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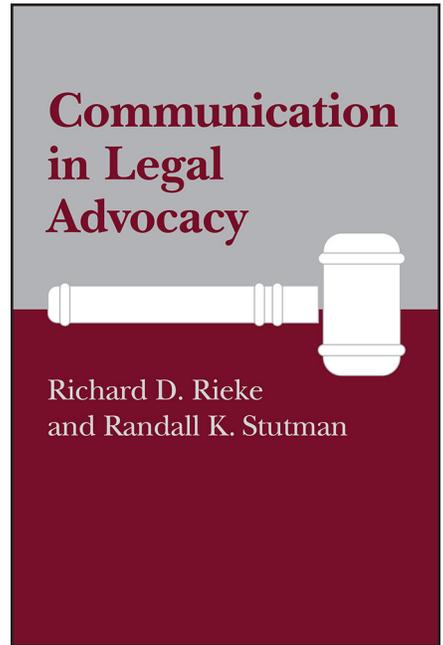
COMMUNICATION IN LEGAL ADVOCACY

Richard D. Rieke and Randall K. Stutman

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.

February 2009, 245 pages



Richard D. Rieke has been a student of communication and law since his doctoral work at Ohio State University in 1964. His dissertation "Rhetorical Theory in American Legal Practice" was one of the first studies to argue for a rapprochement between legal theory and rhetorical theory in relation to the practical processes of conducting trials and appeals. Since then, as a member of the faculty at Ohio State and later the University of Utah, he has continued to study trials, appellate advocacy and appellate decision making from the perspective of rhetorical/communication theory.

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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.Â 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 clientâ€™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 clientâ€™s position or act against the clientâ€™s wishes, except for the instances when the defense counsel.

LEGAL ARGUMENT. The Structure and Language of Effective Advocacy. Second Edition. James A. Gardner Joseph W. Belluck & Laura L. Aswad. Consequently, this edition of Legal Argument retains at its core the syllogistic method of argument construction as the basic vehicle of instruction. However, because today's students need more direct instruction in how effectively to present in writing a well-constructed legal argument, the main changes I have made in this edition are directed primarily at providing more information and instruction concerning how to write a good legal argument once it has been constructed. However, as advocacy communication, participatory communication and communication for sustainable social change are becoming known, we are now witnessing a growing emphasis on the assumption of the active audience that engages in collective reflection and action. In many cases there will not be much overlap between the different spheres or the overlap may vary considerably.

3. Advocacy health communication for decision-making versus decision-reaching. In order to reach or make the decision to plan for health communication, a number of important research and policy issues need further clarification:

1. Advocacy for policy design and decision-making versus public health advocacy for policy implementation or social mobilization

Legal advocacy is central to AARP Foundation's mission. As such, we issue our annual publication commenting and weighing in on cases coming before the U.S. Supreme Court in the coming term that may have a significant impact on those 50 and older. Given the ever-increasing number of adults over the age of 50, impending Supreme Court decisions are likely to affect a growing percentage of the U.S. population. Participation in these cases is an integral part of AARP Foundation's advocacy, particularly in a time when older adults with lower incomes are more vulnerable than ever. AARP Foundation will