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COMMUNICATION IN LEGAL ADVOCACY
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The first book in a new series—Studies in Communication Processes—this is a research-based, practical analysis of communication processes in trials. Besides the traditional perception of trials as scientific fact-finding proceedings, the authors look at trials as social-scientific phenomena. Responding to the emerging interest in alternative dispute resolution, the book examines the ways in which negotiation, mediation, and arbitration interrelate with trials. The authors combine traditional argumentative analyses (such as presumption and burden-of-proof) with contemporary ideas about narrative rationality.

Social science research is used to expand the understanding of such traditional concepts as procedural fairness, the credibility of witnesses as sources of knowledge, and procedures such as jury selection, opening and closing statements, witness examination, and jury deliberation. Readers looking for a practical and strategic guide to effective trial advocacy, theoretical insights into trials as socially sanctioned mechanisms for dispute resolution, and a study of applied argumentation within the specialized field of law will find this book extremely beneficial.

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2. Prevention of legal disputes is an integral part of legal assistance provided by the lawyer; the lawyer will take care to eliminate any obstacles that may hinder an amicable agreement. Apply for legal assistance, of clients, of colleagues and of other individuals; behave and dress in a manner befitting business conduct. Article 9. 1. Lawyers may not: 1) Act contrary to the client’s lawful interests or deny him/her legal assistance, being guided by considerations of personal gain, immoral interests or acting under external pressure; 2) Adopt a position regarding the case which runs counter to the client’s position or act against the client’s wishes, except for the instances when the defense counsel.