three eyeglasses with its type of hinges had been sold in the Chicago area. One pair had been sold to a woman who had them on when detectives visited her. Another belonged to a man currently traveling in Europe. Nathan Leopold Jr. had purchased the third pair.

Ironically, Leopold rarely wore the eyeglasses that would become famous for unmasking the “perfect crime.” Roughly six months before the crime, Leopold began suffering headaches from eyestrain. He went to an optometrist who diagnosed a mild degree of astigmatism¹⁰ and prescribed reading glasses that Leopold wore off and on for a few weeks. He stopped having headaches and stopped wearing the glasses. He left them in the breast pocket of the suit he usually wore for birding – and wore on the night of the Franks killing – and apparently just forgot about them.

Detectives went to Leopold’s home to inquire about the glasses. Appearing utterly unafraid, Leopold said he was certain his glasses were in his room. He went there to look for them but found only their case. Then he told detectives that he must have lost them on one of his frequent ornithological trips around Wolf Lake. Now he remembered! He had stumbled and fallen on his last birding expedition. That must be how he lost them.

Crowe and the detectives asked if Leopold was willing to go to a room at the LaSalle Hotel to answer further questions. A calm Leopold readily agreed. Once there, someone handed him his eyeglasses and asked him to try to demonstrate how they might have fallen out of his pocket. Leopold put the eyeglasses in the chest pocket of his jacket, then deliberately stumbled and fell. The glasses stayed in his pocket. Then, the interrogators asked him to remove his coat, lay it on the floor, and then pick it up from the hem. As he did, the glasses tumbled onto the carpet. Of course, it would have been possible for that to happen innocently on one of his birding trips but investigators probably reasoned that while he *might* have taken his coat off while birding, he would *have had* to remove it to help put a body in a drainage pipe.

The investigators inquired about his whereabouts on the day of Franks' killing. Still seeming perfectly cool and collected, Leopold replied that he had spent much of the day with his best friend, Richard Loeb. The pair had driven around, ate and drank, and looked for birds in a park. They had dinner, then picked up two young ladies who said their names were Mae and Edna.

Leopold was taken to the police station at about 4 a.m. and allowed to get some sleep before submitting to another round of questioning the next morning. Again he told of an afternoon spent driving around, birding, dinner, then the ride with young women.

Unbeknownst to Leopold, Loeb was then being questioned in another LaSalle Hotel room. His story did not jibe with Leopold's. He confirmed that the friends had been together during the afternoon but said they parted ways after dinner. However, later Loeb suddenly recalled Mae and Edna.

Once their stories agreed, the investigators began to think the pair was being truthful after all. Not wanting hard feelings with their respected and wealthy families, Crowe even took them out for dinner at an expensive restaurant. After that, Leopold and Loeb talked to reporters and said they had no bad feelings about this unfortunate mistake. "I don't blame the police for holding me," a forgiving Leopold said, "I was at the culvert the Saturday and Sunday before the glasses were found and it is quite possible I lost my glasses there."

Knowing that Leopold was part of a law study group, some reporters checked with other members. They learned that Leopold typed up the study sheets and made carbon copies for the other students. He usually used a Hammond¹¹ but students recalled that, on at least one occasion, he had used a portable. Study sheets were compared with the ransom letter. According to experts, at least some had been typed on the same typewriter.

Detectives searched Leopold's residence but could not find a portable typewriter. However, a maid said she had seen such a typewriter in the home in the recent past.

On May 31, the investigators talked with Leopold's chauffeur. He told them that Leopold could not have driven his car that day since he had worked on it throughout the day and it had been in the garage late that evening when he went home.

Confronted with this, Loeb broke down and confessed. Leopold confessed soon afterward. The "perfect crime" had been solved. After they confessed, authorities traced the rental car (they were still bloodstains on it despite the killers attempts to wash them off), dredged up the typewriter from the lagoon into which it had been hurled, and found the hotel room in which Loeb had registered as Ballard. They also found a suitcase he had left behind containing a library book checked out to "R. A. Loeb."

Nathan Leopold had written that, "the only crime a superman can make is to make a mistake." Leaving their victim's feet sticking out of the culvert, dropping traceable eyeglasses, turning in a blood-stained rental car, leaving telltale library books behind in the hotel room – he and his fellow "superman" had made more than a few mistakes.

Their confessions made the case even more of a newspaper sensation than it had been. Here was the spectacle of two of Chicago's most privileged young men committing premeditated murder as an "experiment."

Anguish was especially acute in the city's Jewish community because of the backgrounds of both killers and the victim. However, that community also breathed a sigh of relief "that the victim too had been Jewish" since the killing of a gentile¹² boy would undoubtedly

have unleashed the anti-Semitism¹³ that, in 1924, was never far beneath American society's surface.

CLARENCE DARROW

The respected attorney and his wife were asleep in their large brass bed when, in the wee hours of the morning of June 2, 1924, an insistent ringing of their front doorbell awakened them.

Mrs. Darrow went to answer the door. She opened it to see four men, all chalk-faced and wild-eyed. They told her they had to see her husband immediately and dashed into his bedroom where the 67-year-old, pajama-clad Darrow was just getting out of bed. The leader of the group, Richard Loeb's uncle, Jacob Loeb, threw his arms around the attorney and exclaimed, "Thank heavens you are here! No one else can save us. If you had been away we would have been ruined. You must save our boys!"

Darrow had been a friend of the Loeb family for years. Like so many others, Darrow had followed the case but assumed a mistake had been made in arresting Loeb and his friend, so he said, "But they are not guilty. You have your nephews, the Bachrach brothers, defending them; their innocence should not be difficult to prove."

"No, no," Jacob Loeb said. "Dickie and Babe confessed this afternoon."

When Darrow asked what they thought he could do, the uncle shouted, "Save their lives! Get them a life sentence instead of a death sentence. That's all we ask of you."

The decision to take the case was not an easy one for Darrow. He was overweight and in ill health. He knew of the public outrage over the Franks killing and that he would be even more bitterly reviled for taking this case than some of his previous controversial ones. Moreover, his career had been largely devoted to the defense of the poor and downtrodden. Many of the liberals who most admired him would regard him as a sell-out¹⁴ for taking the case of these scions¹⁵ of wealth.

But take the case he did. Stoutly opposed to capital punishment, he viewed it as an opportunity to put the death penalty on trial. The Bachrach brothers would assist him.

Relieved when Darrow said “yes,” Loeb’s uncle soon wrote out a \$10,000 check as a retainer. The question of Darrow’s fee would become a sore point both for him and the general public. It was widely and falsely rumored that Darrow was going to be paid \$1 million by the distraught families.

Another rumor circulating was that Darrow was going to have his clients plead insanity. Many people feared Leopold and Loeb would be acquitted on those grounds, spend a few comfortable years in a mental institution, and then be free. Far more realistically, Darrow believed he had no chance with an insanity plea. In fact, he felt that would be a sure ticket to the gallows for his clients because an insanity plea would necessitate a jury trial and a jury was likely to be swayed by the emotions that ran at a fever pitch among the public.

Crowe would be chief prosecutor. Assistant state’s attorneys, Thomas Marshall and Joseph Savage, would act as his assistants.

The judge was the respected John Caverly, chief justice of the Criminal Court of Cook County. He had helped put Chicago’s first juvenile court into place.

On July 21, 1924, Darrow shocked the prosecutors and spectators by entering a plea of guilty for both kidnapping and murder for both Leopold and Loeb. He then asked “that the court permit us to offer evidence as to the mental condition of these young men . . . in mitigation of the punishment.”

Crowe jumped to his feet with an objection. The defense could not plead guilty and then try to prove insanity, he argued.

Darrow retorted that he was not going to offer evidence of insanity but of mental problems short of insanity. It was a daring gambit¹⁶ because never before had evidence of a defendant’s mental condition been offered to lessen a sentence. Such evidence had heretofore been used exclusively to show that a defendant was insane, not responsible for his actions, and thus not subject to punishment.

Judge Caverly decided, “I’d like to be advised as fully as possible” in making his decision regarding sentence and agreed to hear testimony about the mental states of the defendants. Although it would often be referred to as “the trial of the century,” there was technically no trial since the defendants pled guilty. What followed

was really a sentencing hearing, one that would consume the next three months.

Before putting on his own psychiatrists, Crowe called witness after witness to testify to every gruesome detail of the crime. Darrow objected that this testimony was unnecessary since Leopold and Loeb had admitted their guilt. The prosecutor argued that such testimony would also go to show the defendants' state of mind. The judge allowed it. Crowe would call 102 witnesses to testify; Darrow would only cross-examine two of them.

The most pitiful of Crowe's witnesses was the victim's mother, Flora Franks, who was only on the witness stand a few minutes. Pale and listless, her grief was palpable. In the immediate aftermath of the tragedy, many in her family were concerned for her mental health as she had gone into a state of denial insisting in the face of proof to the contrary that her son was alive and the kidnappers would eventually return him.

As might be expected, the prosecution's doctors testified that neither Leopold nor Loeb suffered mental illness or defect. Their only defect was in their moral sense.

Darrow's doctors included endocrinologists who testified to pronounced glandular disorders, especially in the case of Leopold. Psychiatrists also discussed the boys' growing up. Environmental influences leading them to criminality were not hard to find and were articulated by the psychiatrists who described their upbringing.

As was typical of children of their class, governesses did most of the day-to-day care giving for both Loeb and Leopold. Their mothers – typical of the times – did not work outside home and like many mothers of the upper-middle class, neither felt obligated to be with their young 24/7. In any case, Leopold's mother would have been unable to care for him adequately because she had been chronically ill since his birth. His being the youngest in the family resulted in the nickname "Babe."

A governess from Canada named Emily Struthers began caring for Loeb when he was 4 ½. A strict disciplinarian, Struthers spent much time helping her young charge with his schoolwork. Her tutoring led to his skipping of several grades of school. Perhaps believing she

nurtured a genius who must not be distracted by the ordinary fun and games of childhood, Struthers discouraged Richard from associating with boys his own age. Thus, he was deprived of normal socialization for a single-minded obsession with book learning. A classic example of what is now called the “hurried child,” Loeb was deprived of a normal childhood and grew into an intractably childish young man. Rebelling against this all work and no play regimen, Loeb latched onto the vicarious excitement he found in detective stories that were also forbidden by Miss Struthers. He began habitually lying to get around his governess’s strictures.

Taught that the normal things he craved were bad, he began to see himself as bad. According to a psychiatrist, he often fantasized himself “in jail, being abused, locked up, laughed at and stared at.”

Complementing this fantasy was one of success as a “Master Criminal” in which Loeb imagined himself the leader of a gang. In real life, his “gang,” became Nathan Leopold.

Psychiatrists testifying about Leopold’s growing up said he had been a precocious baby, pronouncing his first words when only four months old. From the time he was six months old until he was about 5, an older woman of German background called Mimi cared for him. A young woman named Paula replaced her. Although Paula only stayed six months, she had a profound effect on Leopold by introducing him to Christianity.

The scores Leopold made on mental tests given by the doctors were strangely discordant. He made extremely high scores on intelligence tests but his scores on tests designed to measure practical judgment were very low. At the age of 19, he had the practical judgment of the average 12-year-old, the psychiatrists found.

In 1922, Leopold transferred to the University of Chicago but traveled frequently to meet with Loeb. An outstanding student, Leopold graduated Phi Beta Kappa in March 1923. After Loeb graduated from the University of Michigan in 1923 (with no special honors), he began, like Leopold, taking graduate courses at the University of Chicago. Leopold was studying law and Loeb history. Both planned to attend law school eventually. Leopold thought he would go to law school after his trip to Europe.

The high point of the trial was Darrow's powerful, eloquent summation. The attorney pointed out that it takes "something more than brains to make a human being who can adjust himself to life."

Early in his summing up, he pointed to the heavy responsibility he had placed on Judge Caverly by waiving a jury trial. "I am aware that a court has more experience, more judgment, and more kindness than a jury," he said, looking directly into the judge's eyes. "And then, Your Honor, it may be hardly fair to the court, because I am aware that I have helped to place a serious burden on your shoulders. I know perfectly well that where responsibility is divided by 12 it is easy to say, 'Away with him.' But, Your Honor, if these boys hang, you must do it. There can be no division of responsibility here. You must do it. You can never explain that the rest overpowered you. It must be your deliberate, cool, premeditated act, without a chance to shift responsibility."

Addressing the prosecution's repeated references to the extreme atrocity of the crime, Darrow said, "Poor little Bobby Franks suffered very little. It was all over in 15 minutes after he got into the car."

"The death penalty would not restore the victim to life", Darrow continued. "It would only add two state-sanctioned killings to execute two "irresponsible, weak, diseased" boys".

Darrow said, "I do not know how much salvage there is in these two boys. I hate to say it in their presence, but what is there to look forward to? I do not know but that Your Honor would be merciful if you tied a rope around their necks and let them die; merciful to them but not merciful to civilization and not merciful to those who would be left behind. To spend the balance of their lives in prison is mighty little to look forward to . . . "

He said he was certain the future would be one in which the death penalty was abandoned and for minors first of all. If the judge sentenced Leopold and Loeb to death, he would be joining with the barbarism of the past. The attorney said he was pleading "not merely for the lives of these unfortunate lads, but for all boys and girls; for all the young; as far as possible, for all the old. I am pleading for life, understanding, charity, kindness and the infinite mercy that considers all . . . I am pleading for a time when hatred and cruelty

will not control the hearts of men, when we can learn by reason and judgment and understanding and faith that all life is worth living and that mercy is the highest attribute of man.”

When Darrow finished his summation, several spectators had tears in their eyes as did the attorney himself and, according to some observers, so did Judge Caverly.

The judge did not announce his decision until Sept. 19, 1924. At that time, he said he was not swayed by the voluminous medical testimony although he called it “a contribution to the study of criminology.” With that, a wave of tension went across the courtroom as many assumed he would sentence the defendants to hang. But he did not. He claimed his only consideration was their ages and the reluctance of Illinois courts to sentence minors to execution. He pronounced their sentences as, “For the crime of murder, confinement at the penitentiary at Joliet¹⁷ for the term of their natural lives. For the crime of kidnapping for ransom, similar confinement for the term of ninety-nine years.”

Darrow did not get an enormous fee for this case. In the immediate aftermath of the trial, his office was in debt.

Seven months after the sentencing, Jacob Loeb went to Darrow’s office in response to a letter from Darrow. “You know, Clarence, the world is full of eminent lawyers who would have paid a fortune for the chance to distinguish themselves in this case,” he told his old friend. “A hundred thousand dollars is all we can pay in this case, Clarence. From that I’ll have to deduct the ten thousand dollars I already paid you.” He handed the attorney a check for thirty thousand dollars and showed him the two other checks he had in the same amount for each of the Bachrach brothers.

PRISON: LOEB’S DEATH AND LEOPOLD’S RELEASE

The two spoiled sons of privilege¹⁸ were now confined in an environment of enforced deprivation. These self-styled “supermen” lived among the often-illiterate sons of the destitute¹⁹ and, like them, had to conform to the rules and orders of guards who were also from the working and poor classes.

For several years, prison officials kept Leopold and Loeb apart. In 1931 they were allowed to live in close proximity. Their renewed association proved constructive. In 1932, they opened a school for prisoners. Loeb began researching a book he intended to write on the history of the Civil War.

On January 28, 1936, inmate James Day attacked Loeb in a shower, slashing Loeb over 50 times with a straight razor. Doctors struggled to save his life but he soon succumbed to his wounds.

Day was tried for the murder of Richard Loeb. He pled self-defense. Incredibly, he claimed that he was fighting off a sexual attack by Loeb despite the fact that Loeb had over 50 wounds while Day had none. Even more incredibly, the jury acquitted him. Many observers thought the jury simply did not want to punish the murderer of Richard Loeb.

Bereft of his partner, Leopold continued working for the prison school and studying many subjects. As he always had, he especially enjoyed learning languages. Leopold taught himself Braille²⁰ in order to teach a fellow inmate to read. He also learned the trade of X-ray technician. In the mid-1940s, Leopold, along with many other inmate volunteers, took part in an experiment of malaria treatments and became very sick as a result. Although the prisoners were not promised parole in exchange for their participation in this project, many reasonably expected it would weigh in their favor.

Leopold went before the parole board in 1949 and was denied. For several years, he went before the board and was refused freedom.

Then, in 1956, Meyer Levin came out with *Compulsion*, a brilliant fictionalized treatment of the case. The novel was an immediate sensation.

The novel is deeply sympathetic to Leopold and Loeb, here reborn as Judd Steiner and Artie Strauss. So sympathetic is *Compulsion* to its anti-heroes that a niece from the Franks family approached Levin at a lecture to tell him, "In our family we have always hated these boys. After I read your book, I felt also that this man should be paroled." Indeed, it is likely that *Compulsion* was part of the reason Leopold was finally paroled in 1958 after 33 years in prison.

The publication of his own memoirs in 1958, *Life Plus Ninety-Nine Years*, may have also helped. The book begins right after the murder itself and follows Leopold's life through trial and imprisonment.

He soon headed for Castaner, a small town in Puerto Rico where he had a job lined up as a hospital X-ray technician. It was also a place where the 52-year-old murderer hoped he could make a fresh start.

However, as a man on parole, he was supposed to adhere to many restrictions. The terms of his parole forbade him to drive, drink, or stay out past a curfew. He was not allowed firearms. However, he drank, drove, stayed out past curfew and kept a gun for birding purposes.

Ironically, a year and a half after being released, Leopold sued Meyer Levin together with publisher and distributors of *Compulsion!* He charged the author whose work built up public sympathy for him and was probably instrumental in his having gained his freedom with "misrepresentation of character" and "violation of the right of privacy." He asked for \$2,970,000 in damages. The novelist was understandably outraged and said sardonically, "He's still trying to collect the ransom on Bobby Franks."

Judge Thomas Kluczynski ruled in Leopold's favor on April 15, 1964. The defendants appealed and the case dragged on for several years. In 1970, the Illinois Supreme Court ruled against Leopold. Justice Daniel Ward wrote in his final opinion, "Having encouraged public attention, he cannot at his whim withdraw the events of his life from public scrutiny."

At the same time as his suit was being adjudicated, Leopold was engaging in a variety of other activities. He attended the University of Puerto Rico where he earned a master's degree in social work – graduating first in his class – did research in health fields, was elected president of the student body, and published a book called *A Checklist of the Birds of Puerto Rico*. He also met a woman he wanted to marry.

Leopold married Gertrude "Trudi" Feldman Garcia de Quevado in February 1961.

To the end of his life, he avoided discussing the murder, although he kept prominently displayed in his home the portraits of two men

who could not help but remind him of it. One was Clarence Darrow, the brilliant attorney who had worked so hard to save Leopold's life. The other was that of Richard Loeb, his partner in murder.

In stark contrast to the violent deaths of his victim Bobby Franks and his accomplice Loeb, the end came peacefully for Leopold. The 66-year-old man, his wife at his side, died quietly in a Puerto Rican hospital following a heart attack. He had willed his body to medical research and his eyes to an eye bank. A woman received one of his corneas and a man the other.

Notes on the text:

1. an honorary society of undergraduates and some graduates to which members are elected on the basis of high academic achievement;
2. (*informal*) extremely high or great;
3. American department stores founded by Richard Warren Sears and Alvah Curtis Roebuck in the late 19th century;
4. skills used to interact politely in social situations. They include manners, etiquette, deportment and fashion;
5. (a quotation from *The Merchant of Venice* by William Shakespear) "I am sir Oracle, and when I open my lips, let no dog bark";
6. (*informal*) a thing that is not possible or acceptable;
7. an automobile that was produced between 1914 and 1933 by the Willys-Overland Company of Toledo, Ohio;
8. undertake something in what appears to be the easiest, quickest, or cheapest way, esp by omitting to do something important or ignoring rules – шахраювати;
9. fair bargain or treatment;
10. a defect in the eye or in a lens caused by a deviation from spherical curvature, which results in distorted images, as light rays are prevented from meeting at a common focus;
11. the first office typewriter that appeared on the market in 1884;
12. not Jewish – (*бібл.*) неєврей, (*амер.*) немормон;
13. hostility to or prejudice against Jews;
14. (*informal*) someone who has not done what they promised to do or who is not loyal to their friends or supporters, especially in order to become more popular, richer – зрадник;
15. descendants of a notable family or one with a long lineage;
16. a device, action, or opening remark, typically one entailing a degree of risk, that is calculated to gain an advantage;

17. an industrial and commercial city in northeastern Illinois;
18. boys born into wealthy or powerful families, to be raised without the hardships experienced by the poor or the working class – привілейовані особи;
19. those who are extremely poor and have nowhere to live – нужденні;
20. a form of written language for the blind, in which characters are represented by patterns of raised dots that are felt with the fingertips – шрифт Брайля (для людей з вадами зору);

READING COMPREHENSION SECTION

1. Answer the following questions.

- a) Why did Richard Loeb and Nathan Leopold commit the crime?
- b) What was Richard and Nathan's intellectual potential?
- c) What family backgrounds did they have?
- d) In what respects did the young men diverge?
- e) What was the basic objective of their committing the perfect crime?
- f) How did the criminals manage to decoy Bobby Franks into their car?
- g) How did the freshly minted killers spend the evening after the murder?
- h) What did the special delivery letter to the Franks' home say?
- i) Who found the dead body?
- j) What was so special about the eyeglasses found at the scene?
- k) What did the police experiment with the glasses prove?
- l) Who woke up the respected attorney Clarence Darrow and his wife? Why?
- m) What sort of rumors about Darrow and the defendants circulated?
- n) How did Emily Struther (Loeb's governess) treat her young charge?
- o) Did the psychiatrists eventually find any factors that could lead the young men to criminality?

- p) Was Richard Loeb's murderer punished for his crime?
- q) Who was the author of *Life Plus Ninety-Nine Years*? What events was this book dedicated to?
- r) Did Leopold manage to start it all over again in Puerto Rico?
- s) Whose portraits was Leopold keeping in his home till the end of his life?

2. Are the statements below true or false?

- a) Known for committing numerous crimes, Loeb and Leopold were considered to be serious offenders.
- b) Bobby's parents were very anxious when he disappeared and were looking for him everywhere.
- c) A pair of sunglasses was found in the bush near the scene of crime.
- d) The citizens of Chicago were not accustomed to street violence which is why Bobby's murder confused everyone so much.
- e) Richard Loeb seemed very enthusiastic trying to help find Bobby's murderers.
- f) Comparing the ransom letter with the study sheets prepared by Leopold for members of his law study group, it became clear that at least some of them had been typed on the same typewriter.
- g) Clarence Darrow immediately agreed to take the case.
- h) Despite the public opinion, Darrow did not intend to have his clients plead insanity.
- i) There were numerous witnesses who testified to the crime.
- j) Nathan Leopold was refused freedom a number of times when he went before the parole board.
- k) Leopold published a research on ornithology while in Puerto Rico.
- l) Leopold died peacefully in hospital.

3. Test your understanding of the text.

- a) Writing that Bobby Franks was *an articulate young man*, (p. 114) the author means that

- he was able to express himself fluently and coherently;
 - he could articulate different sounds;
 - his articulation was not his superiority.
- b) *Chicago was in turmoil.* (p. 117) It means that
- there was much oil in the streets of the city;
 - citizens of Chicago were shocked;
 - Chicago was a city of violence.
- c) *Loeb broke down and confessed,* (p. 120) which implies that
- Loeb was a religious person;
 - his car ceased to function;
 - he yielded to strong evidence and told the truth.
- d) The phrase *telltale library books* (p. 120) is closest in meaning to
- purchased books which tell amusing tales;
 - borrowed books which are widely discussed;
 - books bearing outward indication of their origin.
- e) ... *anti-Semitism that, in 1924, was never far beneath the American society's surface.* (p. 121) Which of the following is equivalent to the part of the sentence specified above?
- Anti-Semitism was a widely discussed problem in the American society at that time.
 - The American society was not concerned with the problem of anti-Semitism as it was not urgent at that time.
 - The American society had long before eradicated the problem of anti-Semitism.
- f) *Stoutly opposed to capital punishment, he [Darrow] viewed it [murder case] as an opportunity to put the death penalty on trial.* (p. 121) Which of the following is equivalent to the sentence specified above?
- Darrow was strongly in favor of capital punishment, so he willingly agreed to be present in the courtroom.
 - It was the lawyer's ambition to prove in the courtroom that the death penalty should be got rid of in a civilized society.
 - Being present at the trial felt like a death penalty for the lawyer.
- g) Leopold sued Meyer Levin for "*violation of the right of privacy*". (p. 128) Which of the following is synonymous to the phrase in italics?

- disregard of a human right to private life;
- violent behavior;
- intrusion into his privacy.

VOCABULARY SECTION

1. Explain the following words and expressions in your own words.

Cold-blooded murderer, to execute a crime, courtroom performance, to receive an allowance, to violate rules and laws, to commit a petty theft, to perpetrate acts of vandalism, to collect (a) ransom, meticulously planned murder, to mail a ransom note, penalty, morgue, to be in turmoil, to head up the investigation, to unmask a crime, to submit sb to another round of questions, to break down and confess, to prove innocence, to release from jail, to be a sure ticket to the gallows, to lessen a sentence, to admit one's guilt, attorney's eloquent summation, prison official, violation of the right of privacy, to dispose of the body, freshly minted killers, to succumb to wounds, to kidnap for ransom, to be subject to punishment.

2. Complete the following sentences using correct grammatical forms of words and expressions from exercise 1. Bear in mind the contents of the story.

a) Leopold was taken to the police station and allowed to get some sleep before being _____ the next morning.

b) The two committed _____, devised a system of cheating at bridge, set small fires and _____ acts of vandalism.

c) Darrow believed he had no chance with an insanity plea. In fact, he felt that it would be _____ for his clients.

d) When Clarence Darrow finished his _____, several spectators had tears in their eyes as did the attorney himself. Only the attorney's virtuoso _____ saved Leopold and Loeb from being hung.

e) Never before had evidence of a defendant's mental condition been offered to _____ a sentence.

f) Irresistible desire to _____ was an important feature of Leopold and Loeb's relationship.

g) The _____ kidnapped the victim, killed him and then decided to _____ from the deceased's family.

3. Match the following terms with their Ukrainian equivalents.

a) to enforce a law	1. начальник розшуку (розшукового відділу)
b) parole board	2. виносити рішення у судовій справі
c) to apply the law	3. заявити про відмову від захисника
d) to adjudicate a suit	4. гроші, отримані шляхом вимагання
e) mitigation of punishment	5. генеральний прокурор; головний обвинувач
f) chief prosecutor	6. пом'якшення покарання
g) plotter	7. застосовувати закон
h) suffocation	8. комісія (рада) з умовно-дострокового звільнення
i) extorted funds	9. свідчення медичного експерта
j) request	10. розм. наводити на слід наданням інформації
k) confinement	11. убивство, пов'язане із розбірками банд
l) death sentence	12. змовник, інтриган
m) chief of detectives	13. подавати позов, позиватися, порушувати справу, переслідувати (у судовому порядку)
n) to plead self-defense	14. забезпечити дотримання закону
o) medical testimony	15. слідчий; особа, яка проводить допит
p) to tip sb off	16. вимога; запит; заявка; клопотання; прохання
q) gangland slaying	17. удушення, задушення
r) juvenile court (now: youth court)	18. суд присяжних, судовий процес за участю журі присяжних
s) to sue sb	19. вирок до смертної кари, смертний вирок
t) sentencing	20. захист на підставі неосудності; заява про неосудність (у суді)

u) insanity plea	21. регламент (<i>звід правил</i>); постійне доручення
v) interrogator	22. суд у справах неповнолітніх
w) jury trial	23. вирок до довічного ув'язнення, покарання довічним ув'язненням
x) chief justice of the Criminal Court	24. позбавлення волі, (тюремне) ув'язнення
y) premeditated murder	25. виправна установа (<i>тюремного типу</i>), (каторжна) в'язниця
z) life sentence	26. подати заяву
aa) penitentiary	27. заздалегідь обдумане тяжке вбивство, умисне вбивство
ab) the defense	28. голова кримінального суду
ac) accomplice	29. попередній гонорар адвокату
ad) standing order	30. винесення вироку (судового рішення)
ae) retainer	31. співучасник (<i>злочину</i>), спільник
af) to enter a plea	32. захист (<i>у суді</i>); захисник (обвинуваченого)

4. Which terms from exercise 3 match the following definitions?

- a) (in the US and Canada) a state or federal prison _____
- b) to institute legal proceedings (against) _____
- c) to ensure observance of or obedience to a law _____
- d) killing by the deprivation of oxygen, as by obstruction of the air passage or inhalation of noxious gases _____
- e) a person who helps another in committing a crime _____
- f) the act or an instance of requesting, esp. in the form of a written statement; petition or solicitation _____
- g) the act of putting someone in a room, prison, etc. that they are not allowed to leave _____
- h) someone who makes a secret plan to harm a person or organization, esp. a political leader or government _____
- i) to give someone such as the police a secret warning or piece of information, esp. about illegal activities _____

- j) an amount of money paid to someone, esp. a lawyer, so that they will continue to work for you in the future _____
- k) verdict of capital punishment _____
- l) a court that deals with juvenile offenders and children beyond parental control or in need of care _____

STUDY THE FOLLOWING LIST
OF USEFUL EXPRESSIONS.
RECALL THE SITUATIONS FROM
THE TEXT WHICH THEY ARE USED IN.

To conjure up, to develop a strong interest in, to lay the groundwork for, to give sb a glowing recommendation, to earn a nickname, to nurse a pathetic trust in sth, to flag down a car, to grant permission, telltale, on the grounds of sth, to nurture a genius, to conform to rules and orders, to weigh in favour of, to turn sth down, at a fever pitch, to work in some capacity, child prodigy, to indulge a whim, novice, to insist on sth in the face of proof to the contrary, all work and no play regimen, to place a serious burden on sb's shoulders, to shift responsibility, to restore the victim to life, to make a fresh start, to will one's body to medical research.

5. Complete the following sentences using the prepositions in the box. Mind that the prepositions may be used more than once.

<i>about</i>	<i>after</i>	<i>against</i>	<i>at</i>	<i>by</i>	<i>down</i>	<i>for</i>
<i>from</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>under</i>	

a) The detectives went ____ Leopold's home to enquire ____ his whereabouts ____ the day of Franks' killing.

b) Although the prisoners were not promised parole ____ exchange ____ their participation ____ an experiment ____ malaria treatments, many reasonably expected it would weigh ____ their favour.

- c) Stoutly opposed ____ capital punishment, Clarence Darrow viewed the case as an opportunity to put the death penalty ____ trial.
- d) The prisoners had to conform ____ the rules and orders ____ the guards who were ____ the working and poor classes.
- e) Police experts focused ____ the eyeglasses found ____ the scene that would become famous ____ unmasking the “perfect crime”.
- f) The pair didn’t want to use their own cars ____ the crime so they set ____ to rent one ____ a false name.
- g) Chicago was ____ turmoil. It was shocked ____ wanton savagery ____ a teenager.
- h) Evidence of a defendant’s mental condition had heretofore been used exclusively to show that a defendant was insane, not responsible ____ his actions, and thus not subject ____ punishment.
- i) Before putting ____ his own psychiatrists, the chief prosecutor called ____ the witness to testify ____ every gruesome detail ____ the crime.

6. Form appropriate parts of speech to complete the chart.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
to trace			-----
to inquire			
		mitigating	
to enforce			-----
			coherently
	plea		
to prosecute			-----
	criminality		
to adjudicate			-----
	questioning		
to search			
-----		insane	
-----			peacefully
	guilt		
to confess			

7. *Translate the following sentences.*

a) Суддя дозволив навести докази щодо психічного стану підсудних, щоб пом'якшити покарання.

b) Злочин вчинили холоднокрівно. Спочатку спільники викрали та вбили жертву, а згодом почали вимагати викуп у сім'ї померлого, відправивши листа з вимогою про викуп, в якому заборонялось звертатись до поліції.

c) Як тільки адвокат погодився представляти інтереси злочинців у суді, йому одразу виплатили попередній гонорар.

d) Після наведення неспростовних доказів змовники зізнались у злочині та визнали свою вину.

e) Наступного дня, після того, як злочин було розкрито, у всіх газетах йшлося про те, що привілейовані юнаки вчинили заздалегідь обдумане тяжке вбивство лише заради експерименту.

f) Родичі покійного боялись, що вбивць виправдають на підставі заяви про неосудність.

g) Адвокат розумів, що обвинувачення у такому холоднокрівному, ретельно спланованому вбивстві – це, неминуче, прямий квиток на страту.

h) Незважаючи на часті вбивства, пов'язані із розбірками банд, жителі міста були шоковані свавільною жорстокістю проти підлітка.

i) Через небажання засудити неповнолітніх злочинців до страти за вбивство суд постановив ув'язнити підсудних у виправній установі до кінця їхнього життя.

j) Адвокат зробив усе можливе, щоб його підзахисних засудили до довічного тюремного ув'язнення, а не до страти.

k) Головний обвинувач наполягав на неприпустимості будь-яких пом'якшувальних обставин для засудження "новоспечених" убивць.

l) За іронією долі, Леопольд подав позов на автора за порушення права на особисте життя.

m) В'язням пообіцяли дострокове звільнення, якщо вони погодяться взяти участь в експерименті.

n) Судовий процес над підлітками відбувався в суді у справах неповнолітніх.

о) Красномова фінальна промова адвоката не лише врятувала життя дітей з привілейованих родин, але й стала одним із перших кроків до скасування найвищої міри покарання в Америці.

POST-READING DISCUSSION SECTION

1) What, do you think, was the role of Loeb and Leopold's upbringing in their behaviour and outlook?

2) Which is more important to cultivate: intellectual potential or moral principles?

3) What traits of character facilitated Loeb and Leopold to plan the murder of their victim so meticulously?

4) Do you think that the criminals succeeded in achieving their ambition to commit a perfect crime? Why/why not?

5) Why, to your mind, didn't Clarence Darrow intend to plead insanity for his clients?

6) Do you think that Clarence Darrow's brilliant reputation as a defense attorney was well-deserved?

7) When commenting on the prosecution's repeated references to the extreme atrocity of the crime Darrow said: "Poor little Bobby Franks suffered very little. It was all over in 15 minutes after he got into the car". What personal or professional characteristics of Mr. Darrow does this commentary affirm?

8) Do you believe that the verdict was just?

9) Why, in your opinion, was Leopold keeping the portraits of Darrow and Loeb prominently displayed in his home till the end of his life?

WRITING SECTION

1) Provide legal assessment of the court judgement which an appeal to the higher court could be based on.

2) **Modify** the story: imagine that one of the accomplices changed his intention to kill Bobby, made sure that Bobby was alive when they left him in the culvert and anonymously called the police to report the crime. Yet, Bobby died in the ambulance on the way to the hospital. Would the definition of the crime change?

ENGLISH-UKRAINIAN GLOSSARY

A

abduction	викрадення (<i>особл. дитини або жінки</i>), абдукція
accomplice	співучасник (<i>злочину</i>), спільник
acquittal	виправдання, визнання судом підсудного невинним
adjudicate a suit	виносити рішення у судовій справі
admit sth in evidence	допускати, дозволяти як доказ
allegation	голослівна заява чи твердження; обвинувачення в суді у справах неповнолітніх
alleged crime	злочин, що інкримінується; гаданий злочин
alleged victim	потерпілий за заявою
ambulance-chasing attorney	адвокат, котрий нав'язує свої послуги постраждалим від нещасних випадків
apply the law	застосовувати закон
appointment ledger	реєстраційний журнал
arraign	пред'явити обвинувачення
attorney-at-law	адвокат; повірений у суді
autopsy protocol	протокол автопсії (розтину)

B

bailiff	судовий пристав, бейліф
barrister	адвокат найвищого рангу, який має право виступу в суді; баристер
be under oath	бути під присягою
become public domain	стати надбанням громадськості; перейти у власність держави; стати публічним, відомим
bogus name and address	фіктивне ім'я та адреса

C

call a recess	оголосити перерву у слуханні
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capital punishment	найвища міра покарання, вирок смертної кари, смертна кара
Chief Justice	головний (головуючий) суддя
chief justice of the Criminal Court	голова кримінального суду
chief of detectives	начальник розшуку (розшукового відділу)
chief prosecutor	генеральний прокурор; головний обвинувач
cite	притягати до судової відповідальності; викликати відповідача до суду
clerk of the court	судовий секретар
club affiliation	членство в клубі
collect on a lawsuit	Отримувати компенсацію в результаті виграної у суді справи (згідно з рішенням суду)
condo = condominium	кондомініум, співвласність, житлове товариство
conduct the defense	здійснювати захист (у справі)
confinement	позбавлення волі, (тюремне) ув'язнення
contradict a statement	суперечити заяві
convicted of kidnap	засуджений за викрадення (<i>людини</i>) з метою отримання викупу
coroner	слідчий, який проводить дізнання у випадках насильницької (або раптової) смерті; коронер
counsel for the defense	захисник (адвокат) відповідача (обвинуваченого); адвокат захисту
courthouse	суд, приміщення суду
criminal act	злочин, злочинна дія (діяння)
criminal charge	обвинувачення у кримінальному злочині
criminal trial	кримінальний процес
cross-examine the witness	вести перехресний допит свідка

	D
death sentence	вирок до смертної кари, смертний вирок
defend sb on trial	захищати когось у суді
defendant	підзахисний
the defense	захист (<i>у суді</i>); захисник (обвинуваченого)
defense lawyer	адвокат відповідача, захисник
Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	управління виправних установ
Department of Motor Vehicles	Відділ реєстрації транспортних засобів
detain	затримувати, брати під варту
drop charges	знімати обвинувачення
	E
enforce a law	забезпечувати дотримання закону
enter a plea	закон
execution of a search warrant	подати заяву виконання ордеру на обшук
exercise an amendment	скористатися поправкою
exhibit	речовий доказ
extenuating circumstances	пом'якшувальні обставини
extorted funds	гроші, отримані шляхом вимагання
extortionist; blackmailer	вимагатель, шантажист
	F
felony charge	обвинувачення у кримінальному злочині
fight sb in court	судитися з кимось
file a felony	висунути кримінальне обвинувачення
find guilty	визнати винним
foreman of the jury	старшина журі присяжних
fraud conviction	обвинувачення у шахрайстві чи підробці
	H
hanging judge	суддя, котрий часто виносить вирок смертної кари
hearsay testimony	свідчення з чужих слів

I

implicate	робити причетним, втягувати (у злочин)
incriminate oneself	звинувачувати себе, обмовляти себе
insanity plea	захист на підставі неосудності; заява про неосудність (у суді)
insinuate	зводити наклеп, інсинуювати
insurance investigator	співробітник страхової компанії, котрий розслідує справи про виплату страховки
interrogator	слідчий; особа, яка проводить допит
issue ownership documents (for)	видавати документи про власність на (щось)

J

judgment	судове рішення, вирок
judicial proceeding(s)	судочинство; судовий процес; провадження справи у суді
jurist	юрист, учений-юрист, законознавець, правознавець, правник, фахівець із цивільного права
jury box	лава присяжних
jury trial	суд присяжних, судовий процес за участю журі присяжних
justice system	система правосуддя
juvenile court	суд у справах неповнолітніх

K

keep sb in servitude	тримати (когось) у рабстві/на каторжних роботах
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L

lawyer	юрист
lead the witness	ставити навідні запитання свідкові
lean on sb	залякувати та/чи шантажувати (когось)
legit (<i>inform.</i>) = legitimate	законний, правомірний
lien	заставне право, право арешту майна за борги; право утримання власності до сплати боргу

life sentence	вирок до довічного ув'язнення, покарання довічним ув'язненням
line of questioning	лінія допиту
lodge a complaint	подавати скаргу (<i>до суду</i>)
М	
magistrate	суддя; мировий суддя, суддя поліцейського суду, магістрат (посадова особа, яка здійснює правосуддя); суддя суду нижчої інстанції із сумарною та обмеженою юрисдикцією у кримінальних (<i>іноді</i> цивільних) справах
make an opening statement	виступити зі вступною промовою
malefactor ['mælifæktə]	правопорушник, злочинець
malicious act	зловмисне діяння; діяння, здійснене зі злим умислом
medical testimony	свідчення медичного експерта
mitigation of the punishment	пом'якшення покарання
misdemeanor	незначний (дрібний) злочин, місдімінор; судово-карний проступок; посадовий злочин
murder in the first degree	вбивство без обставин, що пом'якшують провину, тяжке вбивство першого ступеня
О	
on parole	на режимі умовно-дострокового звільнення (<i>під чесне слово</i>)
Р	
parole agent	посередник з питань умовно-дострокового звільнення
parole board	комісія (рада) з умовно-дострокового звільнення
parole officer	чиновник служби нагляду за умовно-достроково звільненими
parole violation	порушення режиму умовно-дострокового звільнення
particulars of the case	подробиці справи
penitentiary	виправна установа (<i>тюремного типу</i>), (каторжна) в'язниця

perpetrator	злочинець; порушник (<i>прав тощо</i>); порушник кримінального закону
personal injury lawsuit	судова справа чи позов про завдання тілесних ушкоджень
plaintiff	позивач, позивачка; заявник
plea	твердження (у суді), заява (сторони у суді); заява, зроблена відповідачем (захистом); заява зроблена від імені відповідача (захисту)
plead a case	вести справу, захищати справу (<i>у суді</i>)
plead not guilty	заявляти про свою невинність (<i>на суді</i>), не визнавати себе винним
plead self-defense	заявити про відмову від захисника
plotter	змовник, інтриган
police abuse	зловживання поліцейськими повноваженнями
police accountability	відповідальність, звітність поліції
police custody	тримання під вартою в поліції
police department	поліцейське управління
police precinct	поліцейська (територіальна) дільниця, відділок
police union	поліцейська профспілкова організація
premeditated murder	заздалегідь обдумане тяжке вбивство, умисне вбивство
presiding judge	суддя-доповідач; головуючий суддя; суддя, який головує (<i>на засіданні суду</i>)
presiding judges	судді, що ведуть засідання
pretrial hearings	досудовий розгляд (<i>судової справи</i>)
prosecute	обвинувачувати (<i>прокурором</i>); переслідувати (<i>у судовому порядку</i>)
Prosecuting Attorney	(державний) обвинувач, прокурор
prosecutor	обвинувач; прокурор
psychiatric examination	психіатрична експертиза
	R
rape	вчиняти зґвалтування

reconvene	заявляти зустрічну вимогу
request	вимога; запит; заявка; клопотання; прохання
retainer	попередній гонорар адвокату
return a verdict of guilty	винести вердикт про винність
run scams	прокручувати афери, займатися шахрайством
S	
scammer	шахрай
sentence to imprisonment	засуджувати до тюремного ув'язнення
sentencing	винесення вироку (судового рішення)
serve a term	відбувати строк покарання
set a bail	встановлювати суму застав <i>(для звільнення до початку судового засідання)</i>
settle a lawsuit	урегульовувати судову справу
settlement of the case = case settlement	вирішення справи шляхом укладення угоди
sex offender	особа, яка вчинила статевий злочин
sexual abuse	сексуальна експлуатація
solicitor	адвокат, який дає поради клієнту, готує справи для баристера (старшого адвоката) і виступає тільки у судах нижчої інстанції; юрисконсульт; соліситор
speculate	робити припущення, висловлювати домисли
standing order	регламент <i>(звід правил)</i> ; постійне доручення
state the case	доповідати про справу
statute of limitations	строк позовної давності
sue sb	подавати позов, позиватися, порушувати справу, переслідувати <i>(у судовому порядку)</i>
suffocation	удушення, задушення
swear in a witness	приводити свідка до присяги

T

termination of employment	розірвання трудового договору
tip sb off	<i>розм.</i> наводити на слід наданням інформації
transfer to a mental health facility	переводити до психіатричної лікарні
tribunal	орган правосуддя; суд (<i>установа</i>), судова установа; арбітражна установа; трибунал

U

unsolved murder	нерозкрите вбивство
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V

violation of Penal Code	порушення карно-кримінального кодексу
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W

warrant, <i>v</i>	ручатися, гарантувати
warrant, <i>n</i>	судове розпорядження, ордер
witness	свідок, понятий
witness stand	місце свідка, місце (трибуна) для надання свідчень
write sb out of one's will	викреслити когось зі свого заповіту

UKRAINIAN-ENGLISH GLOSSARY

А

адвокат; повірений у суді	attorney-at-law
адвокат відповідача, захисник	defense lawyer
адвокат, котрий нав'язує свої послуги постраждалим від нещасних випадків	ambulance-chasing attorney
адвокат найвищого рангу, який має право виступу в суді; баристер	barrister
адвокат, який дає поради клієнту, готує справи для баристера (старшого адвоката) і виступає тільки в судах нижчої інстанції; юрисконсульт; соліситор	solicitor

Б

бути під присягою	be under oath
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В

вбивство без обставин, що пом'якшують провину, тяжке вбивство першого ступеня	murder in the first degree
вести перехресний допит свідка	cross-examine the witness
вести справу, захищати справу (<i>у суді</i>)	plead a case
видавати документи про власність на (щось)	issue ownership documents (for)
визнання винним у шахрайстві чи підробці	fraud conviction
визнати винним	find guilty
виконання ордеру на обшук	execution of a search warrant
викрадення (<i>особл. дитини або жінки</i>), абдукція	abduction
викреслити когось зі свого заповіту	write sb out of one's will
вимагатель, шантажист	extortionist; blackmailer
вимога; запит; заявка; клопотання; прохання	request
винесення вироку (судового рішення)	sentencing

винести вердикт про винність виправдання, визнання судом підсудного невинним	return a verdict of guilty acquittal
виправна установа (<i>тюремного типу</i>), (каторжна) в'язниця	penitentiary
вирішення справи шляхом укладення угоди	settlement of the case = case settlement
вирок до довічного ув'язнення, покарання довічним ув'язненням	life sentence
вирок до смертної кари, смертний вирок	death sentence
виступити зі вступною промовою	make an opening statement
висунути кримінальне обвинувачення	file a felony
відбувати строк покарання	serve a term
Відділ реєстрації транспортних засобів	Department of Motor Vehicles
відповідальність, звітність поліції	police accountability
встановлювати суму застави (<i>для звільнення до початку судового засідання</i>)	set a bail
вчиняти зґвалтування	rape
Г	
генеральний прокурор; головний обвинувач	chief prosecutor
голова кримінального суду	Chief justice of the Criminal Court
головний (головуючий) суддя	Chief Justice
голослівна заява чи твердження	allegation
гроші, отримані шляхом вимагання	extorted funds
Д	
доповідати про справу	state the case
допускати, дозволяти як доказ	admit sth in evidence
досудовий розгляд (<i>судової справи</i>)	pretrial hearings

З

забезпечувати дотримання закону	to enforce a law
заздалегідь обдумане тяжке вбивство, умисне вбивство	premeditated murder
законний, правомірний	legit (<i>inform.</i>) = legitimate
залякувати (когось)	lean on sb
заставне право, право арешту майна за борги; право утримання власності до сплати боргу	lien
застосовувати закон	apply the law (to sb)
засуджений за викрадення (<i>людини</i>) з метою отримання викупу	convicted of kidnap
засуджувати до тюремного ув'язнення	sentence to imprisonment
затримувати, брати під варту	detain
захисник (адвокат) відповідача (обвинуваченого); адвокат захисту	counsel for the defense
захист (<i>у суді</i>); захисник (обвинуваченого)	the defense
захист на підставі неосудності; заява про неосудність (<i>у суді</i>)	insanity plea
захищати когось в суді	defend sb on trial
заявити про відмову від захисника	plead self defence
заявляти зустрічну вимогу	reconvene
заявляти про свою невинність (<i>на суді</i>), не визнавати себе винним	plead not guilty
звинувачувати себе, обмовляти себе	incriminate oneself
зводить наклеп, інсинуювати	insinuate
здійснювати захист (у справі)	conduct the defense
зловживання поліцейськими повноваженнями	police abuse
зловмисне діяння; діяння, здійснене зі злим умислом	malicious act
злочин, злочинна дія (діяння)	criminal act
злочин, що інкримінується; гаданий злочин	alleged crime

злочинець; порушник (<i>прав тощо</i>); порушник кримінального закону	perpetrator
змовник, інтриган	plotter
знімати обвинувачення	drop charges
К	
комісія (рада) з умовно-дострокового звільнення	parole board
кондомініум, співвласність, житлове товариство	condo = condominium
кримінальний процес	criminal trial
Л	
лава присяжних	jury box
лінія допиту	line of questioning
М	
місце свідка, місце (трибуна) для надання свідчень	witness stand
Н	
на режимі умовно-дострокового звільнення (<i>під чесне слово</i>) <i>розм.</i> наводити на слід наданням інформації	on parole
найвища міра покарання, вирок смертної кари, смертна кара	tip sb off
начальник розшуку (розшукового відділу)	capital punishment
незначний (дрібний) злочин	chief of detectives
місдімінор; судово-карний проступок; посадовий злочин	misdemeanor
Н	
нерозкрите вбивство	unsolved murder
О	
обвинувач; прокурор	Prosecutor, Prosecuting Attorney
обвинувачення в суді у справах неповнолітніх	allegation
обвинувачення у кримінальному злочині	criminal charge, felony charge

обвинувачувати (<i>прокурором</i>); переслідувати (<i>в судовому порядку</i>)	prosecute
оголосити перерву у слуханні орган правосуддя; суд (<i>установа</i>), судова установа; арбітражна установа; трибунал	call a recess tribunal
особа, яка вчинила статевий злочин	sex offender
отримувати компенсацію в результаті виграної у суді справи (згідно з рішенням суду)	collect on a lawsuit
П	
переводити до психіатричної лікарні	transfer to a mental health facility
підзахисний	defendant
підробне, фіктивне ім'я та адреса подавати позов, позиватися, порушувати справу, переслідувати (<i>у судовому порядку</i>)	bogus name and address sue sb
подавати скаргу (<i>до суду</i>)	lodge a complaint
подати позов	enter a plea
подробиці справи	particulars of the case
позбавлення волі, (тюремне) ув'язнення	confinement
позивач, позивачка; заявник	plaintiff
поліцейська (територіальна) діляниця, відділок	police precinct
поліцейська профспілкova організація	police union
поліцейське управління	police department
пом'якшення покарання	mitigation of the punishment
пом'якшувальні обставини	extenuating circumstances
попередній гонорар адвокату	retainer
порушення карно-кримінального кодексу	violation of Penal Code
порушення режиму умовно- дострокового звільнення	parole violation

посередник з питань умовно- дострокового звільнення	parole agent
потерпілий за заявою	alleged victim
правопорушник, злочинець	malefactor ['mælifæktə]
пред'явити обвинувачення	arraign
приводити свідка до присяги	swear in a witness
притягати до судової відповідальності;	cite
викликати відповідача до суду	
прокручувати афери, займатися шахрайством	run scams
протокол автопсії (розтину)	autopsy protocol
психіатрична експертиза	psychiatric examination
P	
регламент (<i>звід правил</i>); постійне доручення	standing order
реєстраційний журнал	appointment ledger
речовий доказ	exhibit
робити припущення, висловлювати домисли	speculate
робити причетним, втягувати (<i>у злочин</i>)	implicate
розглядати судовий позов, судову справу	adjudicate a suit
розірвання трудового договору	termination of employment
ручатися, гарантувати	warrant
C	
свідок, понятий	witness
свідчення з чужих слів	hearsay testimony
свідчення медичного експерта	medical testimony
сексуальна експлуатація	sexual abuse
система правосуддя	justice system
скористатися поправкою	exercise an amendment
слідчий; особа, яка проводить допит	interrogator
слідчий, який проводить дізнання у випадках насильницької (або раптової) смерті; коронер	coroner

співробітник страхової компанії, котрий розслідує справи про виплату страховки	insurance investigator
співучасник (<i>злочину</i>), спільник	accomplice
старшина журі присяжних	foreman of the jury
стати надбанням громадськості; перейти у власність держави	become public domain
строк позовної давності	statute of limitations
суд, приміщення суду	courthouse
суд присяжних, судовий процес за участю журі присяжних	jury trial
суд у справах неповнолітніх	juvenile court
судді, що ведуть засідання	presiding judges
суддя; мировий суддя, суддя поліцейського суду, магістрат (посадова особа, яка здійснює правосуддя); суддя суду нижчої інстанції із сумарною та обмеженою юрисдикцією у кримінальних (<i>іноді</i> цивільних) справах	magistrate
суддя-голова суду, головуючий суддя; суддя, який головує (<i>на засіданні суду</i>)	presiding judge
суддя, котрий часто виносить вирок смертної кари	hanging judge
судове розпорядження, ордер	warrant
ставити навідні запитання свідкові	lead the witness
судитися з кимось	fight sb in court
судова справа чи позов про завдання тілесних ушкоджень	personal injury lawsuit
судове рішення, вирок	judgment
судовий пристав, бейліф	bailiff
судовий секретар	clerk of the court
судочинство; судовий процес; провадження справи у суді	judicial proceeding(s)
суперечити заяві	contradict a statement

Т

твердження (у суді), заява (сторони у суді); заява, зроблена відповідачем (захистом); заява зроблена від імені відповідача (захисту)

plea

тримання під вартою в поліції

police custody

тримати (когось) у рабстві/на каторжних роботах

keep sb in servitude

У

удушення, задушення

suffocation

управління виправних установ

Department of Corrections
and Rehabilitation

урегульовувати судову справу

settle a lawsuit

Ч

чиновник служби нагляду за умовно-достроково звільненими

parole officer

членство у клубі

club affiliation

Ш

шахрай

scammer

Ю

юрист

lawyer

юрист, учений-юрист, законознавець, правознавець, правник, фахівець із цивільного права

jurist

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Unit 2

MEMORIES OF MIDNIGHT

by Sidney Sheldon

Napoleon Chotas had carefully timed his summation so that he would be interrupted at exactly twelve o'clock. That was the key to everything. If the judges had changed their fixed routine and gone past twelve o'clock, it would have cost him life. After the recess, Chotas hurried down the corridor to the men's room. A sign on the knob read: "Out of Order". He pushed the door open, walked in and locked it behind him.

The team was inside, waiting for him. The doctor complained, "I was beginning to get worried. Antimony works fast." He snapped at his assistant. "Get the stomach pump ready."

"Yes, Doctor."

The doctor turned to Napoleon. "Lie on the floor. I'm afraid this going to be unpleasant."

"When I consider the alternative," Chotas grinned, "I am sure I won't mind."

Napoleon Chotas' fee for saving Anastasia Savalas' life was one million dollars, deposited in a Swiss bank account.

Unit 4
THE BACKYARD PRISONER
VERDICT

PLACERVILLE, Calif. – Nancy and Philip Garrido were sentenced on June 1, 2011 for the 1991 kidnapping of Jaycee Lee Dugard.

Phillip Garrido received a sentence of 431 years to life and his wife Nancy was sentenced to 36 years to life for holding Dugard captive for 18 years and repeatedly raping her.

Before the sentences were handed down, Dugard’s mother read a statement on her behalf. It was Dugard’s first public statement about her ordeal and she said her life was stolen by her abductor.

“I chose not to be here today because I refuse to waste another second of my life in your presence,” Dugard wrote in a portion of the statement directed to Phillip Garrido. “Everything you ever did to me was wrong and I hope one day you will see that.”

“I hated every second of every day for 18 years,” she wrote. “You stole my life and that of my family.”

The two defendants pleaded guilty in April to kidnapping and rape under a deal that called for the sentences the pair received today.

The deal was designed, in part, to spare Dugard and her children from having to testify at a trial.

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НАВЧАЛЬНЕ ВИДАННЯ

ДОЛІНСЬКА Наталія Василівна
ЯРМОЛА Оксана Володимирівна

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