

MYKOLO ROMERIO UNIVERSITETAS

Aušra Stepanovienė

ENGLISH FOR BORDER GUARDS

Mokomasis leidinys

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Visos leidinio leidybos teisės saugomos. Šis leidinys arba kuri nors jo dalis negali būti dauginami, taisomi ar kitu būdu platinami be leidėjo sutikimo.

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INTRODUCTION

Recently there has been a great demand for different skills in ESP both at tertiary level and in wider educational contexts. Thus, the supplementary material *English for Border Guards* tries to meet the demand in materials specially designed for the students of Law and State Border Guard and law enforcement officers as well as for other specialists and practitioners interested in this subject. It can be used for classroom activities as well as for individual/distance learning.

The supplementary material is aimed at developing students' understanding of the key features of law enforcement language, developing their awareness of different types of border law and law enforcement language discourse, as well as developing reading, writing and communicative skills based on target language.

It covers five units on different topics prepared on the basis of original texts and accompanied by specially designed tasks aimed at developing students' reading, writing and speaking skills, outlines for spoken practice, extra materials and tasks for individual work and a list of bibliography.

* * *

PRATARMĖ

Mokomasis leidinys „Anglų kalba pasienio pareigūnams” skirtas Mykolo Romerio universiteto Teisės ir valstybės sienos apsaugos iššęstinių ir nuolatinių studijų studentams ruošti specialybės anglų kalbos pratyboms, baigiamajam egzaminui žodžiu ir raštu tiek savarankiškai, tiek ir su dėstytojo pagalba.

Leidinys yra skirtas studentų receptyviniam ir produktyviam kalbos įgūdžiams – skaitymui, rašymui ir bendravimui – ugdyti.

Mokomasis leidinys susideda iš penkių dalių, kuriose pateikti originalūs tekstai su užduotimis specialybės anglų kalbos žinioms įtvirtinti. Medžiaga padės geriau išmokti specialybės anglų kalbą, būtiną pasienio pareigūno darbe, taip pat dalyvauti dalykiniame pokalbyje su užsienio kolegomis.

Unit 1

CROSSING THE BORDER

TASKS OF BORDER GUARDS

vehicle
surveillance of aircraft
has sufficient funds
bomb disposal experts
weapons
check the traveller's luggage
border signs and posts in good condition
monitoring the level of pollution
organising and controlling border
patrolling the border
refugee status
smuggling of goods
the natural environment
the borders of the state
aircraft
illegal immigrants
transportation
x-ray equipment
checking documents
on the list of undesirable people
law enforcement agencies or the justice department
lawbreakers

Border Guard officers work at border crossing points and the line of the "green" border. Connected with those two areas are also the two basic tasks Border Guard is required to fulfil - protection of and traffic.

The clearance of travellers at the border crossing point is not just the simple procedure of to see if they permit the holder to cross the border and whether he/she is their legal owner. The officer also checks whether the traveller has a visa for the country of final destination and transit ones (if they are required). The border guard has to establish whether the foreigner entering Lithuania to cover the costs of his/her stay; whether or not he/she figures, or if the do not pursue him. With a motorised traveller a border guard checks whether he/she has a valid driving licence, insurance and legal documents; whether the has not been stolen or whether it is in good condition for safe travel. The officer must also check the vehicle to see if in the cargo section there is no a hiding place for concealing

In some cases an officer must also and any goods he/she carries. The Border Guard has the duty to combat the without permission of narcotics,, ammunition, explosive materials, toxic waste and chemicals as well as radioactive materials. Detailed baggage inspection, using, is standard practice at airports. Border Guard check the interior of aircraft.

The Border Guard is empowered to carry out customs formalities at border crossing points with simplified border crossing procedures as well as at those located on tourist trails crossing

national borders. However, the "green" border must be completely sealed. The Border Guard combats both its illegal crossing by individuals and groups of The officer does this by, roads and the zones around them by land and from the air, using, blocking the border if it's necessary, performs preventive operations and which cross the border at low altitude.

At the border crossing points and in the border zones the Border Guard must guarantee public order as well as recognize, prevent and discover crimes and misdemeanours, and pursue the To fulfil those tasks the formation has its own operational and investigative services which co-operate with the police, customs services, border officers from other countries and also with the local civilian people living by the border.

Preserving the legal order also means that officers control road traffic, pursue its transgressors, and protect which is closely connected with controlling the border traffic as well as in the water in border areas, and supervising its exploitation. Another task of the formation is keeping The Border Guard has also the power of issuing visas and cancelling their validity, issuing temporary travel documents, accepting formal requests for political, detaining illegal immigrants with view to expulsion.

BORDER CROSSING CONVERSATIONS. SEA BORDER

1. Fill in missing words.

shall / preserve / will / disembark / is / please / in / formalities / over / do / can't

- Good morning. Lithuanian Border Guard. Your passport,
- Here you are.
- Have you got the visa forms? I find them in the passport.
- Yes, I have. I keep them separately.
- Please give them to me as well.
- Wait a moment. I have to look for them.
- You have your passport back when the control is over.
- I hope it won't be long, will it?
- you care for time?
- Yes, I do. I want to leave the ship as soon as the control is finished.
- Your passport will be returned to you fifteen minutes.
- Thank you.
- The border control is Here is your passport. One copy of the visa form will remain here. Please the other one for the embarkation control.
- I'll keep it in mind. Thank you.

- Have the customs been settled?
- Yes, they have.
- Where your luggage?
- I have only this bag with me.
- If you are ready to I can see you off to the traps. Let's go, we?

2. Read the dialogue and then finish up the words combinations.

- Please show me your identification papers or other documents which entitle you to cross the sea border.
- Here they are on your request: identity card, passport and sailor's book.
- Is it your first time in Lithuania?
- No, this is my second visit in Lithuania. My first cruise was a year ago.
- Please tell me the name of the ship and the period of calling at a harbour in Klaipėda.
- I entered the port in Klaipėda on the M/S "XX" under Germany colours in October 2009.
- Have you got a camera with you on the ship?
- Yes, I have. Why?
- The coast guard informed me that you had been taking pictures from the deck during the course.
- Really I took some photographs with my camera while sailing to Klaipėda.
- Have you got a Lithuanian border authorities' permit to take photographs at our ports?
- No, I haven't. But as an amateur photographer I always take pictures of new ports.
- I want to inform you that you trespassed against the regulations concerning taking photographs of port objects in Klaipėda without a permit.
- I was not informed about the ban of taking pictures without permission.
- How many snapshots did you take? And what kind of objects did you photograph? Elicit it, please.
- I took four photographs: a lighthouse, the ferry "Mukran" and two ships. When I was entering Klaipėda port I snapped some ship construction in the shipyard. That's all.
- What was the purpose of taking photographs in the Lithuanian port?
- I'm very fond of photography. I'm particularly interested in sea-motives.
- Considering the fact that you took photographs of the port without a permit I have to call in question your camera and the film.
- Am I to understand it as sequestration?
- The explanatory proceeding will make it clear whether your camera is to be sequestered or temporary questioned. The Captain of the ship is requested to witness at making a report on questioning your camera in your cabin.
- I think I can agree to it.
- So let's go to your cabin, if you have no objections. Please hand me your camera. Don't try to pull the film out of the camera.
- This is the camera with the film inside.
- Please sign the report on questioning the camera. If there are any remarks concerning my duty, write them down in the report.
- No remarks.
- Here is the receipt on your camera.
- What am I to do now?
- Collect your documents and come with me to the station to make some written explanation.
- Will I have to submit to a strip search?
- Yes, you will. We have to make a report on it too.

<i>Noun combinations</i>	<i>Verb combinations</i>
..... papers pictures / snapshots
the period of	photograph
coast..... port
Germany..... against the regulations
.....photographer me your camera
explanatory..... the film out
.....search	sign the
 the camera
 your documents

3. Find words / word combinations that match the given definitions.

..... give the right to do sth

..... period during which you travel on a ship or boat and visit a number of places

..... an area of the sea at the coast which is partly enclosed by land or walls, so that boats can be left there safely

..... travelling along the correct route

..... a place where ships are built and repaired

..... express doubt

..... taking officially from someone who has debts, usually after a decision in a court of law

..... confirm

..... a small room in a ship or boat

BORDER CROSSING CONVERSATIONS. LAND BORDER

4. Fill in prepositions.

- Where are you going this train?
- Do you mean the place destination?
- That's exactly what I mean.
- I'm going Latvia.
- Do you live Latvia?
- Yes, I do. I live Jelgava.
- What's your impression staying Lithuania?
- Lithuania is a charming country. I like it very much.
- How do you like our capital?

- I am full admiration. Vilnius is a very nice place. There is a great deal modern buildings, hotels, and restaurants. And of course lots handsome men.
- There is no visa form your passport. Have you got it?
- I had it when I was entering Lithuania. I must have lost it a train or somewhere else.
- That happens pretty often.
- When can I have my passport?
- I will give your passport back fifteen minutes.

BORDER CROSSING. DETENTION

5. Insert the following vocabulary into the conversation.

answer	with	smuggling	documents	luggage	follow	know	right	thank you
		asking	hide	declaration				

- Border control. Your, please.
- Just a moment. I must look for them in my overcoat. Here you are.
- Your documents are all Now I'd like to have a look at your luggage and the customs
- Very well, sir. This is my luggage. Have a cigarette?
- No, I don't smoke. Everything is all right as yet. Oh, ..., and what is this?
- I beg your pardon?
- I'm you what this is?
- Do you mean this? Oh, it's a gift.
- If it's a gift there was no reason to it so deeply.
- You know I thought....
- I'd like to what you thought.
- I imagined I could buy it for my wife as a gift. You know how it is...present from abroad, from Poland....
- Yes, I know. But I suppose that you won't deny that quantity and kinds of these hidden things would rather indicate than gifts.
- You are right, I think.
- In that case you are asked to take your and me to the office.
- Will it take long? Will it be confiscated? If it must be taken away from me please do your duty here.
- Come along me, please.
- If there is no other way, let's go.
- I hope it won't be long. You are supposed to some questions.

What will happen next? Try to finish the above conversation.

BORDER GUARD ORDERS

6. Rearrange the words to make sentences.

1. Slow / please / down
.....
2. to enter / Following / Lithuania / Lithuanian / are not / regulations / you / allowed
.....
3. you / Did / unattended / leave your / at any time / luggage/?
.....
4. return ticket / see / May I / your / ?
.....
5. this / take / Can you / camera / out?
.....
6. take off / to me / your / coat / and / give / Can you / it / please?
.....
7. hasn't / Passport / finished yet / control
.....
8. on the nearest / must / Lithuania / You / plane / leave
.....
9. conveyor belt / Put / luggage / on / the / please / your
.....
10. the / Join / please / queue
.....
11. undergo / control / must / You / passport
.....
12. down / please / Calm
.....
13. Did anybody / any objects / the flight / give / before / you
.....
14. shoes / Take off / your
.....

BORDER DIALOGUES

7. Complete the sentences.

1. D_____ up to me, please!
2. _____ morning. Lithuanian Border Guard_
3. Lower the _____ w, please.
4. _____ ch off the music.
5. Turn off the e_____, take out the key and put it on the dash_____.
6. Put your hands on the _____ wheel.
7. Light up the interior of your _____.
8. Show me your _____ licence, the car registration _____ and the insurance (green card), please.
9. May I see your ID or any other document stating your i_____?
10. Get off the car./ S_____ inside the car./ W_____ here for a moment.
11. Is it _____ r car?
12. What's there in the b_____ t?
13. _____ n the bonnet/ boot.
14. Please, m_____ that thing (bag, box, blanket).
Do it _____ ly without any rapid movements.
15. Which baggage is yours? Take it and come _____ me.
16. Where and when did you cross the _____?
17. How did you cross the border? By car? By t_____? By fe_____? By b_____? By -
_____ e? By s_____? On f_____?
18. How _____ are you going to stay?
19. How much _____ y have you got on you?
20. Thank you, you are free to _____.
21. Give me the list of p_____.
22. Welcome _____ Lithuania.
23. H_____ a nice trip/ stay.

BORDER GUARD RULES. DETENTION

8. Complete the text with the words from the list.

detained, trace, obedient, weapons, warn, follow, custody, kill, shoot
--

Sometimes you will down a criminal. Before you detain him, you **must** him that if he doesn't your orders, you will use..... You **must not**..... him or even at him when he is trying to be and listen to your orders. You **must** take him to There are, of course, some rules about the treatment of people which you **must** follow.

9. Match the two columns in order to complete the rules.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. You must tell him that he is detained and | work. |
| 2. You must ask him if you are to | ill-treat him or torture him. |
| 3. You must inform him | the law. |
| • to complain about the detention to | with medical care. |
| • to complain about the manner of detention | give him shelter, rest and sufficient food. |
| 4. You must not | the Public Prosecutor's Officer. |
| 5. You must provide him | about his rights. |
| 6. You must | the nearest District Court. |
| 7. You must not get him to | give him the reason of that action. |
| 8. You can keep him in custody for | only 48 hours (unless you prove him guilty). |
| 9. You must provide him with clothes | appropriate for the season of the year. |
| 10. You must not break | inform anybody about his detention. |

10. Answer the following questions.

1. Can you torture a detained person?
2. Can you keep him in custody for more than 48 hours?
3. Can you make him work?
4. Can you do anything against the law?
5. Do you have to inform him about his rights?
6. Can you inform anybody about the detention?
7. Do you have to give him any clothes?
8. Do you have to feed him?
9. Do you have to take him to the doctor's?
10. Do you have to read him his rights?

COMMANDS

11. Insert the following words into the sentences.

backwards	weapon	carry	detained	do
follow	hands	lie	shoot	on
rucksack	out wide	turn		

- Drop your
- Three steps !

- out my orders.
- Stop or I'll
- Throw your !
- on your neck.
- You are !
- around!
- my instructions.
- down.
- your pockets.
- Arms
- you understand?
- your knees!

REASONS FOR DETENTION

12. Insert suitable words. There are more words than you need.

I'm detaining you for...

You're detained for...

..... the Lithuanian border against the Lithuanian regulations;

..... other people to cross the Lithuanian border against the Lithuanian regulations;

..... a document belonging to another person;

..... the identity of another person ;

..... documents in order to cross the border;

..... a forged or altered document in order to cross the border;

..... the border signs;

..... invisible the border signs;

..... away the border signs;

..... in public the Lithuanian national emblem.

altering/ forging	taking	damaging	stating	using (x2)
making	crossing	organizing	carrying	insulting

Unit 2

TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENTS MANDATORY FOR CROSSING THE STATE BORDER

FOR NATIONALS OF THE MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION, ICELAND, NORWAY, SWITZERLAND, AND LIECHTENSTEIN

1. A valid travel document (passport or personal identification card);
2. A driver's licence giving the right to drive a corresponding vehicle;
3. Documents for the carried freight;
4. Vehicle registration documents;
5. Documents or a mark proving insurance of driver's civil liability;
6. Documents proving registration or acquisition of motor vehicles carried across the state border as commodity not under their own power;
7. Registration documents for the vehicle with a mark on terminated registration and a valid transit licence plate;
8. Vehicle technical inspection coupon or sticker, or other documents proving a positive result of an inspection and assessment of vehicle technical condition;
9. Distinctive marks (stickers) of the vehicle registration country if the vehicle licence plate bears no symbols identifying the vehicle registration country.

Types of passports

A **passport** is a document or a proof which is essential for travelling issued by all national governments for travelling and identification purposes. It is basically an identification of any person which permits his or her entrance to pass through foreign countries.

The terminology related to passports has become generally standardized around the world. The typical passports include:

Ordinary passport also called tourist passport

Issued to ordinary citizens.

Official passport, also called service passport

Issued to government employees for work-related travel, and to accompanying dependents.

Diplomatic passport

Issued to diplomats and consuls for work-related travel, and to accompanying dependents.

Having a diplomatic passport is not the equivalent of having diplomatic immunity. A grant of diplomatic status, a privilege of which is diplomatic immunity, has to come from the government of the country in relation to which diplomatic status is claimed. Also, having a diplomatic passport does not mean visa-free travel. A holder of a diplomatic passport usually has to obtain a diplomatic visa, even if a holder of an ordinary passport may enter a country visa-free or may obtain a visa on arrival.

In exceptional circumstances, a diplomatic passport is given to a foreign citizen with no passport of his own, such as an exiled VIP who lives, by invitation, in a foreign country.

Emergency passport, also called temporary passport

Issued to persons whose passports were lost or stolen, and who do not have time to obtain replacement passports.

Collective passport

Issued to defined groups for travel together to particular destinations, such as a group of school children on a school trip to a specified country.

Family passport

Issued to family members—father, mother, son, daughter. There is one passport holder. The passport holder may travel alone or with one or more other family members. A family member who is not the passport holder cannot use the passport for travel unless accompanied by the passport holder.

Laissez-passer

A document which is not a passport, but which serves the function of a passport. Laissez-passer is issued by international organizations to their officers and employees for official travel.

Alien's passport

A document which is not a passport, but is a document issued under certain circumstances, such as statelessness, to non-citizen residents.

In Latvia, an alien's passport is a passport for non-citizens - former citizens of the Soviet Union who reside in Latvia, but are not entitled to citizenship. It is used as an internal passport inside Latvia, and as a travel document outside Latvia.

Internal passport

A document which is not a passport, but is an identity document which keeps track of migration within a country. Examples: the internal passport of Russia, or the hukou residence-registration system in mainland China, both dating back to imperial times.

Camouflage and Fantasy Passports

A Camouflage passport is a document that appears to be a regular passport but is actually in the name of a country that no longer exists or never existed. Companies that sell camouflage passports make the rather dubious claim that in the event of a hijacking they could be shown to terrorists to aid escape. There is no known instance of this happening. Because a camouflage passport is not issued in the name of a real country, it is not a counterfeit and is not illegal per se to have. However attempting to use it to actually enter a country would be illegal in most jurisdictions.

A fantasy passport is likewise a document not issued by a recognized government and invalid for legitimate travel. Fantasy passports are distinguished from camouflage passports in that they are issued by an actual, existent group, organization, or tribe. In some cases the goal of the fantasy passport is to make a political statement or to denote membership in the organization. In other cases they are issued more or less as a joke or for souvenir purposes.

A Lithuanian passport is an official document, issued to Lithuanian citizens to identify themselves or to facilitate travel outside of Lithuania. Recently, a national Lithuanian identity card was introduced, which can be used in lieu of a national passport for travel solely within the European Union and other European countries such as Turkey and Switzerland.

The passport book contains 32 pages and a polycarbonate personal data page, where personal data, a photograph, and signature are laser engraved. The passport is created according International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) requirements. All data are written in Lithuanian, English, and French. The passports are issued to Lithuanian citizens upon a request and are valid for 10 years for adults and 5 years for children from 5 to 16 years. For younger children passports are valid for 2 years however period can be extended by special request up to 5 years.

Since August 28, 2006, the passport includes electronic biometric data. There is an RFID memory chip with an antenna. This chip stores the photograph and other data in electronic form.

Since January 1, 2008, the new type passports with burgundy-red cover are issued. These passports were created according to general European passport design requirements.

Answer the questions:

1. What is a passport?
2. What are the different types of passports that are applied for all over the world?
3. What are the differences between the different types of passports?

Physical appearance

In conformity with the standard European Union design, Lithuanian passports are burgundy, with the Lithuanian coat-of-arms emblazoned in the centre of the front cover. The words "Europos Sąjunga" (European Union) and "Lietuvos Respublika" (Republic of Lithuania) are inscribed above the coat-of-arms and the word "Pasas" (Passport) is inscribed below the coat-of-arms. Lithuanian passports have the standard biometric symbol at the bottom.

The Lithuanian Passport includes the following data:

Photo of passport holder

Type (P for ordinary passports)

Code of Issuing State (LTU)

Passport No.

1 Surname

2 Given Names

3 Nationality

4 Date of Birth

5 Personal No.

6 Sex

7 Place of Birth

8 Date of Issue

9 Authority

10 Date of Expiry

11 Holder's Signature

Issuing visas at the Lithuanian border crossing points

When arriving in the Republic of Lithuania citizens of foreign countries and persons without citizenship must have the visa, unless otherwise is provided by the international contract or the laws of the Republic of Lithuania or Resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania.

A **visa** is an endorsement which is added to a passport, indicating that the bearer has permission to enter a particular country, and to stay in said country for a set period of time.

By order of exception (urgent sports or cultural event, funeral of a close person) visas to foreigners may be issued at the border crossing points (BCP), on presentation of the document certifying the event.

Diplomatic visas are issued to the diplomats of foreign countries accredited in the Republic of Lithuania, leaders of foreign countries or governments and their family members, representatives of special missions, consul officers.

Service visas are issued to the administrative and technical staff, accredited at the embassies and consul establishments of Lithuania, and their family members, members of parliamentary and government delegations of foreign countries, members of trade representatives of foreign countries in Lithuania.

Group visas are issued to a group of foreigners consisting of 5 to 30 persons, going to Lithuania and if the group leader is appointed, if the group is linked by one purpose and route, one time and place of arrival, staying and departure.

Ordinary visas are issued to foreigners when no diplomatic or service visa may be issued to them or when they do not need to have a special visa.

Transit visas are issued to foreigners going through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania by transit.

TYPES OF VISAS

VISA TYPE A

Airport transit visa is issued for transiting an international airport of the Republic of Lithuania and it may be single- or double-entry. A single-entry airport transit visa entitles a foreigner to a single stay in the transit area of an international airport of the republic of Lithuania. A double-entry airport visa entitles a foreigner to stay in the transit area of an international airport in the Republic of Lithuania twice.

VISA TYPE C

Short-term visa is the most important. It is a tourist visa and can be valid for maximum one year. The duration of stay can be for 30, 60 or a maximum of 90 days.

It is different from the transit visa in the following way: each period of stay within the Schengen area must be added to each other, until the maximum period of stay has been reached. A short term visa is issued when a foreigner intends to enter the Republic of Lithuania for the purposes of tourism, visiting relatives or other persons, professional interest or other short-term stay.

VISA TYPE D

Long-term visa is actually a permit to stay, live and work in a country that is a member of the Schengen area. It is only valid for the country mentioned on the visa. The holder can stay in and travel in and out of this country as many times as the holder desires until the visa has expired.

1. Are these sentences TRUE or FALSE ?

1. A Type C visa is the one most commonly issued for people going on holiday.
2. There is a standard duration of stay on a Type C visa.
3. A Type A visa gives the holder the right to work in the Schengen country.
4. A Type D visa gives the holder the right to work in a single Schengen country only.
5. On a Type C visa, the maximum stay is three months.

HOW TO READ A SCHENGEN VISA STICKER

2. Put these headings in the appropriate place in the explanation below.

ISSUING COUNTRY/NUMBER OF ENTRIES/REMARKS/TYPE OF VISA/DURATION OF STAY/ISSUED IN/VALID FOR

- _____: visible in the kinegram. For example, F for France, BNL for Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg, D for Germany etc. The number of the visa also refers to the issuing country (BNL 00000 or D 000000).
- _____: the country for which the visa is valid is noted here
- From: date on which the validity of the visa begins
- Until: date on which the validity of the visa ends.
- _____: the number of entries is listed here. Normally, multiple entries are granted based on the duration of validity (MULT is written in this case). However, the number may be limited to one or two (01 or 02).
- _____: the maximum number of days the holder may stay in the Schengen area.
- _____: the place where the visa is issued
- On: issuing date.

- Number of passport: the number of the passport in which the visa is attached. Details of the number of persons included in the visa are given after the passport number. Children are noted with X, spouse with Y.
- _____: A,C, or D (see explanation above)
- _____: space provided to write special comments such as “Seaman”, Given names and dates of birth of children covered by the visa. Also, the letter “A” or “O” can be written here. “A” means the visa was issued after the official authorities agreed. “O” means the visa was issued by the border police on their own initiative.

THE SCHENGEN AGREEMENT

3. Put these prepositions into the correct places in the text.

for/ within/ between/ without/ for/ in/ from

Effective 1)_____ March 26 1995, the Schengen agreement has been implemented in different countries. The agreement is to remove passport and immigration control for travel 2)_____ the collective territories of the member states. This creates a “borderless” region known as the “Schengen area”. Therefore, travel 3)_____ the signatory countries will, 4)_____ principle, be 5)_____ document checks. It is important to remember that the agreement is valid 6)_____ persons and not 7)_____ goods and merchandise.

DOCUMENT EXAMINATION

Passport examination

Millions of passports are examined every day to confirm the identity and nationality of the holders.

A quick conversation often helps to resolve or identify problems quickly.

The first qualitative assessment done by the examiner concerns the cover of the passport. Traditionally the cover has the name of the issuing state and a well-defined image such as the national coat-of-arms printed in gold or silver. The text and images in a counterfeit document are usually far less precise.

The next step is to briefly examine the construction of the document. Begin with a check of pages, ensuring that they are all there, the same size and that all the edges are even.

Passports are bound together in different ways. When for the binding stitching has been used, ensure that the thread is tight, and that it runs through all of the holes.

The data page varies by location in different passports and is the principal target of the forger. This page contains the photograph and the personal details of the bearer. The most important check to be done at this stage is to look at the picture and at the bearer. Is it the same person ? Take note of physical features that do not change over time: the ears, the shape of the nostrils, the jaw and the setting of eyes.

Many passports contain additional personal information, such as hair and eye colour, marks or scars, and height and weight. Do these correspond to the holder ? Is the date of birth in the document consistent with the age of the individual ?

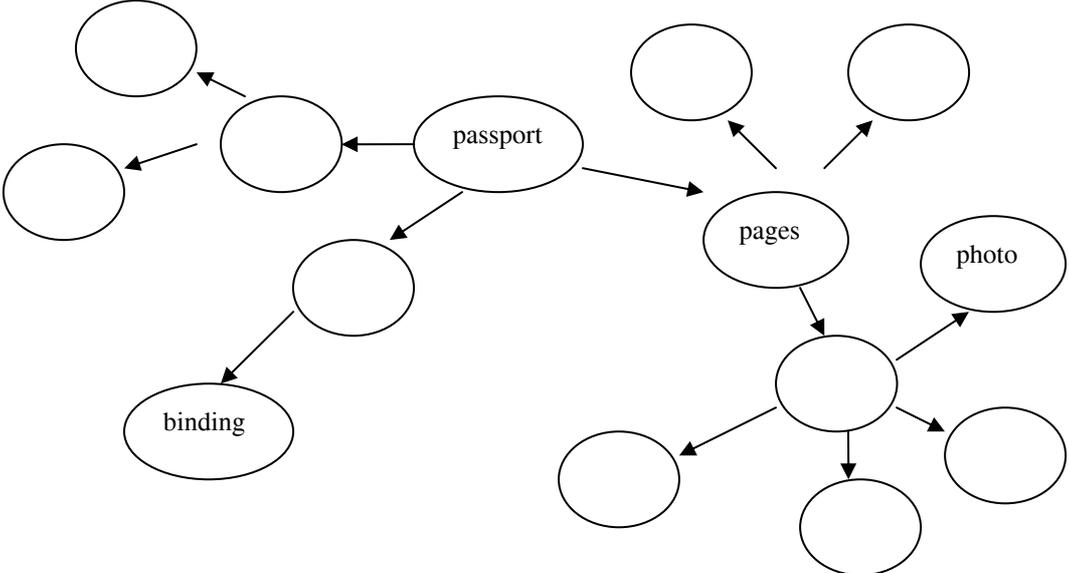
Photo substitution is the most common type of forgery. Photos are protected by a variety of means, each of which is designed to give clues to the examiner if they are altered. The corners of the page should be examined closely to ensure that they are precisely machine cut.

In addition to switching the photograph the forger may need to change the personal data to match the identity of the new bearer of the passport. Check to ensure that the same colour of ink is present throughout the passports, which are completed by hand or that the identical font is found in documents completed by machine. The most important areas to check include the name, date of birth and validity period of the document.

a) Some of the statements below are false, correct them:

1. Millions of passports are examined every day to confirm the identity of the holders.
2. The first question during the passport examination concerns the cover of the document.
3. Traditionally the cover of the passport has the name of the issuing authority and the national coat-of-arms.
4. While checking the construction of the document it is important to ensure that the size and edges of all pages are the same.
5. The data page can be located in different places in passports.
6. The data page contains the photograph and details about the holder's relatives.
7. Many passports contain additional personal information, such as height, shape of ears, size of the head.
8. Page substitution is the most common type of forgery in passports.
9. In addition to changing the photograph the forger may need to change the personal data to match the identity of the new bearer of the passport.
10. It is necessary to ensure that the same colour of ink or identical font is found in the document.

- b)** What is the order of passport examination ? Make a list of border guard's actions.
c) Write out from the text the words and word expressions related to physical features of people.
d) Complete the mind map with the words from the text related to passport.



PASSPORT AND VISA INSPECTION

A Match the information:

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. arrive | A.the passport to the border police officer |
| 2. hand over | B.the passport electronically |
| 3. examine | C.the foreigner about any discrepancy or problem |
| 4. verify | D.at the border crossing point |
| 5. scan | E.the validity of the visa |
| 6. check | F.the document(s) to the foreigner and say <i>OK</i> |
| 7. warn | G.the authenticity of the passport |
| 8. give back | H.the passport and visa carefully |

B These important words relate to the information above. Complete the sentences with the information from the box:

1. The border police officer scans the documents with a..... .
2. The border policeman sometimes gives foreign citizens a..... for example, if they overstay a few days before leaving.
3. At the border control, the border police officer observes all the people and verifies the..... .
4. Many illegal immigrants pay a lot of money for..... .
5. Most Lithuanian visas have a three-month..... .
6. Some passports have a.....others have a sticker attached inside the passport.
7. All travellers, including lorry drivers, car and train passengers in buses must present their documents at the..... .

DOC-BOX scanner / border control point / period of validity / a fake document / correct behaviour of the travellers / visa stamp or entry / verbal warning
--

C Make questions using the following information:

1. The foreigner arrives at the border.
Where.....?
2. The foreigner hands over his passport.
What.....?
3. The border policeman examines the passport and the visa carefully.
What.....?

- How.....?
4. The border policeman scans the passport with a DOC-BOX scanner.
What.....with ?
 5. The border guard checks the validity of the visa.
Who..... ?
 6. He warns the foreigner about any problem of validity.
What.....about ?

D Complete the table:

Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun
to check	to.....	an examination
to inspect	to.....	a verification
to warn	to.....	a scanner

Read the text and make questions about it.

As the world we live in becomes more and more "global", criminals – just like legitimate business people - are looking abroad to extend their trade. Since criminals need ID papers to cross international borders, passport fraud is an increasingly widespread problem. In most cases, passport fraud very often involves documents that have been stolen. The photo of the original bearer is simply removed and a new photo is attached. When immigration officers spot a document that has been tampered with, the fake document can often be traced back to a bag-snatching or burglary.

Sometimes a gang of burglars will specifically target an embassy or consulate knowing that authentic passports are stored there. If the gang can get hold of a batch of blank, genuine passports they have hit the jackpot. As long as the details are filled in correctly there is no evidence of the crime.

Many entirely counterfeit passports are in circulation. A skilled forger can produce a copy of an original document that would fool most people. What is more, the power of modern desktop technology - computers, digital photography, scanners and colour laser printers - have made forgery much faster and cheaper.

Identity theft is one way of getting a "genuine" travel document. The criminals "steal" someone's personal details. They also obtain (by stealing, borrowing or forging) any necessary documents, such as a birth certificate and apply for a passport. US immigration officers have given forged birth certificates the nickname "breeder documents" as one such document can produce a long list of other forms of ID.

Until recently, there was a great deal of passport confusion. Each country chose the format of its passports without consulting other governments. This put extra pressure on passport control officers and made fraud easier. It is now generally accepted that there should be a limit to the number of travel documents that each government uses and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) provides guidelines on travel document format.

Nowadays, most passports and visas are machine-readable - this helps to speed up immigration control - and incorporate anti-fraud security features. Although no travel document can ever be 100% forgery-proof, the task of the counterfeiter becomes much harder.

These measures include:

- * the holder's photo and signature are digitally printed onto the passport;
- * the photo, signature and personal details are protected by a clear laminate;
- * holograms, kinegrams, laser perforation, optically variable ink and intaglio printing.

As well as stepping up security in the production phase, governments are realizing that procedures at international frontiers need to be tightened. Immigration officers at the front line - airports, ports and border checkpoints - need to be well-equipped in order to tackle passport fraud. Ideally, every booth at a point of entry should be equipped with a computer linked to a database. It then takes immigration officers a few seconds to access details of wanted suspects and false and stolen passports are stored. They should also have the necessary tools to ascertain that a document is genuine and has not been altered (e.g. infra-red and ultra-violet lamps) and decrypt the data stored on the machine-readable zones of any travel documents they need to check.

Combating passport fraud is likely to become even more hi-tech in the future. Biometrics uses a person's physical characteristics (such as fingerprints or patterns in the iris) for identification and may soon be used by immigration officers. In the meantime it may be worth remembering that the most commonly attempted passport fraud remains the passport impostor - someone hoping that the immigration official will be too tired or bored to notice that he or she is not the lawful bearer of the document.

4. Provide the English equivalents to the following words and phrases.

įstatyminis, teisėtas	apsaugos priemonės
(dokumento) savininkas	skaidrus, permatomas
priklijuoti, pritvirtinti	optiškai kintantis rašalas
suklastotas, padirbtas	giliaspaudė
tikras, autentiškas pasas	keisti, perdirbti
skaitmeninė fotografija	akies rainelė
klastotė	apgavikas

FRAUDULENT TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

5. Fill in the gaps. Use the words given. Underline word combinations they belong to.

inadmissible holder mismatch age issued executive nervous nationality altered match amount destination one-way like in transit suspicious routing change

Is the person the rightful of the passport?

Does the passenger look like someone of the of the passport? Does he speak the LANGUAGE of the country that his passport?

Does the passenger look the same (and sex) as that written in the passport? If not, maybe the photograph has been Also check to see if the date of birth looks as though it has been The most common type of forgery is the substituted photograph.

Does the photograph in the passport look the passenger? Many people try to travel using someone else's passport.

Is the passenger UNUSUALLY?

CHECK the profession shown in the passport details. Does the person in front of you look like a doctor or a sales, etc., or is there a

Does the BAGGAGE the passenger? Is there an unusually large of baggage - or none at all?

Is the booking confirmed to the final? Has the passenger in CONVERSATION given any indication as to why he is going there? If so, does this give any hint that he might be on arrival? Does he hold a ticket?

Many inadmissible passengers buy tickets which enable them to pass through major foreign cities like London under the pretence of heading for some unlikely destination which they have no real intention of visiting: Is the passenger's ILLOGICAL or unnecessary?

If you are - CHECK IT OUT!

IDENTITY DOCUMENTS AND THEIR SECURITY MEASURES

Characteristics for the Recognition of Falsified Visas

Counterfeit and falsified visas can be recognized by means of the following characteristics when compared with the originals:

Counterfeits

Deviations in colour

- fewer colours as compared to original
- lack of colouring detail

Poor print reproduction

- indistinct and blurred reproduction of background line pattern
- gaps in print
- signature line is not microprinted

Irregularities in registration number

- in digit style
- in digit alignment (irregular spacing)
- in positioning of registration number

Deviations in material

- corners squared or irregularly rounded
- higher surface gloss

Falsifications

- print and paper surface are damaged
- stains in the print
- damage and deformation of the visa caused by removal and reapplication
- irregularities in the seals where the visa ends and the passport page begins

Differences in the circular metallic security feature

- failure of the graphic relief structure to move when turned and/or tilted
- little or no rainbow effect when turned and/or tilted
- damage to the metallic security feature from fraudulent removal and reapplication
- when reapplied, the feature is raised on the visa.

Which is a definition of “counterfeit” and which is a definition of “falsified”?

1. not genuine but copied so that it looks like the real thing
2. change a document with the intention to fool people

So the intention is the same. To pretend/to fool people/to deceive/to cheat

blurred: indistinct, unclear

gap: a small empty space in a text, document or other thing

alignment: the way something is in line

irregularity: anything that is or seems to be wrong with a paper, document or situation

irregularly: not correctly (+adjective)

rounded/

squared: made round or made square

stains: marks made, usually by liquids on a document or item of clothing

remove: take something off something else

apply: stick on the page/attach

CHECK-LIST FOR THE EXAMINATION OF PASSPORTS AND IDENTITY DOCUMENTS

6. *Choose the correct answers – maybe more than one correct answer:*

1. **The border police officer uses a magnifying glass and tweezers to check**

- a) the visa is correctly and regularly attached
- b) for falsifications of paper
- c) for stains on the document
- d) validity of a person's birth certificate

2. **A „fantasy product“ refers to:**

- a) any document which is counterfeited
- b) any document which is not valid
- c) a document which has no international recognition
- d) a joke or fun document
- e) a child's passport for a magic world

3. **A specimen (of handwriting) means:**

- a) an example to compare signatures
- b) a signed agreement
- c) a letter of invitation
- d) a formal written test or examination to verify knowledge

7. *Fill in the text with the words from the box.*

security put disassembling lost unwanted removed adverse altered reinserting stolen

Substitution of photographs is perhaps the single most common method of altering.....or.....passports. The photograph of the original owner is.....and a new photo.....in its place. When information cannot be easily altered or erased, genuine pages containing information harmful to the new owner are removed by.....the passport, removing the page containing the.....data,.....a different newly manufactured – genuine or counterfeit – page, and reassembling the passport. In this way travel data may be.....by page substitution to add desired travel data (visas) or delete.....data (visa denial). The inserted, counterfeit pages generally lack the printing detail or.....features of the original page.

8. *Fill in the missing words by typing in synonyms of the following words. Use the initials to help you.*

real,true

numbered day in a month

single pieces of information

acceptance

arriving

forcing to leave

allowance

empty

spelt wrongly

false

Modifications can be made to g.....documents,e.g. by replacing the photograph, the d.....of birth, height d.....or the document's period of v..... . Stamps for e.....or leaving countries and any e.....stamps can be removed. Visas or p.....can be changed. When a non-authorised person prepares the document on a b.....stolen passport, the forgery can sometimes be identified by the fact that certain words are m.....or that the official stamp is facing the w..... way.

PASSPORTS AND VISAS

9. Write full questions of the cursory document examination.

- security features /present ?
.....
- serial number /printed/uneven line?
.....
- passport numbers/different/some/pages ?
.....
- some letters or words/printed/heavier/rest ?
.....
- passport/contain/watermark ?
.....
- watermark/clearly visible/back lighting ?
.....
- mark/fluoresce/ultraviolet light ?
.....
- travel history/make sense ?
.....
- bearer/familiar/travel history ?
.....
- holder/passport/speak/language/issuing country ?
.....
- bearer's signature/appear similar/signature/found/passport ?
.....

PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

- B. In English, a "**problem**" means something serious.
We SOLVE a problem or We find a SOLUTION to a problem.
We DEAL WITH a situation (= to MANAGE or CONTROL a situation)

If we want to talk about a situation which is not so serious, i.e. not a REAL PROBLEM, we talk about "**a matter**" or "**an issue**".

Opening "formulae"

- N.B. These formulae are all POLITE.
- Perhaps the response of the border guard does not always need to be so polite!
- I'm sorry sir/madam but there is a problem.
- I'm afraid there is a problem.
- I'm afraid that...
- I have to inform you that....
- I/ We have reason to believe that...
- I must inform you that....

VISA/ PASSPORT IRREGULARITIES

- ... your visa is no longer valid
- ... your visa/ passport has expired
- ... you have no visa in your passport
- ... your visa/ passport is forged
- ... your passport appears to be a forgery
- ... there is a discrepancy with your passport photograph and the information
- ... your passport expires during your stay in Lithuania

LEGAL ISSUES

- ... the stamp in your visa is not legible/ I cannot read the stamp in your passport
- ... the computer information is different from the information in your passport
- ... there is an extradition order against your name
- ... you cannot be granted entry into Lithuania/you cannot enter Lithuania
 - because of previous over-staying
 - because of previous visa irregularities
 - for an unspecified reason
- ... you are suspected of a criminal offence
- ... there is information about you from the police in (Country X)

OTHER IRREGULARITIES (VEHICLE)

- ... there is something wrong with your vehicle documents/ your vehicle papers are not in order
- ... your vehicle papers are not complete

(CURRENCY)

- ... you are carrying too much currency
- ... you have too little money
- ... we are not sure you have sufficient financial means
- ... we are not sure you have enough money for your stay in Lithuania

(ILLEGAL ITEMS)

- ... we suspect you are carrying illegal publications
- ... we suspect you are carrying illegal substances
- ... we suspect you are carrying drugs
- ... we suspect you are carrying prohibited items (X,Y,Z)

(FIREARMS, WEAPONS)

- ... we suspect that your firearms (gun/rifle/shotgun) papers are not in order
- ... we suspect you are carrying an illegal firearms/ illegal weapon
- ... your firearms certificate is not valid/ has expired

(TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS)

- ... we suspect that you are transporting illegal immigrants
- ... we suspect that you are trying to smuggle illegal immigrants
- ... we believe you are concealing illegal immigrants in your vehicle

(BRIBERY)

- ... I believe you have offered a bribe to a border guard officer
- ... you are suspected of bribery... you are suspected of trying to bribe an officer

Unit 3

MIGRATION

THE HISTORY OF BORDERS

Ancient migrations

Human history is the history of migrations and the most sophisticated civilizations arose where human traffic was heaviest. The ancient near East, the Indian sub-continent, China – all had constant influxes of migrants bringing new ideas and change.

Bonded serfs

Large-scale restrictions were imposed with the introduction of serfdom in Europe under the Roman Empire during the third and fourth centuries AD. By mediaeval times a large part of Europe's population was bound in place and traded like chattels.

Nation states

During the early Renaissance period a new social order emerged founded on wage labourers and serfdom started to die out. People were viewed as wealth, and rulers even encouraged immigration by offering newcomers citizenship, tax incentives and other benefits. The ideology of nationalism united a vast range of cultural groups and classes on the basis of loyalty to the state while designating others as “outsiders”. Countries like Spain and France ordered mass expulsions of ethnic or religious minorities.

Slave labour

More horrific than these expulsions, however, was the shipment of millions of West Africans to slavery in the Americas – the largest involuntary migration in history. In all, between eight and ten million Africans were taken to the Americas from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century.

Right to leave

By the end of the seventeenth century “liberal” thinkers like John Locke were questioning a ruler's right to restrict the movement of the individual. Borders controls were relaxed and monied people in the West could largely choose where they went. The New World was settled in the nineteenth century by people exercising this right to leave.

War wounds

Waves of refugees swept across Europe in the early twentieth century. The post-World War One political realignment of territories that occurred after the four great European empires collapsed and made many thousands homeless. By the 1920s immigration controls were tightened and passports – which had fallen into disuse in many places – were reintroduced. The Second World War brought another exodus as intensified aerial bombardment left massive numbers homeless.

Fortress world

Nation-building in the Third World during the twentieth century has created mass migrations on an unprecedented scale. Wars, poverty, persecution of ethnic minorities have left millions homeless. But faced with the rising tidal wave of need, the West has tightened immigration controls further still. Even traditional places of refuge for asylum-seekers are vanishing, as schemes to deport refugees are implemented and asylum claims are dismissed. Moreover, the creation of a single European Community will deny access to outsiders except as part of a strictly controlled workforce.

1. Read the definitions and find the corresponding terms in the text:

1. culturally advanced
2. arrival in large numbers
3. tied, with no freedom of movement
4. a piece of property
5. encouragement (by giving money)
6. unwilling
7. make use of one's freedom to do something
8. drawing lines for new borders
9. be no longer used
10. never happened before
11. send out of the country
12. a safe place

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

1. Who is an immigrant?
2. The Right of a Foreigner to Immigrate into the Republic of Lithuania.
3. Reasons Impeding Immigration.
4. Leaving and Deportation.
5. Temporary Residence Permits for Citizens of European Community Member States.

LAW ON IMMIGRATION

Article 2. Immigrant

The term "Immigrant" means a foreigner who comes to the Republic of Lithuania for permanent residence.

Article 3. The Right of a Foreigner to Immigrate into the Republic of Lithuania

A foreigner may immigrate into the Republic of Lithuania only according to the procedure prescribed by this law, after he has been issued a permit for residence in the Republic of Lithuania, not exceeding immigration quota

A spouse of an immigrant or his children under eighteen years of age who remained to live in another state, on the invitation of an immigrant have the right to come to Lithuania for permanent residence in the order of priority.

Article 5. Reasons Impeding Immigration

A foreigner may not be issued a permit to immigrate into the Republic of Lithuania provided he or she:

- ✓ is afflicted with a dangerous contagious disease;
- ✓ is mentally ill;
- ✓ is addicted to drugs, intoxicants, or alcohol;
- ✓ has no legal source of subsistence in the state from which he wants to emigrate;
- ✓ has no permanent place of residence in the state from which he wants to emigrate;
- ✓ during the last five years has deliberately committed a serious crime;
- ✓ is engaged in activities directed against the Republic of Lithuania;

- ✓ during the last five years has been deported from the Republic of Lithuania under this law;
- ✓ seeks to procure the permit for residence in the Republic of Lithuania by deliberate misrepresentation or fraud;
- ✓ possesses no documents of identification.

Article 16. Leaving and Deportation

Upon the revocation of a residence permit, a foreigner must leave the Republic of Lithuania not later than within 30 days. If a foreigner has not left within the prescribed period, he will be liable to deportation.

Discussion

Discuss the issue of illegal immigration in Lithuania. Take into consideration the following:

- reasons,
- kind of people who immigrate,
- measures to be taken to fight it,
- factors impeding the fight, etc.

REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS

Read the information and answer the following questions.

1. Who is a refugee?
2. What is asylum?
3. What is the importance of Dublin Convention?
4. What is asylum procedure in the Republic of Lithuania?
5. What are rights of applicants?
6. What are obligations of applicants?
7. What is the difference between refugees and displaced people?

LITHUANIA can grant asylum to a foreigner whose life or freedom is in danger in his/her country.

A foreigner who has a well-grounded fear of persecution due to his political opinion, race, religion, nationality or belonging to a particular social group, can be qualified as **REFUGEE**.

ASYLUM is a form of protection granted to individuals who have been persecuted because of their race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.

The DUBLIN CONVENTION (first came into force in 1997) is a EU law to streamline the application process for refugees seeking political asylum under the Geneva Convention.

The Dublin Convention determines which member state of the EU is responsible for examining an application for asylum.

The Dublin Convention has the following aims:

1. To create a common European asylum system, harmonize asylum policies in the EU.
2. Avoid “Asylum Shopping”, where an asylum seeker claims asylum in a number of EU States.
3. To remove the alleged risk of “Asylum Seeker in Orbit” situations – the case when an asylum seeker is transferred between states with no state willing to take responsibility for examining his/her claim.

ASYLUM PROCEDURE IN THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

- If you come to Lithuania legally, you will be accommodated at the Refugee Reception Centre in Rukla.
- If you come to Lithuania illegally, you will be accommodated at the Foreigners' registration centre in Pabrade.
- Your application for refugee status is examined by Migration Department.
- If you receive negative decision on refugee status, you can submit an appeal against it to the Refugee Affairs' Board within 14 days after receipt of the decision.
- If you receive positive decision on refugee status, you will be issued the documents confirming this fact and permanent residence permit in the Republic of Lithuania.
- If you receive final negative decision on refugee status, a decision might be taken obligating you to leave Lithuania.

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF APPLICANTS

Rights

- Having applied for refugee status all information concerning this matter submitted by you will be kept in secret and will not be disclosed without your consent.
- During refugee status determination procedure you can use your mother tongue or other language you are able to understand. Lithuanian officials have to ensure competent interpretation in case they do not understand you.
- Your application for refugee status must be registered by Lithuanian officials. Migration Department must be immediately informed about that.
- You can contact UNHCR office in Lithuania at any time.
- You can receive free legal assistance from the moment of submission of your application for refugee status. You should be allowed to contact lawyers of the Lithuanian Red Cross.
- If you wish, you may apply for an advocate who will provide you with legal assistance for payment.
- You can not be subject to any psychological or physical violence.
- You may not be deported from Lithuania to a country where your life or freedom would be in danger.
- You may not be detained for more than 10 days on the border section of Lithuania if you come to Lithuania without valid identity documents and visa of the Republic of Lithuania.
- You may not be detained for more than 10 days in the police commissariat if you are present in Lithuania without valid identity documents and visa of the Republic of Lithuania.

Obligations

- If you come to Lithuania illegally you must present yourself to Lithuanian officials immediately (within 48 hours).
- You must respect Lithuanian laws.
- You must be active and willingly assist Lithuanian officials in the matters related to the application for refugee status.
- You must submit only correct information, particularly about yourself, about the circumstances of your arrival to Lithuania and about the persecution in your native country.
- Being finally refused refugee status, you have to leave Lithuania.

**2. Match the words in Column A with the correct meanings in Column B.
The first one is done for you.**

US migration laws

Column A

Column B

1 immigration	n	a a country
2 soil	_____	b person or group of people whose job is to protect a person, place or thing from danger a person or group of people whose job is to protect a person, place or thing from danger or attack
3 removal	_____	c (a large room in) a building where trials and other legal cases happen, or the people present in such a room, especially the officials and those deciding whether someone is guilty
4 eligible	_____	d person who has come / gone to a different country in order to live there permanently
5 guard	_____	e the system of laws in a country which judges and punishes people
6 determine	_____	f treating someone unfairly or cruelly over a long period of time because of their race, religion, or political beliefs or to annoy someone by refusing to leave them alone
7 justice	_____	g the act of causing great physical or mental pain in order to persuade someone to do something or to give information, or as an act of cruelty to a person or animal
8 court	_____	h having the necessary qualities or fulfilling the necessary conditions
9 migrant	_____	i taking someone away from the country
10 location	_____	j a place or position

11 authority	_____	k based on facts
12 well-founded	_____	l a group of people with official responsibility for a particular area of activity
13 persecution	_____	m to control or influence something directly, or to decide what will happen
14 protection	_____	n when someone comes to live in a different country
15 torture	_____	o the act of protecting or state of being protected

3. Look at the underlined word. Then write the correct form of the word on the right.

US migration laws

What is the feet wet /feet dry policy?

Feet wet/feet dry is a term using to describe if
 a person has reached the U.S. or not for immigrate
 law purposes. If they touch U.S. soil, bridges, piers
 or rocks, they are subjected to U.S. Immigration
 processes for remove. If they are feet wet, they are
 eligible for return by the Coast Guard in according
 with execute Order 12807. Feet wet/feet dry is a
 legal determination of the Department of Just
 and based on the interpret of laws and court
 decisions. Feet wet/feet dry applies to migrants of all
 nationalities.

- 1 used
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

What is the different between a refugee and a migrance?

A migrant is a person traveling from one
local to another. A refugee is a person who has
 been interviewed by a competence authority (ex. INS, a
 U.N. agency, etc.) and determination to have a well
 founded fear of persecute and that person requires
 protection. While a personality may come from a country
 with poor humanity rights, they must be interviewed to

- 9 _____
- 10 _____
- 11 _____
- 12 _____
- 13 _____
- 14 _____
- 15 _____
- 16 _____

determine if that particularly individual is subject to 17 _____
 persecution or torturing. 18 _____

What is the difference between refugees and displace people? 19 _____

Some people flee from their homes because their lives are in dangerous, but go into hiding in their home country. They flee 20 _____
 from their homes for the same reasons as the refuges. The 21 _____
 main difference between displaced people and refugees is that
 refugees leave their own countries.

4. Write one word in each gap. The first one is done for you.

Migrants v Aliens

Why call these people "Undocumented Migrants" vice "Illegal Aliens"?

An (1) undocumented migrant is someone traveling from one place to another without the required (2) _____ that grants permission to travel from one country to another. This paperwork can include (3) _____, a passport, and/or a visa. Attempting to (4) _____ the U.S. without documentation is illegal in all cases except when (5) _____ protection from persecution or torture. Since some migrants may be seeking protection, they are not (6) _____ illegal. An alien by U.S. law is someone who is not a non-U.S. (7) _____, which makes up the majority of the world's population. An illegal alien is a foreign (8) _____ that has entered the U.S. illegally or is remaining in the U.S. (9) _____.

5. Use each of these words to fill in the blanks.

deemed	citizen	enter	seeking	national
illegally	identification	paperwork		

ASYLUM AND MIGRATION

An increasing number of people in recent years have wanted to migrate to Europe either temporarily or permanently. These include asylum seekers, refugees, family members coming to join migrants already settled in the EU and labour migrant.

International migration movements affect all members states. Many are also transit countries.

A pressing issue facing EU countries today is how to cope with large number of immigrants when there are no internal borders. Methods for dealing with migrants differ considerably from one European Union country to another. They can decide themselves whether to give asylum to people who claim to be persecuted in their home countries but the European Union has decided to have one overall asylum policy: to share the quotas across Europe and to put to an end to any cross-border disputes. The cornerstone of this policy will remain the right of third-country nationals to seek asylum.

There has been intensive co-operation and information sharing between Baltic Sea countries in the area of illegal immigration since 1997. An international expert group from Baltic Sea region border co-operation countries meets regularly to decide on illegal immigration issues.

The tasks of this expert group are:

- consideration of joint operational measures in combating illegal immigration,
- organising exchange programs between the Baltic Sea countries.

Baltic countries are not interesting for illegal immigrants but they are used for transit on the way to Western Europe.

One of the most attractive countries for refugees is Britain but now Afghans and Iraqis applications are being rejected. The British government has already agreed with the Afghan government that they will start enforced returns of failed asylum seekers. But most failed asylum seekers do not leave the country because they are left to their own devices and disappear into the black economy. Some people think that they should not send the asylum seekers back, because the situation in their country is not safe.

Work in groups.

Group A prepares arguments for immigrants and asylum seekers, group B prepares the arguments against them. First discuss the arguments in your group and write your ideas in the table below. Then take turns to present your arguments to the other group. While group A presents, group B fills in the *for* side of the table and vice versa.

FOR	AGAINST
E.g. Asylum seekers are desperate women, men and children. You never know – you could be in their situation one day.	E.g. There are not enough jobs for local people. The immigrants come to our country and want to get a job too.

6. Find Lithuanian equivalents:

impede immigration
permanent residence
exceed immigration quota
procure permit
revocation of a residence permit
grant asylum
persecute
seek asylum
submit appeal
receive positive decision
reject application
refuse refugee status
combat illegal immigration
overall asylum policy

Home work.

Search on the Internet and find statistics about the situation with immigration and asylum seekers in your and neighbour countries and prepare a presentation on the topic.

ASYLUM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

PART 11: ASYLUM

Definition of asylum applicant

327. Under these Rules an asylum applicant is a person who claims that it would be contrary to the United Kingdom's obligations under the United Nations Convention and Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees for him to be removed from or required to leave the United Kingdom. All such cases are referred to in these Rules as asylum applications.

Grant of asylum

334. An asylum applicant will be granted asylum in the United Kingdom if the Secretary of State is satisfied that:

- (i) he is in the United Kingdom or has arrived at a port of entry in the United Kingdom; and
- (ii) he is a refugee, as defined by the Convention and Protocol; and
- (iii) refusing his application would result in his being required to go (whether immediately or after the time limited by an existing leave to enter or remain) in breach of the Convention and Protocol, to a country in which his life or freedom would be threatened on account of his race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group.

335. If the Secretary of State decides to grant asylum to a person who has been given leave to enter (whether or not the leave has expired) or to a person who has entered without leave, the Secretary of State will vary the existing leave or grant limited leave to remain.

Refusal of asylum

336. An application which does not meet the criteria set out in paragraph 334 will be refused.

ASYLUM SEEKING

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- May I see your passport, sir?- ... [silence]- Passport.- ... [silently handing his passport]- Mr Shaaban ... Why don't you come with me so we can sort out this little problem? [they go to an office] Right ... My name's Kevin Edelman. May I see your ticket, please?- ... [gives his ticket to the immigration officer]- I see you have baggage. Your baggage identification tag.- ...- I'll have the baggage collected for you. No entry visa. Would you please wait on the side. [He picks up the phone and speaks with somebody] What's your reason for seeking entry into the United Kingdom? Are you a tourist? On holiday? |
|--|

- ...
- Any funds? Do you have any money, sir? Traveller's cheques? Sterling? Dollars? Do you know anybody who can offer a guarantee? Any contact address? Was there someone you were hoping to stay with while you were in the United Kingdom? Do you have family in UK?
- ...
- Do you speak any English, sir? I am afraid your documents are not in order, sir, and I will have to refuse you permission to enter, unless you can tell me something about your circumstances. Do you have any documentation that might help me understand your circumstances? Papers, do you have any papers? [Officer leaves the room then returns with a small green cloth bag]. Would you mind opening this please. [He points at the bag - Shaaban unzips it, officer takes out one item out at a time, laying each one out on the bench] ... Two shirts, one blue, one yellow, both faded, three white T-shirts, one pair of brown trousers, three pairs of underpants, two pairs of socks, a towel and a small wooden casket. [He stops at the last item] Mahogany? [Edelman opens the casket] What's this? [He carefully sniffs the open casket] Incense. It is, isn't it?
- Mr Shaaban, I don't know you or know anything about the reasons that brought you here, or the expenses you incurred and all that. So I am sorry for what I now have to do, but I'm afraid I'm going to have to refuse your entry into the United Kingdom. You don't have a valid entry visa, you have no funds and you have no one who can offer a guarantee for you. I don't suppose you can understand what I am saying, but I have to tell you this anyway before I stamp your passport. Once I stamp your passport as having been refused entry, it means that next time you attempt to enter the United Kingdom you will automatically be turned away, unless your papers are in order, of course. Did you understand what I just said?
- ...
- No, I didn't think so. I'm sorry about this, but we have to go through these formalities none the less. We'll try and find someone who speaks your language so that they can explain it all to you later. In the meantime, we will be putting you on the next available flight back to the destination you came from and on the airline that brought you here. [He leafs through the passport, looking for a clean page, and then picks up a little stamp.]
- Refugee. Asylum.
- So you do speak English Mr Shaaban.
- Refugee. Asylum.
- Mr Shaaban, do you speak English?
- Refugee. Asylum.

7. Match the words in Column A with the correct meanings in Column B. The first one is done for you.

Column A

- 1 handing
- 2 sort out
- 3 little
- 4 baggage
- 5 entry
- 6 holiday

Column B

- v a putting
- _____ b a dark red-brown wood used to make furniture
- _____ c give
- _____ d based on or used according to a set of official conditions which often include a time limit
- _____ e able to be obtained, used, or reached
- _____ f a substance that is burnt to produce a sweet

smell, especially as part of a religious ceremony:

7	funds	_____	g	settle
8	offer	_____	h	experience a difficult or unpleasant situation
9	points at	_____	i	a small decorative box, especially one used to keep jewelry in
10	unzips	_____	j	luggage
11	item	_____	k	money
12	laying	_____	l	a piece of underwear covering the area between the waist and the tops of the legs
13	faded	_____	m	lost colour
14	underpants	_____	n	shows
15	casket	_____	o	put a mark on an object either by printing on it or pushing into it, or the mark made in this way
16	mahogany	_____	p	vacation
17	incense	_____	q	opens
18	incurred	_____	r	quickly turns the pages of a book or a magazine, reading only a little of it
19	valid	_____	s	minor
20	stamp	_____	t	not allowed to enter a place
21	turned away	_____	u	object
22	go through	_____	v	giving
23	available	_____	w	entrance
24	leafs through	_____	x	experienced sth, usually sth unpleasant, as a result of actions you have taken

8. You're interviewing an applicant for the refugee status. Write full questions:

recognized / refugee / local authorities ?

applied / asylum / any other country ?

application / granted ?

registered / Embassy / home country ?

possess / travel documents ?

have / identity papers ?

date / leave / home country ?

what / transport / use ?

which / countries / transit ?

how long / stay / place / en route ?

why / leave / home country ?

you / convicted ?

9. Read an extract describing the historical background to the EU policy in asylum measures and fill in the gaps with the right form of the verbs.

state	examine	monitor	follow	increase	be (2x)	sign	move
-------	---------	---------	--------	----------	---------	------	------

The Dublin Convention.....not the first multilateral attempt in Europe to determine State responsibility for.....asylum applications. Prior the intergovernmental framework agreement was.....by the Benelux countries, France and Germany in Schengen, Luxembourg, in 1985, and.....the necessity to.....towards the progressive abolition of internal border controls within the EU and adopt security measures to compensate for the lack of checks at internal borders. Later it wasby political agreement among EU Member States to move towards the adoption of a common asylum and immigration policy in order to.....and control the movements of an.....number of asylum seekers and third-country nationals within the EU territory. So the Dublin Convention.....the first product of these efforts.

10. Fill in prepositions:

country.....origin
massive violation.....human rights
make claims.....benefits
a threat.....life
freedom.....torture
arbitrary interference.....private, home and family life
persecution....."cumulative grounds"
a bar.....refugee status

11. Make adjectives from the following nouns:

Race
Religion
Nation
Society
Politics
Person
Centre
Prejudice

12. Read the passage. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb given in bold and use the appropriate word made of the word given in bold. Mind the word order.

Due to the influx of migrants and **1.(refuge)**_____ from all over the world, Europe has become increasingly **2.(many languages)**_____. London, for example, has more than 300 languages **3.(speak)**_____ as a home language. Most other larger cities, particularly in **4.(west)**_____ Europe, **5.(easy)**_____ have 100-200 languages spoken as mother tongues by their school populations. The most common languages include **6.(Arab)**_____, Berber **7.(Turkey)**_____, Kurdish, Hindi, Punjabi, and **8.(China)**_____. However, many of these languages are spoken by small **9.(minor)**_____, and their future is under threat.

Experts **10.(estimate)**_____ that over this century at least half of the world's languages, and perhaps more, **11.(die)**_____ out. Within two generations all traces of a language can **12.(appear)**_____ when children are no **13.(long)**_____ raised in it.

The reasons for **14.(give up)**_____ a language are manifold, and include the physical **15.(destroy)**_____ (through environmental crisis and disease) of a **16.(common)**_____ or its habitat, **17.(act)**_____ antagonism by **18.(politics.)**_____ groups, and-the commonest cause-economic and cultural **19.(dominate)**_____ by more **20.(power)**_____ and **21.(prestige)**_____ languages. But whatever the reason, the result is the same: the **22.(lose)**_____ to **23.(human)**_____ of a unique resource.

13. Read the text in which some parts are missing. Choose the most appropriate part from the list (A-R) for each gap (1 – 18) in the text. Write your answers in the box below. The first has been done as an example.

Culture Shock

Psychologists tell us that there are four basic stages that human beings pass through when they enter and live in a new culture. This process, which helps us to deal with culture shock, is the way our brain and our personality reacts to the strange new things we encounter when we move from one culture to another. If our culture involves bowing when we greet someone, we may feel very uncomfortable in a culture that does not involve bowing. If the language we use 1) _____ is influenced by levels of formality based on the other person's age and status, it may be difficult for us to feel comfortable communicating with people in the new culture.

Culture begins with the 'honeymoon stage'. 2) _____ when we first arrive in which everything about the new culture is strange and exciting. We may be suffering from 'jet lag' but we are thrilled to be in the new environment 3) _____, hearing new sounds and language, eating new kinds of food. This honeymoon stage 4) _____ because we feel we are involved in some kind of great adventure.

Unfortunately, the second stage of culture shock can be more difficult. 5) _____, working or studying, buying groceries, doing laundry, or living with a home-stay family, we can become very tired and begin to miss our homeland and our family, girlfriend or boyfriend, pets. All the little problems 6) _____ seem to be much bigger and more disturbing when you face them in a foreign culture. This period of cultural adjustment can be very difficult and lead to the new arrival rejecting or pulling away from the new culture. This 'rejection stage' can be 7) _____ because the visitor may develop unhealthy habits (smoking and drinking too much, being too concerned over food or

contact with people from the new culture). This can, unfortunately lead to the person getting sick or developing skin infections or rashes 8) _____ even more scared and confused and helpless. This stage is considered a crisis 9) _____ of cultural adjustment and many people choose to go back 10) _____ or spend all their time with people from their own culture 11) _____.

The third stage of culture shock is called the 'adjustment stage'. This is when you begin to realize that things 12) _____ in the host culture. Your sense of humour usually becomes stronger and you realize that you are becoming stronger 13) _____ to take care of yourself in the new place. Things are still difficult, but you are now a survivor!

The fourth stage can be called 'at ease at last'. Now you feel quite comfortable 14) _____. You can cope with most problems that occur. You may still have problems with the language, but you know you are 15) _____ to deal with them. If you meet someone from your country 16) _____, you can be the expert on life in the new culture and help them to deal with their culture shock.

There is a fifth stage of culture shock which many people 17) _____. This is called 'reverse culture shock'. Surprisingly, this occurs when you go back to your native culture and find that you have changed and that 18) _____ while you have been away. Now you feel a little uncomfortable back home. Life is a struggle.

- A. After we have settled down into our new life
- B. are not so bad
- C. by learning
- D. can last for quite a long time
- E. don't know about
- F. in the process
- G. in your new surroundings
- H. quite dangerous
- I. seeing new sights
- J. speaking their native language
- K. strong enough
- L. that everybody in life has
- M. things there have changed
- N. This is a period of time
- O. to their homeland
- P. when talking to someone in our own culture
- Q. which then makes the person feel
- R. who has just arrived

Write your answers here:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
P																	

Discussion

Discuss the following questions:

1. Is it difficult for immigrants to be assimilated into a new culture? Why?
2. What are the reasons that immigrants sometimes feel so isolated from other people?
3. What problems do they have?
4. How would you as an immigrant behave in relation to language, new traditions, education of your children, free time activities ?

13. Match the words with their definitions.

Refugee	Voluntary repatriation	Local integration	Resettlement	Non-refoulement
'Prima facie' eligibility	Well-founded fear	Persecution	Servitude	

- non-return of the asylum seeker to the country of origin
- someone who leaves their country, esp. during a war or other threatening event
- threatening someone unfairly or cruelly over a long period of time because of their race, political beliefs, religion or homosexuality
- eligibility based on first impressions
- chosen act of returning back to the country of origin
- reasoned to believe that a continued stay in the country of origin has become intolerable and it relates to persecution
- moving to live in a different region or country
- the state of being under the control of someone else and of having no freedom
- process of becoming a full member of the society / community and becoming involved completely in its activities.

14. Now fill in the words into the gaps.

Thousands of ... escaping from political ... have entered the camps along the borders in the recent days. There's lots of ... in the schools because of various racial communities living in the area. Voluntary organizations are helping with the ... of refugees.

15. See the difference? Match the words with their definitions:

a *integration, integrity*

- joining society or group of people, often changing to suit their way of life, habits and customs
- the quality of behaving according to the rules and standards of your job, profession, etc.

b *service, servitude*

- the position of someone who is completely controlled by another person
- system provided by a government or official organization for the needs of the public

c *refugee, refuge*

- a place you go to protect yourself from something dangerous or threatening
- a person who flees from home or country to seek asylum elsewhere, as in a time of war or of political or religious persecution

d *reset, resettle*

- to press a special button or make changes so that a machine will work again or work in a different way
- be helped or forced to move to another place to live

e *repatriation, reparation*

- money paid by the country that loses a war for the damage and problems it has caused to other countries
- sending back or return to the country of origin, citizenship, or allegiance

f *find, found*

..... start or base on a particular idea, principle, fact, or quality

..... discover by searching

16. Match synonyms:

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| refuge | merge |
| persecute | acceptable |
| voluntary | harass |
| integrate | slavery |
| settle | shelter |
| eligible | willing |
| servitude | inhabit |

17. Learn how words combine.

Match parts of Ad+N collocations.

residence	conflicts	aggression	sense
occupation	arrest	domination	violence

- external, foreign
- military
- ideological, economic
- habitual, temporary
- brutal, ethnic
- internal, unresolved
- common
- arbitrary

18. Learn how words combine.

Match parts of V+N collocations.

Disturb Leave Seek Flee Avoid Refuse Assure	refuge being sent back public order treatment application the place of habitual residence the country
---	---

Study how words combine.

Match parts of V+N collocations.

<p>grant confer obtain risk secure reach confirm</p>	<p>travel documents refugee status protection a decision judgement economic and social rights danger</p>
--	--

19. Fill in the gaps with the words from the collocations in the task above.

If the permission is, they'll start building soon. Reports indicated that up to 1000 people death from starvation. The community all legal rights on him to act in the negotiations. We are seeking their assistance in the release of the hostages. The law effectively the company immunity from prosecution. The latest tragedy my view that the law must be tightened. Long delays in passports and visas often occur. We haven't been able to an agreement on the terms of the contract.

20. Fill in the words 'constitutes, political':

Threat to life or physical freedom on account of race, religion, nationality, opinion, or membership of a particular social group persecution.

21. Finish the phrases with suitable words from the box. Mind, one word from the list could be used twice! Plus, there are extra words given.

conscience	membership of a social group
race	arbitrary arrest and interference
torture	membership of a political opinion
religion	natural disasters
thought	famine
nationality	detention
servitude	slavery

A refugee demonstrates a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of

The basic human rights constituting the dignity of the individual are freedom from

The human has a freedom of

22. Read and tick the right option T (true) or F (false):

Tired of economic restrictions imposed by the government in the country, Mrs C decided to seek bluer skies. She left her country after obtaining a passport and exit visa valid for 3 months and travelled to country X. In country X, she met an old friend who had fled her country because of

political problems and who had received refugee status in X. Her friend continued her political activities against her country and soon convinced Mrs. C to participate in them. Mrs. C took part in several public demonstrations against her government. After remaining in X for four months she claimed refugee status, indicating that her photo had been taken during a recent demonstration and had appeared on the front page of the local newspaper. Even without this, she said that the authorities had been made aware of her political activities outside the country. She also added that she would be imprisoned for six months to one year for having overstayed her visa.

- | T | F | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Mrs. C was a refugee when she left the country of origin. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | The activities she's engaged in would place her in danger on return. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | She chose to participate in the political activities. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | She willingly expressed her political opinion. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | She is liable for severe penalties in country X. |

23. Write O (Officials) or A (Applicant for refugee status) to state their responsibility.

- draw up a protocol on the application
- sign the protocol
- write an application in a free form
- fill in a special questionnaire
- submit only correct information
- have documents in one's possession
- take a fair decision
- conduct an interview
- adopt negative decision
- make use of legal assistance
- disclose the information
- conduct investigation
- grant temporary territorial asylum
- limit freedom of movement
- issue permanent residence permit
- ensure competent interpretation
- present oneself to the officials

Unit 4

HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights are basic standards for a life lived in dignity, which allow individuals and communities to develop fully. They establish what a person should **be, have** and **do** just for the very simple reason that they are human beings. People have rights because they are human beings and they cannot be deprived of their rights by anyone for any reason.

What relationship might there be between human needs and human rights?

Some Basic Human Needs	Some Basic Human Rights
food, water, air, rest, security, love, friends, family, trust, respect, education, health care.	a home, clean water, enough to eat, a safe environment, protection from violence, equality of opportunities, livelihood, understanding, recognition.

*What might be the consequences of the violation of some basic human rights?
 Should different people have different rights? List some arguments for and some against.*

Human rights are:

- inherent to each person: a person is born with rights;
- universal: all people in the world have the same rights;
- inalienable: rights cannot be taken away;
- indivisible: they are inseparable.

Categories of Rights

1. Put each right listed below in the proper column.

Civil and political rights („liberty-oriented“)	Economic and social rights („security-oriented“)	Cultural rights

- life, liberty, justice, equal treatment
- freedom of opinion, beliefs, speech
- freedom from slavery, torture, arbitrary detention or degrading treatment
- private property, privacy and family life
- peaceful association and assembly
- participation in government
- health, education
- decent standard of living
- choice of employment, fair pay
- social protection and security
- cultural life, rest and leisure

Charter:	the fundamental principles of an organisation.
Act:	the formally codified result of deliberation by a legislative body; a law, edict, decree, statute.
Convention or covenant:	any agreement, compact or contract between states.
Declaration:	a formal statement or announcement; proclamation.
Instrument:	a general term used for any of the above.
Ratification:	a formal commitment by states to agree to be bound by the terms of the instrument.
Protocol:	an amendment to a treaty or convention. An <i>optional protocol</i> allows states which have ratified a convention, the option of accepting the protocol or not.

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
(Simplified version by Amnesty International, UK)

Article 1 We are all born free. We all have our own thoughts and ideas. We shall all be treated in the same way. We shall treat each other with respect	Article 2 These rights belong to everybody, whatever our differences.	Article 3 We all have the right to life, and to live in freedom and safety.
Article 4 Nobody has any right to make us a slave and we cannot make anyone else our slave.	Article 5 Nobody has the right to hurt us or to torture us.	Article 6 We all have the same right to use the law.
Article 7 The law is the same for everyone. It must treat us all fairly.	Article 8 We can all ask for the law to help us when we are not fairly treated and the law should give us a remedy.	Article 9 Nobody has the right to put us in prison without good reason, to keep us there or to send us away from our country.
Article 10 If we are put on trial, this should be in public. The people who try us should not let anyone tell them what to do.	Article 11 Nobody should be blamed for doing something until it is proved. When people say we did a bad thing we have the right to show that it is untrue.	Article 12 Nobody should try to harm our good name. Nobody has the right to come into our home, open our letters, or bother us or our family without good reason.
Article 13 We all have the right to go wherever we want in our own country and travel abroad if we wish.	Article 14 If we are frightened or badly-treated in our own country, we all have the right to emigrate to another country for our own safety.	Article 15 We all have the right to citizenship of a country.
Article 16 Every adult has the right to marry and have a family if they wish. Men and women have the same rights when they are married as well as before, during and after marriage.	Article 17 Everyone has the right to own things or share them. Nobody should take our possessions from us without a good reason.	Article 18 We all have the right to believe in whatever we wish, to have a faith and to change this if we wish.

<p>Article 19 We all have the right to make up our own minds, to think what we like, and say what we think, as well as to share our ideas with other people.</p>	<p>Article 20 We all have the right to meet our friends and to work together in peace to defend our rights. Nobody can make us join a group if we don't want to.</p>	<p>Article 21 We all have the right to take part in the government of our country. All adults should be allowed to choose the leaders of their country and their representatives.</p>
<p>Article 22 We all have the right to a home, enough money to live on, and medical help if we are ill. Music, art and craft, and sport should be for everyone to enjoy. It must treat us all fairly.</p>	<p>Article 23 Every adult has the right to a job, to a fair wage for their work, and to join a trade union and choose what work they do.</p>	<p>Article 24 We all have the right to rest from our work, to relax and have holidays.</p>
<p>Article 25 We all have the right to enjoy a good life. Mothers, children, the elderly, the unemployed and the disabled have the right to be cared for.</p>	<p>Article 26 Education is a right, and primary school should be free. We should learn about the UN and how to cooperate with others. Our parents may choose our education</p>	<p>Article 27 We all have the right to our own way of life, and to enjoy the good things that science and learning can bring. We all can enjoy rewards from literature and artistic work.</p>
<p>Article 28 There must be political order and stability so that we can enjoy rights and freedom not only in our own country, but also world-wide.</p>	<p>Article 29 We all have a duty to other people and we should work to protect their rights and freedom.</p>	<p>Article 30 Nobody can take away these rights and freedom from us.</p>

A Before reading discuss the following questions:

1. What is the United Nations?
2. What human rights do you know? Are they foreseen in our Constitution?
3. What is Magna Charta?

B These words are in the text. Do you know what they mean?

binding (a)	xenophobic
an accomplishment	a violation
to intertwine	an instrument
to monitor	impunity
a challenge	hatred

C Read the following text and do the tasks below it:

**THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS:
A MAGNA CHARTA FOR ALL HUMANITY**

(A) More than 60 years (1) have passed since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations on 10 December 1948 (2). This was the first time in history that human rights and fundamental freedoms were stated in such detail. After the Second World War (3)

there was a strong desire for peace. At that time 58 (4) Member States formed the United Nations. Although they were very different in their ideologies, political systems and religions and cultural backgrounds, socio-economic development, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights represented a common statement of goals and aspirations. It was a vision of the world as the international community would want it to become.

(B) The Declaration recognizes that the „inherent dignity of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world“. It comprises a broad range of rights such as the right to life, liberty and security of person; the right to an adequate standard of living; the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution; the right to own property; the right to freedom of opinion and expression; the right to education, freedom of thought, conscience and religion; and the right to freedom from torture and degrading treatment among others. These are inherent rights to be enjoyed by all human beings of the global village – men, women and children, as well as by any group of society, disadvantaged or not – and not „gifts“ to be withdrawn, withheld or granted at someone’s whim or will.

(C) Although the Declaration is not a legally binding document, it has inspired more than 60 (5) human rights instruments which together constitute an international standard of human rights. These instruments include the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, both of which are legally binding treaties. They were further elaborated in such legal documents as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which declares dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred as being punishable by law; the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, covering measures to be taken for eliminating discrimination against women in political and public life, education, employment, health, marriage and family; and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which lays down guarantees in terms of the child’s human rights.

(D) The Universal Declaration (6) has been translated into more than 200 languages. Over the years, the Declaration has been used in the defence and advancement of people’s rights. Its principles have been embodied in national legislation and the constitutions of many newly independent states. (7) References to the Declaration have been made in charters and resolutions of regional intergovernmental organizations as well as in treaties and resolutions adopted by the United Nations system.

(E) Monitoring human rights violations is also of great importance. Over the years, the United Nations has created a wide range of mechanisms for it. Conventional mechanisms (treaty bodies) and extra-conventional mechanisms (UN special rapporteurs, representatives, experts and working groups) have been established to monitor if parties comply with the various human rights instruments and to investigate allegations of human rights abuses.(8)

(F) In recent years, a number of field offices have been opened at the request of Governments to assist in the development of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights and to conduct education campaigns on human rights. So there are many opportunities not only to condemn blatant violations of human rights but also to take responsibility and action to break the cycle of impunity whenever human rights are violated.

(G) Despite many accomplishments, challenges still lie ahead. Many in the international community believe that human rights, democracy and development are intertwined. Unless human rights are respected, the maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development cannot be achieved. The world is still plagued with incidents of ethnic hatred and acts of genocide. (9) People are still victims of xenophobic attitudes, are subjected to discrimination because of religion or gender and suffer from exclusion. Around the world, millions of people are still denied food, shelter, access to medical care, education and work, and too many live in extreme poverty. Their (10) inherent humanity and dignity are not recognized.

(H) The future of human rights lies in our hands. (11) We must all act when human rights are violated. (12) States as well as the individual must take responsibility for the realization and effective protection of human rights.

Comprehension check

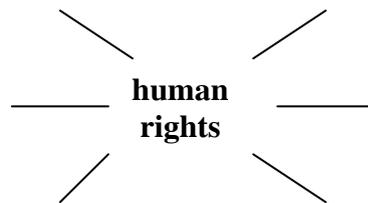
3. *Read the text. Match a paragraph A-H with a summary below.*

- content of the declaration
- work still to be done
- contributions of governments
- monitoring of violations
- optimistic note about our future
- importance of the declaration
- other human right instruments
- background of adoption

Language work

4. *Ask questions to the information underlined in the text.*

D Pick up as many verbs as you can which can be used with the word:



Now, write sentences with them:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Discussion

Discuss the measures Lithuania takes to safeguard human rights.

Think of:

- different rights and freedoms
- different groups (women, children, national minorities, sexual minorities).
- some problems that occur in this sphere.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Racial and Sexual Discrimination

Few people would disagree with the right to racial equality, but what about sexual equality? A group of women in Saudi Arabia deliberately broke the law by driving cars in a country where only men are permitted to drive. They were arrested and only released from prison when male members of their family promised to “keep them out of trouble”. Political and legal discrimination against women includes lesser voting rights (in parts of Switzerland); official discouragement from entering politics (Singapore); and the need for a wife to get her husband’s consent when she applies for a passport (Egypt). In Japan, where only seven of the nation’s 1,257 detention centres have any female guards, there have been reports of women being strip searched even for traffic offences. Many women arrested in Japan are illegal foreign workers, and this makes it less likely that their human rights will be observed. Women also suffer economic and social inequality throughout the world, either doing less well-paid work than men or being paid less for doing the same work. In addition, they are underrepresented in parliaments and on boards of directors. There is debate about how much legal reform can actually help solve social problems like these.

Comprehension

List five ways in which women in some countries appear to suffer unfair treatment.

Questions for discussion

1. What is the worst case of human rights abuse you have heard of?
2. In how many countries, that you know of, are human rights being legally violated and how are they being violated?
3. Is life imprisonment a violation of human rights?

Unit 5

CRIMES AND OFFENCES

A *Here are some more useful verbs connected with crime and law. Note that many of them have particular prepositions associated with them.*

- to **commit** a crime or an offence: to do something illegal
- to **accuse** someone **of** a crime: to say someone is guilty
- to **charge** someone **with** (murder): to bring someone to court
- to **plead guilty** or **not guilty**: to swear in court that one is guilty or otherwise
- to **defend/prosecute** someone in court: to argue for or against someone in a trial
- to **pass verdict on** an accused person: to decide whether they are guilty or not
- to **sentence** someone to a punishment: what the judge does after a verdict of guilty
- to **acquit** an accused person of a charge: to decide in court that someone is not guilty (the opposite of to **convict** someone)
- to **fine** someone a sum of money: to punish someone by making them pay
- to **send** someone **to prison**: to punish someone by putting them in prison
- to **release** someone **from prison/jail**: to set someone free after a prison sentence
- to **be tried**: to have a case judged in court.

B *Here are some useful nouns.*

- trial** : the legal process in court whereby an accused person is investigated, or tried, and then found guilty or not guilty
- case** : a crime that is being investigated
- evidence** : information used in a court of law to decide whether the accused is guilty or not
- proof** : evidence that shows conclusively whether something is a fact or not
- verdict** : the decision: guilty or not guilty
- judge** : the person who leads a trial and decides on the sentence
- jury** : group of twelve citizens who decide whether the accused is guilty or not.

C *Complete the table.*

<i>crime</i>	<i>criminal</i>	<i>verb</i>	<i>definition</i>
terrorism			
blackmail			
drug-trafficking			
forgery			
assault			
mugging			
murder			
burglary			
smuggling			
kidnapping			

D Fill the blanks in the paragraph below with one of the verbs from A.

One of the two accused men.....(1) at yesterday’s trial. Although his lawyer.....(2) him very well, he was still found guilty by the jury. The judge.....(3) him to two years in prison. He’ll probably.....(4) after eighteen months. The other accused man was luckier. He.....(5) and left the courtroom smiling broadly.

E Here are some words connected with law and crime. If necessary, use a dictionary to help you check that you understand what they all mean. Then divide them into three groups: crimes, punishments, people connected with the law.

theft	memeber of a jury	judge	smuggling
witness	prison	fine	bribery
detective	hi-jacking	flogging	community service
probation	traffic warden	death penalty	rape
drunken driving	lawyer		

F Underline the most suitable word or phrase.

1. Sally didn’t realize that she had broken/countered/denied the law.
2. The police have banned/cancelled/refused parking in this street.
3. I must remember to get a/an agreement/licence/permission for my television.
4. The president admitted that there had been a breakdown of law and crime/government/order.
5. Jim’s parents wouldn’t agree/allow/let him go to the demonstration.
6. Jake was arrested because he had entered the country falsely/illegally/wrongly.
7. Talking to other students is against the law/orders/rules of the examination.
8. The two men were arrested before they could commit/make/perform any more crimes.
9. I had to take the company to court/justice/law to get the money they owed me.
10. Smoking is compulsory/prohibited/refused near the petrol tanks.

G Match words in the box with a suitable description (a-l).

blackmailer	forger	hooligan	murderer	shoplifter	vandal
hijacker	kidnapper	pickpocket	smuggler	witness	

1. This person takes control of a plane or boat by force.
2. This person sees what happens during a crime or accident.....
3. This person brings goods into the country illegally.....
4. This person might steal food from a supermarket.....
5. This person kills someone on purpose.....
6. This person takes people and demands money for their return.....
7. This person makes illegal copies of paintings, documents, etc.....
8. This person damages other people’s property.....
9. This person might steal your wallet in a crowd.....
10. This person gets money from others by threatening to tell secrets.....
11. This person causes trouble at football matches.....

H Complete each sentence with a word from the box. Use each word once only.

accused	evidence	guilty	lawyer	statement	charged	fine	jury	sentence	suspect
---------	----------	--------	--------	-----------	---------	------	------	----------	---------

1. The customs officers arrested Bob and.....him with smuggling.
2. The police spent all morning searching the house for..... .
3. Jean left her car in a no-parking area and had to pay a/an..... .
4. Unfortunately at the end of the trial my brother was found..... .
5. The trial took a long time as the.....couldn't reach a verdict.
6. George won his case because he had a very good defence..... .
7. The police visited Dawn and asked her to make a/an
8. Because of his past criminal record, Brian was the main..... .
9. Pauline decided to sue the police because she had been wrongly..... .
10. The murderer of the children received a life..... .

I Underline the most suitable word or phrase.

1. Harry was told that fishing in the lake was against/by/over the law.
2. Catherine led a secret life for/in/of crime before she was caught.
3. Having trouble with your phone? Send at/for/to Fix-a-phone.
4. I regret to tell you that you are for/in/under arrest.
5. I only attacked the young man from/in/with self-defence.
6. David was often at/in/with trouble with the police when he was young.
7. The robbers' car was hidden below/by/from sight behind the bank.
8. The kidnappers have been caught, and the child is no longer at/in/on danger.
9. Tony was caught by a policeman who was off/out/away from duty and cycling to work.
10. The thieves took the wrong painting by/in/under mistake.
11. The suspicious manager left the safe unlocked from/on/with purpose.
12. The robbers met to plan the bank raid from/in/with secret.

TYPES OF CRIMES

CORRUPTION THREAT ASSESSMENT

Corruption is a very effective way for criminals to protect and promote their interests. Corruption can give them access to information held by law enforcement. This information can alert criminals to police methods, help them to identify investigating officers and informants, identify criminal rivals and compromise surveillance.

There are various methods to corrupt law enforcement officers. Sometimes, former police officers may approach them to help private detectives carry out low-level checks on the Police National Computer (PNC). In other cases the information may be more sensitive. Criminals may approach officers to 'help them out' for example with the offer of favours, loans, hospitality and information. The criminals aim is to build up a sense of obligation to the criminal. Once the officer has accepted such 'favours' then it is very difficult for the officer to refuse further favours and to return the favours.

Recently the pay and conditions of police officers have been changed or restructured and this may make officers more likely to be corrupted. Pay and allowances of new police recruits have been reduced and they may be more vulnerable to corruption.

Law enforcement in the UK is committed to fighting or tackling corruption. Preventative measures are more cost-effective than dealing with corruption after it is detected. It is of vital importance that information and best practice is shared between anti-corruption units. There is a recognized need for inter agency co-operation and understandings to successfully fight corruption.

All UK law enforcement agencies agree that anti-corruption strategies are a good investment. The Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) have put in place an integrated anti-corruption strategy to protect the police service from the effects of corruption.

A Read through the text to answer these questions.

1. Why do criminals try to corrupt police officers?
2. How do they try to corrupt them?
3. Are new recruits more or less vulnerable to corruption? Why?
4. Which costs more? Preventing corruption or dealing with existing corruption?

B Collocations Test

Match the words A + B

A	B
effective	importance
various	method
best	need
preventative	measures
tackle	practice
vital	way
best	methods
recognized	way
best	corruption

C Match the words and their definition. Mark the key words defining criminals.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 a spy | a) a person who doesn't live in your country |
| 2 a forger | b) a person who steals property of other people |
| 3 an immigration officer | c) a person who plants bombs on planes and cars for political reasons |
| 4 a customs officer | d) a person who informs the police about activities of a criminal |
| 5 a terrorist | e) a person who gives legal advice and speaks at the court |
| 6 a hijacker | f) a persecuted person in his / her own country |
| 7 a killer / murderer | g) a person who gathers information about other countries |
| 8 a refugee | h) a person who is not officially a citizen of any country |
| 9 a thief | i) a person who hijacks planes and takes people a hostage |
| 10 a kidnapper | j) a person who murders somebody for money |
| 11 a stateless person | k) a person who sets houses on fire |
| 12 a foreigner | l) a person who collects duty at the border |
| 13 a solicitor | m) a person who checks your documents when you want to enter a country |
| 14 an arsonist | n) a person who counterfeits money, passports etc. |

- 15 a smuggler
- 16 a gunrunner
- 17 a junky / drug addict
- 18 an informant
- o) a person who smuggles goods (stolen cars, drugs, explosives) across the border
- p) a person who buys and sells weapons
- q) a person who takes drugs
- r) a person who kidnaps people because he wants to get a ransom

D Write one word in each gap. The first one is done for you.

Underwear Smuggling

Lithuanian officials at the Lithuanian- Latvian border (1) fined three Latvian residents after (2)_____ their contraband underwear. On an unusually balmy evening Feb.5 at the Butinge-Rucava border (3)_____ on the Baltic Sea coast , the customs officials inspected a bus on a regular (4)_____ from Latvia’s port of Liepaja to Gariunai, a large open (5)_____ market just outside Vilnius in Lithuania, better known for its (6)_____ connections than its undergarments . The (7)_____ thought three women on the bus were behaving oddly , and decided to (8)_____ them up more thoroughly . Officials discovered that the women, aged 47,42 and 28 were trying to (9)_____ women’s underwear when they found that the (10)_____ goods were wound around their waists , under their clothing . Border officials (11)_____ seizing just under 100 bras and panties from the trio, who were (12)_____ out fines and allowed to continue on their (13)_____.

Use each of these words to fill in the blanks.

handed	reported	size	journey
contraband	officials	route	checkpoint
underworld	smuggle	air	seizing

E Match types with crimes.

- Political offences**
- Public order offences**
- Crimes against the person**
- Sexual offences**
- Offences against justice**
- Road traffic offences**
- Crimes against property**

..... murder, manslaughter; assault, battery, wounding; grievous bodily harm; abduction;

..... theft; robbery; burglary; obtaining property or services or pecuniary advantage by deception; blackmail; handling stolen goods; going equipped to steal; criminal damage; possessing something with intent to damage or destroy property; forgery;

..... rape; buggery; bigamy; indecency;

..... treason; terrorism; sedition; breach of the Official Secrets Act;

..... assisting an offender; conspiracy; perjury; contempt of court; perverting the course of justice;

..... obstruction of the police; unlawful assembly; obscenity; possessing weapons; misuse of drugs; breach of the peace;

..... careless or reckless driving; drunken driving; driving without a licence or insurance.

CRIME v.s. OFFENCE

D Read the situations and decide which are crimes and which are offences.

1. A town's central square – A Russian citizen was trying to sell 2500 Lt. The money was found to be counterfeit.
2. Airport – a Russian citizen was trying to smuggle works of art (two old icons).
3. Border crossing – a citizen of France got into the border crossing area by driving on the left lane and disregarding the queue.
4. Border controlling station – a Polish citizen was found in possession of \$ 12000 which he hadn't declared.
5. Border crossing point – after the passport and customs control the driver of a Ford left his car near the controlling point and went to the toilet. The situation resulted in a traffic jam.
6. Border crossing point – a Romanian citizen was trying to enter Lithuania by presenting a counterfeit passport.
7. A road leading to a town in the border area – while controlling a lorry the border guard officers found 30 Chinese people hidden.
8. Border crossing point – a sniffer dog found some narcotics hidden in a Mercedes backseat upholstery.
9. A town's market place – 2 Russian citizens were selling 1000 illegal CDs and 200 video tapes.
10. Border crossing point – while controlling a lorry the border guard officers found 250000 packets of *West* cigarettes and 10000 litres of *Trojka* vodka.
11. Border area – a German citizen entered a border strip in order to touch the barrier.
12. Border crossing point – a Russian citizen was trying to get to Lithuania presenting his brother's passport.
13. Border area – a Druskininkai citizen was walking near the borderline. He didn't have any documents. He wanted to see what the border looks like.

HUMAN BEINGS TRAFFICKING

Discussion

- **What is trafficking? Is there a difference between smuggling and trafficking?**
- **Who are trafficked?**
- **What are human beings trafficked for?**
- **Is there in the world a trafficking industry? What do you know about it?**

- **Can illegal migration be a support for organized crime?**
- **Do you think that criminal organization are engaged in the massive smuggling of illegal aliens into the European Union?**

1 Comment on the text:

Through the 1990's, central and eastern Europe have witnessed a massive increase in migration from Commonwealth of Independent states, in comparison with the previous levels under communist rule. The reasons that prompt people to move across international borders, are deeply embedded in the basic features characterizing many former socialist and third world countries (e.g. economic hardship, poor living conditions, ethnic tensions, armed conflicts, political instability etc). At present, another main point of entry into Europe from Asia and the Pacific, is from the Tip of North Africa to the southern regions of France.

Illegal aliens smuggling from South East Asia is one of the biggest problems facing the European Union at the moment. A variety of immigrants enter Europe from all areas of the globe because of the array of the possibilities that are available to the average "citizen". It is believed that the Baltic States, Finland and Sweden are the main points of entry into Europe from the North. Two main migration routes lead through Poland. The Eastern route, controlled by Russian organized crime, is used to transport Asians, mainly Armenians, Indians, Afghans and Africans, mostly Somalis, Algerians and Nigerians. The southern route is most used by Balkan residents, mainly Romanians.

2 Read the text and you will realize that trafficking is a gross violation of human rights.

TRAFFICKING IS :

- **increasing rapidly all over the world**
- **a cross- border issue with regional and global dimensions**
- **closely linked to, but distinct from, illegal labour migration**
- **a web of hidden, profitable, and expanding trade networks and movements of people, between the countries of origin, transit and destination countries**
- **characterized by use:**
 - **of violence and force or threat of, deprivation of freedom of movement, confiscation of identity papers and travel documents, deceit, and debt bondage**
 - **of women and children for prostitution, but also for other forms of exploitation is a focus of international organized crime**
 - **of anyone regardless of age, sex, or origin.**

THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION OF TRAFFICKING OF HUMAN BEINGS IS WIDELY USED:

3 Fill in the blanks the missing words. Choose the right word for each space.

The illicit and (1).....movements of persons across national borders, largely from developing countries and some countries with economies in (2)....., with the end goal of (3).....human beings into sexually or economically oppressive and (4).....situations for profit of recruiters, traffickers and crime syndicates, as well as other (5).....activities related to

(6)....., such as forced domestic labour, false marriages, clandestine employment and false adoption.

1.a) clandestine	b) human	c) large	d) huge
2.a) bloom	b) transition	c) search	d) future
3.a) asking	b) involving	c) forcing	d) engaging
4.a) odd	b) general	c) supportive	d) exploitative
5.a) illegal	b) interesting	c) legal	d) dangerous
6.a) humanity	b) trafficking	c) migration	d) exploitation

4 What are women and children trafficked for? Find purposes in the tables.

• Prostitution
• The cars development
• The entertainment industry
• Bookshops
• Babysitter industry
• Illegal adoption of children
• Medicine industry
• Organ transplants
• Industrial work

• Forced marriages
• Sports domain
• Mail-order brides
• Improve economic situation
• Domestic work
• Libraries development
• Forced labour
• Drug trafficking
• Beginning

CHILDREN AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING

5 Use the words from the box to complete the text.

<p>recruitment phenomenon facilitated purpose lived areas measures use slavery patterns</p> <p><i>Human Rights Standards for the Treatment of Trafficked Persons</i>, a handbook co-authored in 1999 by Foundation Against Trafficking in Women, the International Human Rights Law Group, and the Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women, suggests the following definition for trafficking of human beings:</p> <p><i>All acts and attempted acts involved in the (1)....., transportation within or across borders, purchase, sale, transfer, receipt or harbouring of a person involving the(2)... .. of deception, coercion (including the use or threat of force of the abuse of authority) or debt bondage for the (3).....of placing or holding such person, whether for pay or not, in involuntary servitude (domestic, sexual or reproductive) in forced or bonded labour, or in (4).....-like conditions, in a community other than the one in which such person (5)..... at the time of the original deception, coercion, or debt bondage.</i></p> <p>Despite the diversity and complexity of the (6)..... of trafficking in human beings, it is in all cases exploitative and extremely dangerous. Only by ascertaining the true character of trafficking can we hope to adapt appropriate (7)..... against it. Interestingly, routes</p>

and patterns of trafficking are not static phenomena. They are dynamic, changing networks that are affected as much by culture as by technology and history. Moreover, in addition to following to some extent the historical trafficking (8)..... within the family, many trafficking routes tend to resemble legal migration flows. As autonomous labour migrants must live in thriving economic (9)..... in order to find lucrative work, so must traffickers exploit locations with a high population density, a demand for informal labour, and a base of fluid capital. Further, some types of trafficking, particularly trafficking for purposes of illegal adoption or sex tourism, are facilitated by advances in telecommunications technology, like the Internet . Not only is the sale of children itself made more accessible and inexpensive through telecommunications advances, but the expansion of existing criminal networks is (10)..... by rapid and enhanced contact-gathering and information exchange capacities.

SOME TRAFFICKING TECHNIQUES

6 *Match the first part with the second one in a right way.*

A. Local contacts	a) traffickers enlist the help of local persons to identify vulnerable families
B. Direct sale	b) women and children are transported by motorcycles, minibuses and pick- up vans, and boats
C. Deceit	c) economic incentives to parents and arrangements which bond children and young women into sex- slavery or other exploitative forms of labour, though details of these debt terms are ill defined
D. Debt bondage	d) commonly paid to various officials or police to procure false documents or at border crossing
E. Kidnap	e) women and children are sold to traffickers by parents or other family members
F. Falsification of documents	f) unscrupulous agents deceive parents, lure women and girls with false promises of well-paid work in cities or marriages to rich partners
G. Bribes	g) criminal gangs or middlemen kidnap women and children, force them to work against their will, and often sell them to brothels
H. Transportation	h) false documents and passports make it difficult to identify and trace trafficked persons

A	E
B	F
C	G
D	H

TERRORISM

Discussion

Which terrorist groups are you familiar with?

What do you understand by the word *terrorism*?

Who decides if an act is *terrorism*?

If the terrorists have political motives, e.g. independence for their group or minority, does this mean they are not criminals but political prisoners if caught?

1 Read the text carefully. Is it correct to see a terrorist act as a criminal offence?

Terrorism is a special type of violence. It is a tactic used in peace, conflict and war. The threat from terrorism is ever present and an attack is likely to occur when least expected. A terrorist initiates the event that marks the transition from peace to conflict or war. Combatting terrorism is a factor to consider in all military plans and operations. Combatting terrorism requires a continuous state of awareness; it is a necessary practice rather than a type of military operation.

TERRORISM DEFINED

2 Complete the various parts of the definition. Choose the best word for each space.

Terrorism is the (1) use of violence or the threat of violence to (2).....fear; it is intended to (3)..... or intimidate governments or societies in the (4).....of goals which are generally political, (5) or (6)..... . This definition is carefully formulated to (7)between terrorism and other forms of violence.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1.a) special | b) calculated | c) considered | d) intimidatory |
| 2.a) cause | b) start | c) induce | d) initiate |
| 3.a) force | b) compel | c) coerce | d) threaten |
| 4.a) objective | b) search | c) accomplishment | d) pursuance |
| 5.a) religion | b) philosophical | c) polemic | d) religious |
| 6.a) idealistic | b) illogical | c) ideological | d) nationalistic |
| 7.a) differ | b) distinguish | c) diverge | d) devolve |

3 Join the parts of the sentences together to complete the text.

A. People employ terrorism...	1....as terrorists generally know what they want to achieve.
B. The tendency to label as "terrorism"...	2....in the name of a variety of causes.
C. Terrorism is calculated....	3....that is engendered in someone other than the victim.
D. The selection of a target for terrorists...	4....conducted for its impact on an audience.
E. Terrorism is intended to produce fear...	5....is both planned and rational.
F. Terrorism is a psychological weapon...	6....any violent act of which we disapprove, is erroneous.

SOME HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

4 Use these words to complete the text.

compel/ unpredictability/
virtually/ aborted/profound/
incidental/ granted/ sought/undermine/ concessions

Throughout history, extremists have practised terrorism to generate fear and to (1) _____ a change in behaviour.
Frequently, terrorism was (2) _____ to other forms of violent action-insurgency or war. Before the 19th Century, terrorists usually (3) _____ immunity from attack to certain categories of people. Like other warriors, terrorists recognized innocent people, not involved in the conflict. Terrorists usually excluded women, children and the elderly from their activities. For example, in late 19th Century Russia, radical planning the assassination of the Tsar, (4) _____ several attacks because they risked harming innocent people. “Old-school” terrorism was direct; it intended to produce a political effect through the injury or death of the victim. The development of bureaucratic states led to a _____ change in terrorism. Modern governments have a continuity that older, personalistic governments did not. Terrorists found that the death of a single individual, even a monarch, did not necessarily produce the policy changes they (6) _____. Terrorists reacted by turning to an indirect method of attack. By the early 20th Century, terrorists began to attack people previously considered innocents to generate political pressure. These attacks had the effect of creating a public atmosphere of anxiety and, as a result, were planned to (7) _____ confidence in the government. The (8) _____ of the attacks, their apparent randomness made it (9) _____ impossible for governments to protect potential victims. The public demands protection that the state cannot give. Frustrated and frightened people then demand that the government make (10) _____ to stop the attacks.

TERRORISTS

Terrorists are inspired by many different motives. They may be classified into three categories: RATIONAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL OR CULTURAL. A terrorist, of course, may be shaped by all three.

5 Decide into which category the statements may be placed.

- a) The terrorist thinks through his goals and options, making a cost-benefit analysis.
- b) “Splinter-groups” among terrorists are often more violent than their “parent” group.
- c) Terrorists do not even consider they may be wrong although others’ views may be assessed on merit.
- d) Terrorists tend to project their own anti-social motivation on others, creating a polarized “us” and “them” perspective.
- e) Some political systems have no effective non-violent means for changes in power structure or “succession”.
- f) Terrorist groups ask a crucial question: Can our actions be successful in attaining our goals without causing a backlash that will destroy the cause and perhaps our own people?
- g) A terrorist group must terrorise. As a minimum it must commit violent acts to maintain group self-esteem and legitimacy.

- h) Society generally rejects as unbelievable such actions as vendettas, self-destruction, ethnic cleansing, religious martyrdom, etc. when we observe it in others.
- i) When a terrorist group approaches its stated goals, it is often inclined to re-define them.
- j) A major determinate of terrorism is the perception of outsiders and anxiety about ethnic group survival. Fear of cultural extermination leads to violence.

Can you think of authentic examples of these? For example, from Northern Ireland, from Spain, from Chechnya, from the Middle East, from North Africa.

Look at some of the factors in each of the categories. Do you agree with this summary?

RATIONAL:

(Terrorism as a sustainable “item”)
(Misjudging public opinion)

PSYCHOLOGICAL

(Personal “raison d’etre”)
(Group identity)
(Perception of victims)
(Unanimity and group dynamics)
(Rejection of “false” hievements)

CULTURAL

(Capacity to “explain away”
our own irrational behaviour)
(Societies’ capacity for group
“membership”/ sacrifice for the
group)
(Relationship of violence in a
society to political violence)
(Factors related to religious
terrorism)

TRANSNATIONAL CRIME

“As crime becomes increasingly international, police forces around the globe are working together to stem a rising tide of murder, paedophilia, drug trafficking and money laundering” (BBC correspondents Jonathan Marcus and Stephen Eke).

In addition to the crimes mentioned above, transnational crime also embraces a variety of activities, such as tobacco smuggling, arms trafficking, credit card fraud, forgery, counterfeiting and people smuggling.

Experts believe that the rise of transnational crime has been facilitated by two sets of factors. Firstly, globalization. Freer border controls, the internet, e-mail, etc. provide new opportunities for criminals. Secondly, economic and technological change go hand-in-hand with political instability. The end of the cold war increased cross-border movements, old systems collapsed and new governments struggled with immature legal systems. As a result, transnational crime is fast becoming a key factor threatening both the economic integrity and political stability of a number of strategically significant states and regions.

Although the world has long known of the US Mafia and the Chinese Triads, the gangsters of the former Yugoslavia and former Soviet Union have only become globally infamous in the last decade or so. There has been a huge explosion in crime because the gangsters have mutated into global players.

The collapse of the Soviet Union has caused the spread of the Russian diaspora to Israel, the USA and elsewhere, which has increased the Russian Mafia’s sphere of activities. The situation is really particularly threatening in Russia because of the close relationship of state structures with

organized crime. Official corruption reflects only part of the situation. When the law is inadequately enforced, people feel that they can go unpunished. Russia isn't an anomaly. Territory borders have come to represent challenges rather than permanent barriers to the international gangsters.

The global narcotics industry makes enough money and employs enough people to whet the appetite of the most industrialist or management consultant. It is an industry that does not advertise and guarantees a big profit everywhere. Illegal drugs make up 8 per cent of world trade, which is worth more than the combined global market for textiles, clothing, iron and steel.

Transnational crime is clearly a difficult phenomenon to pin down, but a solution may be found in a successful union of strategic intelligence and a joined-up approach to law and policing. It often requires co-ordinated action between government departments of different states, involving police, customs and even military authorities. Interpol keeps a database of the world's most wanted criminals, physical evidence is becoming increasingly important with DNA profiles and fingerprinting as principal weapons in tracing criminals. Specialist-led crime teams are operating in Europe with the aim of tackling drug trafficking and organized crime. Intelligence from these teams has helped officers to investigate paedophilia, pornography, firearms and drug offences.

A Here are some definitions of words and phrases connected with transnational crime. Do you know them? The first letter is given.

Type of crime	Definition
1. d	buying and selling drugs illegally
2. c	the crime of making imitation bank notes, coins, jewellery, perfume, footwear, clothing
3. m	transferring illegal or stolen money into an ordinary bank account, usually by a complex process to avoid detection
4. f	the crime of copying money, documents in order to deceive people
5. p	the condition of being sexually interested in children: sexual activity with children
6. s	offence of taking goods illegally in or out of a country, without paying any tax
7. c	paying money or giving your favour to someone, usually an official, so that he does what you want

B Complete the following sentences, using the ideas from the text.

- Transnational crime involves several criminal activities, such as _____
- The factors that contribute to transnational crime are _____
- The most infamous organized crime groups are _____
- People think that they can go unpunished when _____
- The illegal drugs trade makes up 8 per cent of _____ and guarantees _____ everywhere.
- To tackle transnational crime effectively, it is necessary to _____
- _____ are becoming very important weapons in tracing criminals.

IMPRISONMENT AND EARLY RELEASE

Governments consider prisons the main form of punishment available to the criminal justice system. But is the system as effective as it is supposed to be?

One objective of imprisonment is to rehabilitate offenders, to correct their attitudes and anti-social behaviour. The second important aspect is to provide public safety by isolating them. It also functions as a warning to the rest of the society to deter others from committing crimes.

On the one hand the system satisfies society and victims' need for retribution. On the other hand this leads to further problems because the victims are interested in longer prison terms. This makes prisons overcrowded and consumes more and more tax-payers' money.

Research carried out in America shows that prisoners serve only a fraction of their sentences.

- Average sentence for murder was 15 years imprisonment, but the actually served was 5.5 years.
- The figures for rape were 8 years in prison and 3 years served.

To avoid prisons being overcrowded and to relieve the tax payers burden Great Britain introduced a system of electronic tagging. Apart from being expensive it also turned out to be ineffective as these figures show:

- 1.638 crimes have been committed by prisoners who would have otherwise been in jail since the tagging scheme began in 1999;
- the crime spree includes 229 violent offences, 6 sex crimes and more than 500 cases of theft and fraud.

Under the home detention curfew scheme, which was introduced to ease overcrowding in jails, about 3000 prisoners a year are allowed to serve out the last 3 months of their sentences at home under electronic surveillance. Many prisoners simply took off their tags and were "unlawfully at large".

A *What is the difference between the following words?*

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. prison | jail | |
| 2. murder | manslaughter | assassination |
| 3. murder | homicide | |
| 4. burglary | theft | |

B *Discuss why all prisoners can't be released on parole.*

Work in two groups. One group prepares arguments in support of short time prison sentences. The other group prepares arguments for long term sentences.

When you are finished, work in pairs with a partner from the other group. Take turns to present your group's arguments as your partner tries to interrupt you using the expressions below and vice versa.

Sorry, but...

Excuse me,...

If you don't mind, I would like to mention...

I see your point, but...

May I explain my point...

I totally disagree with you...

With respect...

You are completely mistaken...

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Mokomasis leidinys skirtas Mykolo Romerio universiteto Teisės ir valstybės sienos apsaugos nuolatinėms ir išėstiniams studijoms studentams.

Pateikiamos penkios temos su teksto skaitymo, teksto suvokimo patikrinimo ir specialybės anglų kalbos žinių įtvirtinimui skiriamomis būtiniausių specialybės terminų užduotimis.

Leidinys gali būti naudojamas tiek dirbant auditorijoje, tiek savarankiškai, studentams rengiantis baigiamajam specialybės anglų kalbos egzaminui raštu ir žodžiu.

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