

Duties to Opposing Party

- Don't obstruct the other party's investigation or destroy evidence
- Don't falsify evidence or put a witness on the stand who will lie
- 3) Don't ignore a judge's order unless you're challenging the legality of that order and have a good faith basis to believe that it is invalid
- 4) Don't make frivolous discovery demands and try to live up to the discovery demands made of you
- 5) Don't bring up, at trial, facts that are irrelevant or overly prejudicial or improper issues
- 6) Don't use the disciplinary process to intimidate or harass your opponent

Candor to the Court

• This includes the duties to:

- Avoid making false statements of fact or law in court
- Avoid using misleading case law in a brief
- Disclose a case or law that is helpful to the opposition, if the case or law is binding
- Remedy falsities that have already been presented in the case by that attorney
- Avoid entering evidence that the lawyer knows is false
- Note: If the lawyer thinks it may be false, but doesn't know whether it's true or false, he has a choice as to whether to enter it

False Testimony – The "Perplexing Problem of Perjury"

• Rule for witnesses and/or civil defendants:

- One MAY NOT allow a witness to testify if the lawyer knows that the witness will lie.
- If the attorney is unsure as to whether the witness will lie, she may refuse to call the witness
- If it is a criminal defendant who wants to lie on the stand, there is a problem
- (A criminal defendant has a Constitutional right to testify on his own behalf)



False Testimony – The "Perplexing Problem of Perjury" (cont.)

Some options for the attorney in such as case:

- Convince the defendant not to testify or not to testify falsely
- Try to withdraw (may be refused in mid-trial because it could be prejudicial to the client's case)
- Allow the defendant to testify in the "narrative"
- Some states allow the attorney to question the defendant normally even if he will lie



QUIZ TIME!

