Facultad de Derecho
Universidad de Buenos Aires

Programa de

Lecto-comprensión

Exámenes

Inglés Nivel I

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Medical Malpractice Lawsuits

By Roy D'Silva. Published: 5/17/2007

Medical Malpractice lawsuits are quite different from other lawsuits. Here are some details about them.

Medical malpractice lawsuits are the latest daunting tasks medical and health care officers are facing today. Here are some details and other information about medical malpractice lawsuits.

The description of medical malpractice is simple enough. Any act or failure to act by a health care professional diminishing or deviating the accepted standards of services and practices of the medical community is termed as **medical malpractice**. These actions can cause injury to the patient. Medical malpractice can also be termed as professional negligence on part of the health care professional.

As in every lawsuit, medical malpractice lawsuits comprise of the plaintiff and the defendant. The plaintiff in a medical malpractice case is the patient, or any individual legally designated to act on the behalf of the patient. In case the patient is no more, and in case of a wrongful death suit, the administrator or executor of the deceased's estate can take on the role of the plaintiff.

The defendants in a medical malpractice lawsuit are the health care officials or at times entire institutions. Therefore, depending on the situation and gravity of the case, clinics, hospitals, medical corporations or managed care organizations may be defendants in a medical malpractice lawsuit. The term may also include nurses, dentists and any therapists. Nurses are liable to be party to the accusations in a medical malpractice lawsuit, as previous medical malpractice lawsuits have opined that nurses and other non-physicians cannot be protected for 'following orders'.

A successful medical malpractice case should prove that a legal duty of medical care and treatment was supposed to be undertaken by a health care officer or a health care institution on the patient and/or plaintiff. The case should further prove that the duty undertaken was breached and the medical care provider failed to perform their duties in line with the relevant standards of care. The case should further prove that the said duty was breached. This can be proved by sworn testimony or visible and proved results, in the form of injury, of obvious errors.

There are various lawyers who specialize in medical malpractice cases. These medical malpractice lawyers have previous experience and expertise to prove the truth to the trial courts and therefore prevent any injustice being meted out to the injustice.

The damages of a medical malpractice case may include punitive as well as compensatory damages. These damages may be economic or non-economic in nature. Non-economic damages comprise of psychological or physical harm, emotional distress or pain, while economical damages include financial losses, life care expenses and medical expenses.

A. Responder.

1. ¿Quiénes pueden ser parte en un juicio de mala praxis médica?

2. ¿Quiénes pueden actuar como demandantes en caso de muerte por mala praxis médica?

3. ¿Quiénes pueden ser demandados en un juicio de mala praxis médica?

4. ¿Qué profesionales están excluidos del concepto de obediencia debida en una mala praxis médica?

5. ¿Qué pruebas deben aportarse para que quede configurada la mala praxis?

6. ¿A qué tipo de resarcimiento da lugar la mala praxis médica?

7. ¿De qué índole pueden ser los daños al ser violada la obligación médica?

III. PLEADINGS AND MOTIONS > Rule 8.

General Rules of Pleading

Fuente: http://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/frcp/Rule8.htm

(a) Claims for Relief.

A pleading that states a claim for relief must contain:

(1) a short and plain statement of the grounds for the court's jurisdiction, unless the court already has jurisdiction and the claim needs no new jurisdictional support;

(2) a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief; and

(3) a demand for the relief sought, which may include relief in the alternative or different types of relief.

(b) Defenses; Admissions and Denials.

(1) In General.

In responding to a pleading, a party must:

(A) state in short and plain terms its defenses to each claim asserted against it; and

(B) admit or deny the allegations asserted against it by an opposing party.

(2) Denials — Responding to the Substance.

A denial must fairly respond to the substance of the allegation.

(3) General and Specific Denials.

A party that intends in good faith to deny all the allegations of a pleading — including the jurisdictional grounds — may do so by a general denial. A party that does not intend to deny all the allegations must either specifically deny designated allegations or generally deny all except those specifically admitted.

(4) Denying Part of an Allegation.

A party that intends in good faith to deny only part of an allegation must admit the part that is true and deny the rest.

(5) Lacking Knowledge or Information.

A party that lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth of an allegation must so state, and the statement has the effect of a denial.

(6) Effect of Failing to Deny.

An allegation — other than one relating to the amount of damages — is admitted if a responsive pleading is required and the allegation is not denied. If a responsive pleading is not required, an allegation is considered denied or avoided.

(c) Affirmative Defenses.

(1) In General.

In responding to a pleading, a party must affirmatively state any avoidance or affirmative defense, including:

1 accord and satisfaction;
2 arbitration and award;
3 assumption of risk;
10 illegality;
11 injury by fellow servant;
12 laches;

4 contributory negligence;
5 discharge in bankruptcy;
6 duress;
7 estoppel;
8 failure of consideration;
9 fraud;
13 license;
14 payment;
15 release;
16 res judicata;
17 statute of frauds;
18 statute of limitations;
19 and waiver.

45 **(2) Mistaken Designation.**

If a party mistakenly designates a defense as a counterclaim, or a counterclaim as a defense, the court must, if justice requires, treat the pleading as though it were correctly designated, and may impose terms for doing so.

A. Responder las siguientes preguntas.

1. ¿Qué debe contener un escrito de demanda?

2. ¿Qué debe hacer normalmente la parte al contestar un escrito?

3. ¿De qué manera se pueden negar los hechos expresados en la demanda?

4. ¿Qué se debe en caso de negación parcial de los hechos?

5. Cuando una parte no tiene información suficiente: ¿qué debe hacer?, ¿qué efectos tendrá?

6. ¿En qué caso se considera que los hechos se niegan?

7. ¿Qué debe contener un escrito que sirva de contestación a otro? Incluir los ejemplos 4, 8, 11, 18 y 19.

8. ¿Qué se explica en (c) (2)?

B. Conforme al texto, indicar si las siguiente afirmaciones son verdaderas o falsas.

1. Cuando el tribunal es competente, no es necesario fundarlo por escrito.

   ☐ **verdadero** ☐ **falso**

2. Cuando una parte tiene intención de negar los hechos, sólo puede hacerlo en su totalidad.

   ☐ **verdadero** ☐ **falso**

3. Cuando una parte no conoce la totalidad de los hechos y lo expresa, dicha declaración a los efectos procesales equivale a una negación.

   ☐ **verdadero** ☐ **falso**

4. Cuando no se niega el resarcimiento pretendido en el escrito de contestación, este se considera aceptado.

   ☐ **verdadero** ☐ **falso**

Fuente: http://www.supremecourtus.gov

The Court as an Institution

The Constitution elaborated neither the exact powers and prerogatives of the Supreme Court nor the organization of the Judicial Branch as a whole. Thus, it was left to Congress and to the Justices of the Court through their decisions to develop the Federal Judiciary and a body of Federal law.

The establishment of a Federal Judiciary was a high priority for the new government, and the first bill introduced in the United States Senate became the Judiciary Act of 1789. The act divided the country into 13 judicial districts, which were, in turn, organized into three circuits: the Eastern, Middle, and Southern. The Supreme Court, the country's highest judicial tribunal, was to sit in the Nation's Capital, and was initially composed of a Chief Justice and five Associate Justices. For the first 101 years of the Supreme Court's life -but for a brief period in the early 1800's- the Justices were also required to "ride circuit" and hold circuit court twice a year in each judicial district.

The Supreme Court first assembled on February 1, 1790, in the Merchants Exchange Building in New York City -then the Nation's Capital. Chief Justice John Jay was, however, forced to postpone the initial meeting of the Court until the next day since, due to transportation problems, some of the Justices were not able to reach New York until February 2.

The earliest sessions of the Court were devoted to organizational proceedings. The first cases reached the Supreme Court during its second year, and the Justices handed down their first opinion in 1792.

During its first decade of existence, the Supreme Court rendered some significant decisions and established lasting precedents. However, the first Justices complained of the Court's limited stature; they were also concerned about the burdens of .riding circuit under primitive travel conditions. Chief Justice John Jay resigned from the Court in 1795 to become Governor of New York and, despite the pleading of President John Adams, could not be persuaded to accept reappointment as Chief Justice when the post again became vacant in 1800.

Consequently, shortly before being succeeded in the White House by Thomas Jefferson, President Adams appointed John Marshall of Virginia to be the fourth Chief Justice. This appointment was to have a significant and lasting effect on the Court and the country. Chief Justice Marshall's vigorous and able leadership in the formative years of the Court was central to the development of its prominent role in American government. Although his immediate predecessors had served only briefly, Marshall remained on the Court for 34 years and five months and several of his colleagues served for more than 20 years.

Members of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President subject to the approval of the Senate. To ensure an independent Judiciary and to protect judges from partisan pressures, the Constitution provides that judges serve during .good Behaviour,. which has generally meant life terms. To further assure their independence, the Constitution provides that judges. salaries may not be diminished while they are in office.

The number of Justices on the Supreme Court changed six times before settling at the present total of nine in 1869.

A. Responder según el texto.

1. ¿Por qué se cita a la constitución en el primer párrafo?

2. ¿Quiénes desarrollaron originalmente la organización del Poder Judicial?

3. ¿Cuál fue la prioridad del nuevo gobierno y qué acciones la reflejan?

4. ¿Cómo se organizó la justicia federal a partir de la ley sancionada?

5. ¿Cómo desarrollaba sus funciones?

6. ¿Cuál fue la actividad inicial de la Corte Suprema durante los 2 primeros años de funcionamiento?

7. ¿Qué ocurrió durante los primeros 10 años de funcionamiento?

8. ¿Quién fue John Jay y qué decisión tomó y por qué?

9. ¿Por qué se incluye la referencia al Presidente John Adams y al año 1800?

B. Asignar un título a cada párrafo y resumir su contenido.

Párrafo 1	**Título:**
Contenido:	
Párrafo 2	**Título:**
Contenido:	
Párrafo 3	**Título:**
Contenido:	

Fuente: http://www.abajournal.com/magazine/a_supreme_case_of_contempt/

A Supreme Case of Contempt

Note: Members can now listen free online to this month's CLE, "A Turn-of-the-Century Lynching that Launched 100 Years of Federalism."

The case was *United States v. Shipp*. There were nine defendants, all charged with contempt of court—contempt of the Supreme Court, that is. The U.S. attorney general had filed the charges against them directly with the court, thus giving it original jurisdiction in the matter. The petition alleged that the defendants and other people engaged in actions "with the intent to show their contempt and disregard for the orders of this honorable court ... and for the purpose of preventing Ed Johnson from exercising and enjoying a right secured to him by the Constitution and laws of the United States."

It was a full-blown trial. There were special prosecutors, dozens of witnesses and a special master assigned to take the evidence. The trial record exceeded 2,200 pages. Each side was given a full day of oral argument before the justices.

Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, who normally encouraged his colleagues to write the court's opinions, decided that the importance of this case demanded that he take on the responsibility. Before reading the opinion that accompanied their verdict, Fuller—in his typically soft, almost inaudible voice —noted to a packed courtroom that the Supreme Court had entered new territory for which there was no precedent.

A hundred years later, *United States v. Shipp* has faded into the haze of precedent and history, but legal historians say its impact remains undiminished. *Shipp* has been cited as the genesis of federal habeas corpus actions in state criminal cases. The case also was a pivotal turning point in asserting the importance of the rule of law and the need for an independent judiciary.

"In countries all over the world, the United States is helping develop legal systems similar to ours," says Thomas E. Baker, a constitutional law professor at the Florida International University College of Law in Miami. "But the one thing that has been most difficult to teach is respect for the law. We had to learn it the hard way. There is no better example, there is no clearer symbolic precedent of establishing and enforcing the rule of law than this case."

But despite its legal importance, *Shipp* provided the climax to an amazing story involving a cast of memorable characters—perhaps most of all two unknown African-American lawyers who, because of their tenacity and bravery, changed the U.S. justice system. As a reward for their efforts, those two lawyers saw their client murdered, their practices destroyed, their families threatened and their homes burned to the ground. Fearing for their lives, they never returned to their hometown

after attending the Supreme Court hearing in Washington, D.C., on that spring day in 1909.

"This story reminds us why we became lawyers and of the important role of lawyers in our society," says Judge John E. Jones III of the U.S. District Court in Williamsport, Pa., and a member of the executive committee for the National Conference of Federal Trial Judges in the ABA's Judicial Division. "The lessons taught in this case are just as important today as they were a century ago."

A. Leer cuidadosamente el texto y contestar las siguientes preguntas:

1. Consigne los dos posibles significados del título.

1.

2.

2. ¿Cómo se desarrolló el caso *Shipp*?

3. ¿Qué cargo ostentaba Melville W. Fuller; cómo procedió y por qué?

4. ¿Qué opina el profesor Thomas E. Baker respecto del impacto de este caso en el sistema?

5. Según el autor del artículo, (a) ¿quiénes fueron actores importantes en el caso *Shipp* y por qué? (b) ¿qué consecuencias les trajo su accionar?

(a):

(b) Consecuencias:

6. ¿Qué opina el juez John E. Jones III respecto del caso?

7. ¿Para qué casos se cita a *Shipp* como precedente importante?

1.

2.

3.

Fuente: http //topics.law.cornell.edu/wex/securities_law_history

Securities law history

Why Securities Laws?

The development of federal securities law was spurred by the stock market crash of 1929, and the resulting Great Depression. In the period leading up to the stock market crash, companies issued stock and enthusiastically promoted the value of their company to induce investors to purchase those securities. Brokers in turn sold this stock to investors based on promises of large profits but with little disclosure of other relevant information about the company. In many cases, the promises made by companies and brokers had little or no substantive basis, or were wholly fraudulent. With thousands of investors buying up stock in hopes of huge profits, the market was in a state of speculative frenzy that only ended on October 29, 1929, when the market crashed as panicky investors sold off their investments en masse.

In reaction to this calamity, and at President Franklin Roosevelt's instigation, Congress set out to enact laws that would prevent speculative frenzies. After a series of hearings that brought to light the severity of the abuses leading to the crash, Congress enacted the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act"), and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). The key theme of the federal securities law is the need to give investors access to information about the securities they buy and the companies that issue securities. Federal securities laws primarily accomplish this by putting the burden on companies to disclose information about themselves and the securities they issue. The efficacy of these disclosure requirements is backed up by broad liability for fraud under the Securities Act and the Exchange Act for both issuers and sellers of securities. It is clear that Congress intended to ensure that investors had access to balanced, non-fraudulent information.

An Overview of the Regulatory Framework

Congress' power to enact the securities laws derives from the Interstate Commerce Clause; the securities market is a national one, so Congress has the constitutional power to regulate the securities markets. The Securities Act of 1933 (Securities Act) and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) are federal laws that provide for private causes of actions under which investors may recover for fraud, as well as for certain violations of the registration and disclosure processes mandated by the federal securities laws. In addition, the Exchange Act created the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), a federal agency that has the authority to promulgate rules pursuant to the federal securities acts and to enforce federal law and its own rules. The SEC also regulates the securities business. Under the Exchange Act, the SEC has the authority to register, regulate

and discipline broker-dealers, regulate the securities exchanges, and review actions of the securities exchanges' self-regulatory organizations (SROs).

Well before Congress enacted the federal laws, most states also had their own securities laws, which today are known as blue sky laws. Congress drafted the federal securities laws against the backdrop of pre-existing state regulation, and in interpreting the federal securities laws, courts often reach back into relevant state law to interpret certain definitions or concepts that Congress used when drafting federal law. State law and federal law do not correspond perfectly. Although there is some overlap, state law may provide for causes of action unavailable under federal law, while federal law may provide for causes of action unavailable in a particular state. State laws can be very different from state to state, and from federal law; key differences are what kinds of products and transactions are covered by the laws, as well registration requirements for brokers, dealers, and companies who issue securities, and the breadth and causes of action available under anti-fraud provisions. For example, New York's securities law, the Martin Act, only permits the Attorney General to bring a suit for violations. Individual investors may bring private suits for common-law fraud law in order to recover.

A. Responder las siguientes preguntas:

1. ¿Qué ocurría antes de la Gran Depresión, cuál fue la actitud asumida por las compañías y por los operadores bursátiles y cuáles fueron las consecuencias?

2. ¿Cuál fue la actitud del presidente Roosevelt ante la situación y cuál fue el resultado?

3. ¿Cuál es la clave de las leyes que se mencionan en el texto y cómo se cumplen?

4. ¿Qué garantías otorgan estas leyes a los inversores?

5. ¿Qué facultades de la SEC figuran en el texto?

6. ¿Cuál es la relación entre la legislación federal y la de los estados?

7. ¿Cuáles son las diferencias básicas entre la ley federal y las leyes de los estados?

Fuente: International legal English - Amy K. Lindtner. Cambridge University, 2010

New law makes e-signatures valid

Contracts created online are now as legal as those on paper

While contract basics generally apply to any contract, regardless of form, there are some new and emerging rules that apply specifically to contracts created online. Thanks to federal legislation recently signed into law, electronic contracts and electronic signatures are just as legal and enforceable as traditional paper contracts signed in ink. The law, known as the Electronic Signatures in Global and International Commerce Act, removes the uncertainty that previously accompanied e-contracts. However, consumer groups worry that the law doesn't adequately protect against online fraud and may create disadvantages and penalties for consumers who prefer printed agreements.

What are electronic contracts and electronic signatures?

An electronic contract is an agreement created and “signed” in electronic form. An e-contract can also be a "Click to Agree" contract, commonly used with downloaded software; the user clicks an 'I Agree" button on a page containing the terms of the software license before the transaction can be completed. One of the more difficult electronic contract issues has been whether agreements made in a purely online environment were "signed" and therefore legally binding. Since a traditional ink signature isn't possible on an electronic contract, people have used several different ways to indicate their electronic signatures, including typing the signer's name into the signature area, pasting in a scanned version of the signer's signature, clicking an "I Accept" button, or using cryptographic "scrambling" technology. While the term "digital signature" is used for any of these methods, it is becoming standard to reserve the term for cryptographic signature methods, and to use "electronic signature" for other paperless signature methods.

Are e-signatures secure?

Security experts currently favour the cryptographic signature method known as Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) as the most secure and reliable method of PKI uses an algorithm to encrypt online documents so that they will be accessible only to authorized parties. The parties have "keys" to read and sign the document, thus ensuring that no one else will be able to sign fraudulently. Though its standards are still evolving, it is expected that PKI technology will become widely accepted.

No paper needed

The most significant legal effect of the new e-signature law is to make electronic contracts and signatures as legally valid as paper contracts. The fact that

electronic contracts have been given solid legal support is great news for companies that conduct business online. Under the law, consumers can now buy almost any goods or services- from cars to home mortgages- without placing pen to paper form. The law also benefits business-to-business websites who need enforceable agreements for ordering supplies and services. For all of these companies, the new law is essential legislation because it helps them conduct business entirely on the Internet.

Federal law versus state *law*

The federal electronic signature law won't override any state laws on electronic transactions provided the state law is "substantially similar" to the federal law or the state has adopted the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act **(UETA).** This ensures that electronic contracts and electronic signatures will be valid in all states, regardless of where the parties live or where the contract is executed.

A. Responder las siguientes preguntas:

1. ¿Qué ventajas trae aparejadas la sanción de la ley "Electronic Signatures in Global and International Commerce Act"?

2. ¿Qué críticas se plantean?

3. ¿Qué tema controvertido ha surgido respecto de los contratos electrónicos y por qué?

4. ¿Cuál es el efecto de equiparar los "e-contracts" con los contratos tradicionales y quién(es) se beneficia(n)?

5. ¿Por qué no es relevante el lugar en el que se ejecutó el contrato electrónico?

-
-
-

Fuente: **http://www.guardian.co.uk**

Italian court to decide whether to compensate wrongly imprisoned man

British resident seeks compensation for wrongful imprisonment after Italy convicted him of murder in absentia

By Duncan Campbell.guardian.co.uk, Wednesday 28 March 2012 16.24 BST

What happens if someone is wrongly accused of a serious crime by a foreign country and held in jail in Britain while extradition proceedings are carried out? Are they entitled to compensation in the same way as a wrongly convicted person? A court case which opened in Italy this month may give us the answer.

An Italian court has been hearing the case of Edmond Arapi, an Albanian who now lives in Staffordshire, and who is claiming compensation from the Italian authorities for wrongful arrest and false imprisonment. In 2006, without his knowledge and in his absence, Arapi was convicted of murder by an Italian court and received a sixteen year jail sentence. In fact, Arapi, who is 31, had never visited Genoa, where the murder took place, and had an alibi that placed him in a cafe in Staffordshire at the time of the crime.

Arapi grew up near the town of Fier in Albania and came legally to the UK in 2000 where he met his wife, Georgina, the following year. They now have three small children and Arapi works as a chef. He has only been outside the UK twice in the last ten years: once, very briefly, in 2006, to visit Albania for his wedding to Georgina and, on the second occasion, for a four-week holiday there in 2009.

It was only when he was arrested at Gatwick airport in 2009 on his return from the holiday in Albania that he was aware of the murder conviction. The confusion had arisen because of a case of mistaken identity: the person wanted for the murder had a similar name and came from the same area of Albania.

However, while the extradition proceedings took place, Arapi was held for a number of weeks in jail in England, to the distress of his young family and pregnant wife. Following a campaign led by the charity, Fair Trials International (FTI), the Italian authorities accepted that an error had been made and dropped the case and extradition proceedings against him.

It is not yet clear whether the Italian authorities will accept that Arapi is entitled to compensation from them for what happened but the action could provide an important precedent for the growing number of cases involving extradition of people who later turn out to be innocent of the crime for which they were charged.

"Edmond Arapi did nothing wrong but was convicted of murder, spent weeks in jail and lived with threat of extradition hanging over him for a year," said Jago Russell, chief executive of FTI. "It is now time for the Italian authorities to recognise the suffering they have caused Edmond and his family and for the European Union to improve its fast-track extradition system to protect against future cases of injustice."

A. Responder.

1. ¿Por qué solicita el actor una indemnización?

2. ¿De qué delito se lo acusó y qué condena recibió?

3. ¿Qué argumentos utiliza el actor para demostrar que él no pudo haber cometido el delito que se le imputa?

4. ¿Por qué lo acusaron?

5. ¿Qué consecuencia tuvo la campaña realizada por *Fair Trials International* (FTI)??

6. ¿Por qué este caso es importante independientemente del resultado del juicio

Fuente: http//criminal.findlaw.com/crimes/criminal-overwiew/what-makes-a-criminal-case

The differences between a criminal case and a civil case

The American legal system is comprised of two very different types of cases, civil and criminal

Here are some of the key differences between a criminal case and a civil case:

1. Crimes are considered offenses against the state, or society as a whole. That means that even though one person might murder another person, murder itself is considered an offense to everyone in society. Accordingly, crimes against the state are prosecuted by the state, and the prosecutor (not the victim) files the case in court as a representative of the state. If it were a civil case, then the wronged party would file the case.
2. Criminal offenses and civil offenses are generally different in terms of their punishment. Criminal cases will have jail time as a potential punishment, whereas civil cases generally only result in monetary damages or orders to do or not do something. Note that a criminal case may involve both jail time and monetary punishments in the form of fines.
3. The standard of proof is also very different in a criminal case versus a civil case. Crimes must generally be proved "beyond a reasonable doubt", whereas civil cases are proved by lower standards of proof such as "the preponderance of the evidence" (which essentially means that it was more likely than not that something occurred in a certain way). The difference in standards exists because civil liability is considered less blameworthy and because the punishments are less severe.
4. Criminal cases almost always allow for a trial by jury. Civil cases do allow juries in some instances, but many civil cases will be decided by a judge.
5. A defendant in a criminal case is entitled to an attorney, and if he or she can't afford one, the state must provide an attorney. A defendant in a civil case is not given an attorney and must pay for one, or else defend him or herself.
6. The protections afforded to defendants under criminal law are considerable (such as the protection against illegal searches and seizures under the 4th Amendment). Many of these well known protections are not available to a defendant in a civil case.

The Same Conduct Can Produce Civil and Criminal Liability

Although criminal and civil cases are treated very differently, many people often fail to recognize that the same conduct can result in both criminal and civil liability. Perhaps one of the most famous examples of this is the OJ Simpson trial. The same conduct led to a murder trial (criminal) and a wrongful death trial (civil). In part because of the different standards of proof, there was not enough evidence for a jury to decide that OJ Simpson was guilty "beyond a reasonable doubt" in the criminal murder case. In the civil trial, however, the jury found enough evidence to conclude that OJ Simpson wrongfully caused his wife's death by a "preponderance of the evidence".

Responder:

1.	Luego de analizar el texto, elija y explique - ***en forma clara y concisa*** - tres diferencias entre una causa civil y una causa penal.
a)	
b)	
c)	

2.	¿Por qué es famoso el caso OJ Simpson?