

Chapter 1 : "Law without lawyers, justice without courts: on traditional Chinese mediation" by Bee Chen Go

*The Chinese have, since ancient times, professed a non-litigious outlook. Similarly, their preference for mediation has fascinated the West for centuries.*

We forget that the jury is sequestered away from the news, and that we in the public have different information than what the jury hears. Even the same information is expressed differently to juries. Our view of a trial from the outside is a watered down, over-simplified and twisted mess that bears little resemblance to the environment where these important decisions are made. Perhaps the most glaring oversight in our outrage is that a jury trial puts the burden of judgement into a handful of people. Whatever was wrong with America before the trial was wrong regardless of the outcome of this case. And unless those six people are a secret cabal running our nation, they never had the power to change America at large no matter what they decided. Before you judge me and the tone of this post, if it matters, I think Zimmerman should have been charged at least with manslaughter. But what I think is irrelevant. Instead we have laws that attempt to do the heavy lifting in providing a machine that gives everyone a chance at justice. A chance to make their case. This means skill is a critical. But it is clear. In America we believe in reasonable doubt , and what a burden it is against immediate justice. Reasonable doubt means the job is on the prosecution to prove guilt, not on the defendant to prove innocence. The defense has the much easier job. Reasonable doubt prefers to let some accused people go free at the expense of preventing the innocent from being sent to prison. It bets the sacrifice of justice of some guilty going free is more than compensated by preventing the innocent from being found guilty. I am aware of the deep problems with racism , guns and crime in America. I understand why people feel outraged by the verdict and I feel sadness for everyone personally involved. I wish most of all for us to use our brains as much as our hearts in sorting our what the verdict means and what work we have to do to make our nation safe for everyone.

Chapter 2 : Initiative promises legal advice for those without lawyers in courts | Law | The Guardian

*The Chinese have, since ancient times, professed a non-litigious outlook. Similarly, their preference for mediation has fascinated the West for centuries. Mediation has been popularized by the Chinese who subscribe to the Confucian notions of harmony and compromise. It has been perpetuated in the.*

Share via Email This article is over 4 years old In-court advice centres will aid litigants who do not have lawyers to argue for them. The initiative, launched on Thursday by family justice minister Simon Hughes , is aimed at helping those no longer entitled to legal aid navigate their way through divorce proceedings and other complex claims. As many as , people were deprived of support by changes to legal aid, in most cases involving family disputes, welfare benefits, clinical negligence, employment, housing, debt, immigration and education. The problem is most acute in the family courts where relationship breakdowns often require parents to take immediate action. Hearings have become protracted and judges are forced to intervene repeatedly to explain the legal process. The aim is to expand the number of advisers into courts across the country and link claimants up with pro bono lawyers who can offer free legal support and, in some cases, even court representation. Hughes, a Liberal Democrat, is aware the initiative will not solve every unmet legal need but believes it will be a significant contribution in a climate of austerity. In an interview with the Guardian, Hughes said: We have managed to liberate money from a difficult economic situation. I believe it will be the most significant difference we can make in support for litigants. In the closing months of the coalition, the task of political differentiation has become more pronounced, and mitigating the worst effects of the legal aid cuts could be part of the process for the Liberal Democrats. Advisers for the new service will use court premises and are expected to come from a variety of backgrounds: Part of the aim is to encourage claimants, particularly in separation and divorce cases, to resolve differences outside court, particularly through mediation. Working with Cafcass, the Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service, a telephone and online advice service will be provided to help steer claimants in the right direction. It would have been needed even without legal aid changes but they have made it necessary. We already have some funding from law schools, local authorities and the legal profession. Our volunteers include students, former social workers, those who have left the armed services and retired teachers. Not speaking for them but assisting them to make their main points. Anthony Douglas, chief executive of Cafcass, said: This has been corrected.

**Chapter 3 : "Law without lawyers, justice without courts: on traditional Chinese me" by Bee Chen Goh**

*LAW WITHOUT LAWYERS JUSTICE WITHOUT COURTS Download Law Without Lawyers Justice Without Courts ebook PDF or Read Online books in PDF, EPUB, and Mobi Format. Click Download or Read Online button to LAW WITHOUT LAWYERS JUSTICE WITHOUT COURTS book pdf for free now.*

Judge Jack Weinstein has been active on the issue of access to justice for low- and moderate-income persons for a very long time. Some opponents of the plan even attempted to have Weinstein disbarred. But he prevailed and kept his license, of course. As judge and then chief judge of the Eastern District of New York in the s, he often spoke and published on this issue. In addition, he set in motion a process to establish a panel of lawyers to represent formerly self-represented persons on a voluntary basis, secured funds to support the Eastern District Pro Bono Panel and the Eastern District Civil Litigation Fund, and provided training for lawyers interested in representing low-income litigants. Much more could be said about his efforts on this front in the years since. This Article will discuss access to justice as a function of the cost of civil litigation. Framing the issue in this way, justice as a function of cost, it is worth noting that justice and cost are two of the three goals referenced in Rule 1 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, which states: And it is very likely that the goals clash in a significant percentage of cases. Once one concedesâ€”as the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure doâ€”that justice both costs money and takes time, but also that time is money and that delay detracts from justice, then the trade-offs among money, time, and justice become difficult to resolve. Indeed, it is likely that one can strive to achieve two of the goals but rarely all three at the same time. Thus, it is easy to imagine a rules regime in which there are speedy and inexpensive determinations of matters that are far from just. Or a rules regime in which there are speedy and just outcomes that are quite expensive. It is the third combination of the goals that is harder to imagine: To the empirical researcher, the three goals of Rule 1 also present a measurement problem. Time to disposition is an important metric that the courts often use to gauge performance. Another of the goals, justice, is almost impossible to measure in an objective fashion, especially across a broad range of cases. That leaves a third goal that seems possible to measureâ€”the cost of litigation. As anyone who has ever tried to study the cost of litigation will tell you, though, it is a very difficult thing to do well. For one thing, the ultimate information is in the hands of the parties to the litigation, and asking attorneys, although relatively common, has its limits. And the parties themselves may not actually know the total cost of the litigation in which they are involved. There is also disagreement among researchers whether to use dollarsâ€”or estimated dollarsâ€”or some other measure of cost, such as attorney hours. In , my colleague Tom Willging and I released a report on attorney estimates of litigation costs in a large, nationwide sample of attorneys of record in recently closed cases in federal district court. We found, consistent with a long line of previous studies, that most cases in federal court have relatively modest costs. Presenting these findings, Willging and I were consistently told that we had to be wrong, that litigation costs are much, much higher than that. Then, though, the New York Times cited our report for a different proposition: Some people cannot afford to pursue claims; others are overwhelmed by corporate defendants with deeper pockets. The same reported costs could be both too high and too low. Costs that would seem negligible to a corporate general counsel can present serious access to justice issues to low- and moderate-income Americans. Of course, this is a fact that we have known for a long time. As Bryant Garth pointed out in These worlds involve different kinds of cases, financial stakes, contentiousness, complexity andâ€”although not the subject of these studiesâ€”probably even lawyers. The ordinary cases, which represent the overwhelming number, pass through the courts relatively cheaply with few discovery problems. The high-stakes, high-conflict cases, in contrast, raise many more problems. It is therefore essential to understand the distinction and to try to explain why it operates. Part II of this Article describes these problems in some detail. Part III of the Article links the ongoing debates about litigation costs and discovery to a broader context. It is interesting that at the same time preparations for the Duke Conference were underway, the United States was embroiled in a much more visible controversy over costsâ€”the cost of health care. But almost no one made the connection.

## Chapter 4 : How to Be a Lawyer Without Going to Law School

*Law Without Lawyers, Justice Without Courts by Bee Chen Goh, , available at Book Depository with free delivery worldwide.*

Those who pass will be one step closer to practicing law in their state; those who fail must retreat from society once again, hit the books, and wallow in the depths of misery until the next exam in February. Nearly all those who await results have followed the traditional route to lawyerdom: A select few, however, have completely bypassed these steps. Last year, out of 83, bar exam takers, only 60 were apprentices. A mere 17 succeeded in passing the bar exam and becoming eligible to practice law. It is a long, difficult road, requiring four years of mentorship and thousands of hours of self-led work, but when completed, it can save a prospective lawyer hundreds of thousands of dollars in law school debt. So, just how does one go about doing this? But in the expanse of American history, this requirement is relatively new. By the s, a similar apprentice system had sprouted up in New York: As recounted in the Washburn Law Journal , this was a brutal, scrupulous undertaking: The mentoring lawyer was expected to carefully select materials for study and to guide the clerk in his study of the law to ensure that the material was being absorbed. Although those were the ideals, in reality the clerks were often overworked and rarely were able to study the law individually as expected. They were often employed to tedious tasks, such as making handwritten copies of documents. Finding sufficient legal texts was also a seriously debilitating issue, and there was no standardization in the books assigned to the clerk trainees because they were assigned by their mentor, whose opinion of the law may be different greatly from his peers. A number of highly influential historical figures chose to stick to the apprenticeships, most famously Abraham Lincoln: Instead, they are given the option to apprentice with a practicing attorney or judge. New York, Maine and Wyoming offer an apprenticeship alternative as well, but also require some law school. All lawyers seeking to forego law school must meet the following stipulations: None of the states that offer the apprenticeship alternative offer any assistance in finding a supervising lawyer: A crawl through historical exam data to via the National Conference of Bar Examiners reveals a wide variance in pass rates from state to state: The numbers for those who take the apprenticeship route are much more dismal. Going back historically, the passage rates for apprentices are slightly better, but still among the worst of any education type: Since , 1, apprentices have taken the bar exam; only have passed. Likely, this can be attributed to the nature of an apprenticeship: Breaking down these passage rates by state does, however, reveal a glimmer of hope. Many of his colleagues share this opinion. But even when law apprentices successfully pass the bar exam, and find themselves officially equipped to practice law, they must face the degree-obsessed nature of their industry. After reading law for three years and passing the Virginia bar exam, Ivan Fehrenbach has learned this the hard way. Glenn, president of the Virginia Board of Bar Examiners, has made his stance on the matter quite clear: It not only eliminates law student debt, but provides an alternative, more vocational path. A version of this article was originally published Nov 15,

*Law Without Lawyers, Justice Without Courts and millions of other books are available for Amazon Kindle. Learn more Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App.*

Main content Filing Without an Attorney Individuals can file bankruptcy without an attorney, which is called filing pro se. However, seeking the advice of a qualified attorney is strongly recommended because bankruptcy has long-term financial and legal outcomes. Filing personal bankruptcy under Chapter 7 or Chapter 13 takes careful preparation and understanding of legal issues. Misunderstandings of the law or making mistakes in the process can affect your rights. Court employees and bankruptcy judges are prohibited by law from offering legal advice. The following is a list of ways your lawyer can help you with your case. Advise you on whether to file a bankruptcy petition. Advise you under which chapter to file. Advise you on whether your debts can be discharged. Advise you on whether or not you will be able to keep your home, car, or other property after you file. Advise you of the tax consequences of filing. Advise you on whether you should continue to pay creditors. Explain bankruptcy law and procedures to you. Help you complete and file forms. Assist you with most aspects of your bankruptcy case. Use the forms that are numbered in the series to file bankruptcy for individuals or married couples. Use the forms that are numbered in the series if you are preparing a bankruptcy on behalf of a nonindividual, such as a corporation, partnership, or limited liability company LLC. Sole proprietors must use the forms that are numbered in the series. Many courts require local forms. A petition preparer must sign all documents they prepare for you; print their name, address and social security on the documents; and provide you with a copy of all documents. They cannot sign documents on your behalf or receive payment for court fees. Finding a Lawyer, Including Free Legal Services If you need help finding a bankruptcy lawyer, the resources below may help. If you are unable to afford an attorney, you may qualify for free legal services.

**Chapter 6 : Law without lawyers, justice without courts: on traditional Chinese mediation - CORE**

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She clerked on the powerful and prestigious D. Circuit, for the legendary liberal J. But hey, at least she has a law degree. Not that she needs it to sit on the bench at One First Street! We recently wrote an article for the Washington Post in which we debunked five myths about the Supreme Court confirmation process. One myth that we could have added to our piece: The Constitution does not specify any particular professional or educational requirements for serving as a justice of the high court. In fact, unlike presidents or members of Congress, Supreme Court justices do not even need to be over a certain age. In , the brilliant Joseph Story was appointed to the court at the tender age of 32 – a veritable legal Doogie Howser. He never got one. The last justice without a law degree was Stanley Reed, who served on the Court from to . Although he never finished his formal legal studies, Reed did gain admission to the bar and was a practicing lawyer. Like Kagan and her former boss Thurgood Marshall, Reed was serving as solicitor general when he was nominated to the Court. Reed was the last justice to leave One First Street without a law degree. The last justice sans law degree to join the Court was Robert H. Jackson , who attended Albany Law School for just one year. Nominated , retired . Despite the lack of specific requirements to serve on the court, the need to win Senate approval has historically led presidents to select nominees with extremely distinguished legal and judicial careers. Although Kagan does not have prior judicial experience, she came close to a judgeship before. In June , President Clinton nominated her to the D. President George Bush then nominated John Roberts to the seat for which Kagan had been nominated – that ended up working out well for him. If the Kagan nomination succeeds, which at this juncture looks like a near certainty, perhaps Obama should pick another non-judge for his next SCOTUS opening. And maybe he should go even farther, by picking someone without a law degree. Back in , Lat floated these three names for the Court. President Obama, are you listening?

**Chapter 7 : Law Without Lawyers, Justice Without Courts : Bee Chen Goh :**

*Court employees and bankruptcy judges are prohibited by law from offering legal advice. The following is a list of ways your lawyer can help you with your case. Advise you on whether to file a bankruptcy petition.*

**Chapter 8 : The law does not guarantee justice | Scott Berkun**

*Organization of the Circuit Court; Office of the Chief Judge. Court Related Services. Office of Interpreter Services; Mandatory Arbitration. For Litigant Attorneys.*

**Chapter 9 : Filing Without an Attorney | United States Courts**

*A formal law degree is not required to serve on the court, but it's usually a good thing to have on your résumé. The last justice without a law degree was Stanley Reed, who served on the Court.*