MYKOLAS ROMERIS UNIVERSITY

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# LEGAL ENGLISH FOR FUN

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Sudarytojos

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# CONTENTS


| | |
|---|---|
| NOTORIOUS CRIMINALS | 6 |
| DUMB CRIMINALS | 29 |
| CRIMINAL LAW | 37 |
| CIVIL LAW | 44 |
| CONSTITUTIONAL LAW | 59 |
| DEMOCRACY | 63 |
| PUNISHMENT | 73 |
| LEGISLATION | 77 |
| THE JUDICIARY | 86 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | 90 |
| KEY ANSWERS | 105 |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY | 113 |


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## Guy Fawkes (1570-1606)



Guy Fawkes Night is celebrated in Britain annually on November 5th. The event is accompanied by fire-work displays, the lighting of bonfires and the ceremonial effigy-burning of one Guy Fawkes. The origin of this celebration stems from events which took place in 1605 and was a conspiracy known as "The Gunpowder Plot," intended to take place on November 5th of that year (the day set for the opening of Parliament). The object of the Gunpowder Plot was to blow up English Parliament along with the ruling monarch, King James I. It was hoped that such a disaster would initiate a great uprising of English Catholics, who were distressed by the increased severity of penal laws against the practice of their religion.

The conspirators, who began plotting early in 1604, eventually expanded their members to a point where secrecy was impossible. One of their number, Thomas Percy (who had contacts at the Court of King James), hired a cellar beneath the House of Lords. Within this cellar were secretly stored 36 barrels (almost two tons) of gunpowder, overlaid with iron bars and firewood. The plan went awry, however, by way of a myserious letter received by Lord Monteagle on October 26th (10 days prior to the opening of Parliament). Monteagle, brother-in-law of Francis Tresham (another of the conspirators and likely author of the correspondence...although this was never proven), was urged in the letter not to attend Parliament on opening day. When the message was revealed to the First Earl of Salisbury and others, they took steps which led to the discovery of the hidden cache and the arrest of Guy Fawkes on the night of November 4th as he entered the cellar. The majority of the other conspirators, either overtaken as they attempted to flee or seized shortly thereafter, were killed outright, imprisoned or executed. While the plot itself was the work of a small number of

men, it provoked hostility against all British Catholics and led to an increase in the harshness of laws against them. Even to this day, it is the law that no Roman Catholic may hold the office of monarch and the reigning king or queen remains Supreme Head of the Church of England.

A modern theory regarding the involvement of Guy Fawkes in the Gunpower Plot is that he was not trying to blow up the Houses of Parliament at all, but merely attempting to assassinate King James who, it was believed, had reneged on his promise to put a stop to the persecution of Catholics. In any event, it remains unclear whether the conspirators would have been successful in their plan, even if they had not been betrayed. Some believe that the gunpowder they were planning to use was so old as to be useless for the task.

Today, one of the ceremonies which accompanies the opening of a new session of Parliament is a traditional searching of the basement by the Yeoman of the Guard. It has been said that for superstitious reasons, no State Opening of Parliament has or ever will be held again on November 5th. This, however, is a fallacy since on at least one occasion (in 1957), Parliament did indeed open on November 5th. The actual cellar employed for the storage of the gunpowder in 1605 by the conspirators was damaged by fire in 1834 and totally destroyed during the rebuilding of the Palace of Westminster in the Nineteenth Century.

Also known as "Firework Night" and "Bonfire Night," November 5th was designated by King James I (via an Act of Parliament) as a day of thanksgiving for "the joyful day of deliverance." This Act remained in force until 1859. On the very night of the thwarted Gunpowder Plot, it is said that the populace of London celebrated the defeat by lighting fires and engaging in street festivities. It would appear that similar celebrations took place on each anniversary and, over the years, became a tradition. In many areas, a holiday was observed, although it is not celebrated in Northern Ireland.

Guy Fawkes Night is not solely a British celebration. The tradition was also established in the British colonies by the early American settlers and actively pursued in the New England States under the name of "Pope Day" as late as the Eighteenth Century. Today, the celebration of Guy Fawkes and his failed plot remains a tradition in such places as Newfoundland (Canada) and some areas of New Zealand, in addition to the British Isles.

## Captain William Kidd - Privateer And Pirate (1645-1701)



In the 16th and 17th centuries, privateers enjoyed a successful trade around the world. Privateer ships were warships that were privately owned, but had government permission to attack enemy ships. The privateer would then share any booty with the government.

Captain Kidd can be said to be the most unfortunate pirate ever to sail the high seas! For it was his bad luck to sail as a privateer/pirate just when the rules changed and the privateer/pirate became an outlaw.

William Kidd was born in Greenock, Scotland around 1655, the son of a minister. He became a sea captain.. He emigrated to New York in the 1680's where he met and married Sarah Bradley Cox Oort, a wealthy widow.

During the war between England and France in the 1690's, Kidd became a successful privateer, defending American and English trade routes with the West Indies. He was commissioned by the English government to take charge of an expedition against pirates in the Indian Ocean. Kidd's public mission was to clear the sea there of pirates, but it was probably understood by his backers that he would also take every opportunity to capture any enemy ships that had valuable cargo

On Sept. 6, 1696, Kidd and a 150-man crew left New York aboard the 32-gun *Adventure Galley,* bound for the Indian Ocean. One of the pirates he set out to capture was Robert Culliford, who sailed with a surgeon named Jon Death. The story goes that Culliford would order his men to load their cannons with china dishes, as the china shards would shred the sails of the ships that he was attacking.

Poor Captain Kidd was not very adept at finding pirates. The mood of his crew turned ugly and mutiny was in the air. Finally his crew forced him

to turn pirate himself. Kidd and his crew attacked and took the ship: the cargo was silk, muslins, calico, sugar, opium, iron and saltpeter and worth a rumored 70,000 pounds. Unfortunately for Kidd, it was now two years since he had begun his voyage and in that time there had been a change of attitude in England toward piracy. Piracy was to be stamped out and was now a criminal act.

Kidd finally arrived in the West Indies in April, 1699 to find that he was now deemed to be a pirate and that the American colonies were gripped by pirate fever. Up and down the coast, everyone was on the hunt for pirates.

Kidd managed to negotiate a pardon from the English authorities for his actions, claiming he was forced to piracy by his crew. Kidd sailed for Boston, stopping along the way to bury booty on Gardiners Island and Block Island. Some of the booty on Gardiners Island was later recovered.

The New England governor, Lord Richard Bellomont, himself an investor in Kidd's voyage, had him arrested July 7, 1699, in Boston. He was sent to England aboard the frigate *Advice* in February 1700. The shamelessly rigged trial started on May 8 and was completed the next day — the verdict was guilty of the murder of one of his crew and guilty of multiple acts of piracy.

Captain William Kidd was hanged on May 23, 1701. The first rope put around this neck broke so he had to be strung up a second time. His corpse was placed in a gibbet at the mouth of the Thames River and left to rot, as an example to other would-be pirates. His English backers, though tainted by the piracy scandal, kept their estates and power.

After his death, his legend grew, especially the stories of buried treasure. Authors such as Robert Louis Stevenson with his book "Treasure Island" and Edgar Allan Poe ("The Gold Bug") helped fuel the myth.

## Count Di Cagliostro (Giuseppe Balsamo) 1743-1795




Count Cagliostro was born Giuseppe Balsamo on June 2, 1743 in Palermo, Italy. Early in Cagliostro's life his father died and because his mother was unable to support him, he was sent to live with his uncle until he ran away after which he was sent to a seminary and he again ran away. Finally Cagliostro was sent to a Benedictine monastery, where he discovered a talent for medicine and chemistry. Although he was a very good student he tried to look beyond the basic information he was given. After several years Cagliostro once again ran away from the monastery joining a band of 'vagabonds', that committed petty crimes as well as murders. Constantly in police custody thanks to his association with the vagabonds, it was only thanks to his uncle that he wasn't sent to prison for his crimes. As quickly as he had become involved with the vagabonds, when at the age of seventeen he began to feign interest in the occult and alchemy when a goldsmith named Marano arrived in Palermo and became associated with Cagliostro.

Marano met with many alchemists who had claimed to be able to transmute metals, but he believed that Cagliostro alone had the power to do so. Seeing that Marano believed in him, Cagliostro asked for sixty ounces of gold (a very large sum, considering that one ounce costs nearly $300 today 9/99) to conduct magical ceremonies and then would show Marano the location of a large cache of treasure hidden near the city. With some hesitation Marano gave Cagliostro the gold and at midnight that night he was led to the field some distance from Palermo. The only thing awaiting Marano were some thugs Cagliostro had hired to attack him. Soon after, Cagliostro fled Palermo and began his world travels.

Cagliostro traveled throughout the world, visiting Egypt, Greece, Persia, Rhodes, India and Ethiopia, studying the occult and alchemical knowledge he found in those countries. In 1768 Cagliostro returned to Italy first going to Naples, where he met one of the thugs who helped him attack Marano. The two men went to Naples and opened a Casino, to cheat wealthy foreigners out of money. Neapolitan authorities quickly discovered their plot and forced the men to leave. Cagliostro went to Rome where established himself as

doctor, making a very good living. While in Rome, he met and married Lorenza Feliciani, called Serafina. The couple lived in Rome until members of the Inquisition began to suspect Cagliostro of heresy. Quickly they both went to Spain, where they spent several years and then returned to Cagliostro's home town of Palermo, where he was arrested by Marano. Cagliostro was saved by a nobleman, and after cheating an alchemist out of 100,000 crowns (about $1 million) the man and wife went to England in the 1760's, claiming to have discovered an alchemical secret.

After establishing Egyptian Rite Masonic Lodges in England, Germany, Russia and in France Cagliostro went to Paris in 1772, where he again sold medicines, elixirs and began to hold séances. King Louis XVI became interested in Cagliostro, and was entertained by the Count who held magic suppers to entertain the court at Versailles. For many years Cagliostro was a favorite of the French court, until 1785 when he was involved in the Affair of the Necklace, one of the major events that led to the French Revolution in 1789. Thanks to his involvement in the scandal, Cagliostro spent six months in the Bastille and then was banished from France.

Cagliostro went to Rome with his wife in late 1789, taking up the practice of medicine and séances once more. All went well for several years until he attempted to found a Masonic Lodge in Rome, after which the Inquisition arrested him in 1791, imprisoned him in the Castle of Saint Angelo (originally the tomb of Roman Emperor Hadrian in ancient times) in Rome and held a trial, accusing him of heresy, magic, conjury, and Freemasonry. After eighteen months of deliberations, the Inquisition sentenced Cagliostro to death but his sentence was changed by the Pope to life imprisonment in the Castle of Saint Angelo. Cagliostro attempted to escape, but was easily overpowered. Then, he was sent to the solitary castle of San Leo near the city of Montefeltro, one of the strongest castles in Europe, where he died on August 26, 1795. The reports of Cagliostro's death were not believed throughout Europe and only after a report commissioned by Napoléon did people accept the fact Cagliostro was actually dead.

Cagliostro is said to be one of the greatest figures in occult, although since the late 19th century he has been considered by many to be a charlatan or confidence trickster. Many wild stories have grown up around him, which have obscured the true facts of his life, which are more unbelievable than the fiction.

## Jack The Ripper (About 1888)



Jack the Ripper! Few names in history are as instantly recognizable. Fewer still evoke such vivid images: noisome courts and alleys, hansom cabs and gaslights, swirling fog, prostitutes decked out in the tawdriest of finery, the shrill cry of newsboys - and silent, cruel death personified in the cape-shrouded figure of a faceless prowler of the night, armed with a long knife and carrying a black Gladstone bag.

Jack the Ripper is the pseudonym given to an unidentified serial killer active in the largely impoverished Whitechapel area of London in the second half of 1888. The name is taken from a letter by someone claiming to be the murderer, published at the time of the killings. Although many theories have been advanced, Jack the Ripper's identity may never be determined.

The legends surrounding the Ripper murders have become a complex muddle of genuine historical research, freewheeling conspiracy theory and dubious folklore. Lack of an identity for the killer has allowed subsequent and mostly amateur sleuths — dubbed *Ripperologists* — to point their fingers at a wide variety of candidates. Newspapers, whose publication had been growing during this era, bestowed widespread and enduring notoriety on the killer due to the savagery of the murders and the failure of police to effect a capture, with the Ripper sometimes escaping discovery by minutes or even less.

Victims were women earning income as casual prostitutes. Typical Ripper murders were perpetrated in a public or semi-public place; the victim's throat was cut, after which the cadaver was subjected to abdominal and sometimes other mutilations. Many now believe that the victims were first strangled in order to silence them. Due to the nature of the wounds on some presumed Ripper victims, several of whom had internal organs re-

moved, it has been proposed that the killer had a degree of surgical or medical skill, or was perhaps a butcher.

The number and names of the Ripper's victims are the subject of much debate, but the most accepted list is referred to as the "canonical five." It includes the following five prostitutes (or presumed prostitute in Eddowes' case) in the East End of London.

A major difficulty in identifying who was and was not a Ripper victim is the large number of horrific attacks against women during this era. Most experts point to deep throat slashes, mutilations to the victim's abdomen and genital area, removal of internal organs and progressive facial mutilations as the distinctive features of Jack the Ripper.

Over the course of the Ripper murders, the police and newspapers received many thousands of letters regarding the case. Some were from well-intentioned persons offering advice for catching the killer; the vast majority of these were deemed useless and subsequently ignored.

Perhaps more interesting were hundreds of letters which claimed to have been written by the killer. "Jack the Ripper" was a nickname coined by one such writer. The vast majority of such letters are considered hoaxes. Many experts contend that *none* of them are genuine, but, of the ones cited as perhaps genuine either by contemporary or modern authorities, three in particular are prominent

Before detailing the investigation into the Jack the Ripper crimes, it is important to note that investigative techniques and awareness have progressed greatly since the crimes. Many valuable forensic science techniques taken for granted today were unknown to the Victorian-era Metropolitan Police. The concept and motives of serial killers were poorly understood. Police recognized a sexual motive or element to the attacks, but were otherwise thoroughly unfamiliar with such crimes. Many theories about the identity of Jack the Ripper have been advanced. None is entirely persuasive, and some can hardly be taken seriously at all.

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## Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen (1862–1910)



The case of Dr Hawley Harvey Crippen is one of the most famous British criminal cases. This was the first major case that Bernard Spilsbury, the famous pathologist, was called in to investigate. The case also involved the major use of radio in tracking down the suspects.

Hawley Harvey Crippen was born in Michigan, USA, in 1862. When he was 21 he came to England to improve his medical knowledge. After Crippen's first visit to England he wandered about the USA, practising in a number of larger cities. In Utah, during 1890 or 1891, his wife died, and he sent his 3 year old son to live with her late wife's Mother in California. During one of his stays in New York he married again. His second wife was a girl of 17 years old whom Crippen knew as Cora Turner. In 1900 the Crippens returned to England again. Mrs. Crippen, under her assumed name of Belle Elmore, continued with her career as a music hall entertainer. Mrs. Crippen attained some success in provincial halls, but she became well known and popular in certain theatrical circles. For two years before her death, she was Honorary Treasurer of the Music Hall Ladies Guild, which hired a room in Albion House. She was described as vivacious and pleasant, fond of dress and display, with a New York accent and dark hair which she dyed auburn. A Roman Catholic, she converted her husband to that faith. In contrast to his wife, Crippen was a small man. He appeared to be mildness itself, an almost insignificant figure, dapper in dress, with a high, bald forehead, a heavy, sandy moustache, and rather prominent eyes behind gold-rimmed spectacles. Witnesses at his forthcoming trial described him as kindly, gentle and well mannered.

The crisis, which ended with Crippen's execution, came in December 1909. His wife was tired of him, and she knew that Ethel le Neve had been his mistress. She threatened to leave Crippen, which would have been excellent news for him, but she was also planning to take their joint savings with her. On 15 December 1909, Mrs. Crippen gave notice of withdrawal to their

bank. A month later, in January 1910, Crippen ordered five grains of hyoscine hydrobromide at Lewis and Burrow's shop in New Oxford Street. It was such a large order; they had to place a special order with the wholesalers. Crippen collected the order on 19 January 1910. On 3 February 1910, two letters signed "Belle Elmore" and dated 2 February 1910, were received by the Secretary of the Music Hall Ladies Guild. Mrs. Crippen had resigned from her position as Honorary Treasurer, as she had been summoned to the USA, as one of her relatives had been taken seriously ill. The letters were not in Mrs. Crippen's handwriting. Mrs. Martinetti called on Crippen later that day, and rebuked him for not telling her directly about her friend's sudden departure. Crippen told her that they had been busy packing. "Packing and crying" replied Mrs. Martinetti, Crippen relied that they had got over that. On 12 March 1910, Ethel le Neve moved permanently into 39 Hilldrop Crescent. Shortly after this event, Crippen had his landlord's 3 months notice of his intention to vacate the house. Just before Easter 1910, Crippen told Mrs. Martinetti that Mrs. Crippen had been taken seriously ill in the USA, and that she was not expected to live. If she died, Crippen told Mrs. Matinetti that he would take a week's holiday in France.

On 24 March 1910, the day before Good Friday 1910, a telegram arrived for Mrs. Martinetti: "Belle died yesterday at 6pm". It had been sent from London's Victoria Rail Station, before Crippen and le Neve set off for Dieppe. During his absence in France, Mrs. Crippen's friends had a great deal of discussions about their friends sudden trip to the USA, and her death. When he returned, Crippen made several attempts to prevent the sending of tokens of remembrance. Crippen stated that she had died in Los Angeles, her ashes were returning to England and that gifts sent to the USA would arrive too late. Everything was neatly explained, and Crippen went around his normal business. Ethel le Neve was seen wearing more of Mrs. Crippen's furs and jewellery, which was regarded as being in poor taste. A friend of the late Mrs. Crippen, a Mr. Nash, made a short visit to the USA where he made some unsuccessful enquires about Mrs. Crippen. When he returned to London, he went and spoke to Crippen. Dissatisfied with his answers, he went to Scotland Yard and told them his story.

For some reason, Crippen panicked and left for Antwerp, accompanied by le Neve who was disguised as a boy. While Crippen and le Neve's description was being widely circulated, Chief Inspector returned to Hilldrop Crescent and thoroughly searched the house. While in the coal cellar, he probed the brick floor and found the remains of Mrs. Crippen buried in lime.

During their voyage from Antwerp to Canada, Ethel le Neve disguised herself as a boy. The Montrose's Captain became suspicious of the couple's affectionate behaviour, and radioed his concerns back to London. Chief Inspector Drew boarded a faster ship, the SS Laurentic, and arrested the pair on 31 July 1910.

This was Spilsbury's first murder case and the one that established the reputation of his name. In his notes he recounts the discovery in the cellar:

Human remains found 13 July … Medical organs of chest and abdomen removed in one mass. Four large pieces of skin and muscle, one from lower abdomen with old operation scar 4 inches long – broader at lower end. Impossible to identify sex. Hyoscine found 2.7 grains. Hair in Hinde's curler – roots present. Hair 6 inches long. Man's pyjama jacket label reads Jones Bros., Holloway, and odd pair of pyjama trousers.

There was no head, all the limbs were missing and no bones, except for what appeared to be part of a human thigh. One of the pieces of skin that was recovered had a scar, made as a result of an operation.

It was decided that Crippen and le Neve would be tried separately.

**The Trial**

On 18 October 1910, Crippen's trial opened before Lord Chief Justice Lord Alverstone, in the No. 1 Court of London's Central Criminal Court (Old Bailey). The trial lasted five days. The prosecution's evidence was the purchase of the poison by Crippen, and that no one had seen Mrs. Crippen since the Martinetti's left the whist game early on the morning of 1 February 1910.

Prosecution witnesses on the 1st day included Mrs. Martinetti, other acquaintances of the Crippens, some of Mr. Crippen's business associates. Bruce Miller and Mrs. Crippen's sister travelled from the USA to provide evidence.

At the start of the 2nd day, Chief Inspector Dew gave evidence, including the reading of a long statement provided by Crippen. In the afternoon, Dr. Pepper took the stand. He stated that the mark on the piece of skin (produced in the court) was caused by an abdominal operation. Someone skilled in dissection, he stated, carried out the dismemberment of the body. The remains were those of an adult, young or middle-aged, but there was no certain anatomical indication of body's sex. When the remains had been examined, they had been buried for around 4 to 8 months. The burial had taken place soon after death had occurred. When asked by the prosecution whether the burial could have occurred before 21 September 1905 (when Crippen took up residence), Dr. Pepper relied *"Oh, no, absolutely impossible."* During cross-examination, Dr. Pepper was asked whether he had cut a piece of the skin sample across the area of the scar and handed it to Dr. Spilsbury. He confirmed that this was the case.

The 4th day mainly consisted of Crippen's cross-examination by the prosecution. As the questioning continued, Crippen's replies became more vague and evasive. When asked when he purchased the pyjamas, Crippen replied that he had purchased them in either 1905 or 1906. A buyer for the firm Jones Brother of Holloway was able to prove that this pyjama material was not acquired by his firm until the end of 1908, and that three suits of pyjamas, made from this material, were delivered to 39 Hilldrop Crescent in January 1909. As the prosecution stated in their summing up, who alone during the next 12 months could have buried the jacket in that house? And *"Who was missing who could be buried in it?"*

The jury took 27 minutes to find Crippen guilty and sentenced to death by hanging. Ethel le Neve was tried 4 days later and found not guilty as an accessory after the fact.

On 23 November 1910, Crippen was hanged at Pentonville Prison in London. Before his execution, Crippen requested that a photograph of Ethel le Neve be buried with him.

Ethel le Neve sailed for New York, under the name of Miss Allen, on the morning of Crippen's execution. After reaching her final destination of Toronto, she started calling herself Ethel Harvey. Sometime during the period 1914-18, she returned to London and married a clerk called Stanley Smith. The couple settled down in Croydon and had several children, eventually becoming grandparents. Ethel died in hospital in 1967, aged 84.

## Mata Hari (1876-1917)



Mata Hari (1876-1917) was the stage name of the Dutch exotic dancer and prostitute Gertrud Margarete Zelle, who was shot by the French as a spy on 15 October 1917.

Born on 7 August 1876 in Leeuwarden in the Netherlands, Mata Hari's name has since become synonymous with espionage, although it remains by no means clear that she was guilty of the spying charges for which she charged.

The daughter of a well-to-do hatter, Mata Hari attended a teachers' college in Leiden before, in 1895, marrying Captain Campbell MacLeod (of Scottish antecedents but serving in the Dutch army). They lived together from 1897-1902 in Java and Sumatra.

Returning to Europe together they thereafter separated, at which point Mata Hari took to dancing upon the Paris stage from 1905, initially as 'Lady MacLeod' and soon after as 'Mata Hari', the name she retained until her execution.

Highly successful in Paris (among other cities), Mata Hari's attractiveness, as well as her apparent willingness to appear almost nude on the stage, made her a huge hit. She cultivated numerous lovers, including many military officers.

Still unclear today are the circumstances around her alleged spying activities. It was said that while in the Hague in 1916 she was offered cash by a German consul for information obtained on her next visit to France. Indeed, Mata Hari admitted she had passed old, outdated information to a German intelligence officer when later interrogated by the French intelligence service.

Mata Hari herself claimed she had been paid to act as a French spy in Belgium (then occupied by German forces), although she had neglected to inform her French spymasters of her prior arrangement with the German consul. She was, it seemed, a double agent, if a not very successful one.

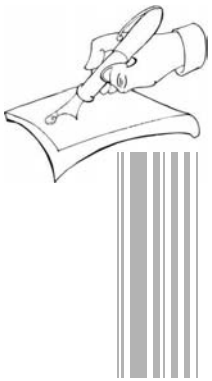
It appears (the details are vague) that British intelligence picked up details of Mata Hari's arrangements with the German consul and passed these to their French counterparts.

She was consequently arrested by the French on 13 February 1917 in Paris. Following imprisonment she was tried by a military court on 24-25 July 1917 and sentenced to death by a firing squad. The sentence was carried out on 15 October 1917 in Vincennes near Paris. She was 41.

To many she remains the unfortunate victim of a hysterical section of the French press and public determined to root out evidence of a non-existent enemy within, a scapegoat attractive as much for her curious profession as for her crimes.

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## Captain Alfred Dreyfus (1859-1935)



The Dreyfus case underscored and intensified bitter divisions within French politics and society. The fact that it followed other scandals – the Boulanger affair, the Wilson case, and the bribery of government officials and journalists that was associated with the financing of the Suez Canal – suggested that the young French Republic was in danger of collapse. The controversy involved critical institutions and issues, including monarchists and republicans, the political parties, the Catholic Church, the army, and strong anti-Semitic sentiment.

Alfred Dreyfus, an obscure captain in the French army, came from a Jewish family that had left its native Alsace for Paris when Germany annexed that province in 1871. In 1894 papers discovered in a wastebasket in the office of a German military attaché made it appear that a French military officer was providing secret information to the German government. Dreyfus came under suspicion, probably because he was a Jew and also because he had access to the type of information that had been supplied to the German agent. The army authorities declared that Dreyfus' handwriting was similar to that on the papers. Despite his protestations of innocence he was found guilty of treason in a secret military court-martial, during which he was denied the right to examine the evidence against him. The army stripped him of his rank in a humiliating ceremony and shipped him off to [life imprisonment on] Devil's Island, a penal colony located off the coast of South America. The political right, whose strength was steadily increasing, cited Dreyfus' alleged espionage as further evidence of the failures of the Republic. Édouard Drumont's right-wing newspaper La Libre Parole intensified its attacks on the Jews, portraying this incident as further evidence of Jewish treachery.

Dreyfus seemed destined to die in disgrace. He had few defenders, and anti-Semitism was rampant in the French army. An unlikely defender came to his rescue, motivated not by sympathy for Dreyfus but by the evidence that he had been "railroaded" and that the officer who had actually committed espionage remained in position to do further damage.

Lieutenant Colonel Georges Picquart, an unapologetic anti-Semite, was appointed chief of army intelligence two years after Dreyfus was convicted. Picquart, after examining the evidence and investigating the affair in greater detail, concluded that the guilty officer was a Major named Walsin Esterhazy. Picquart soon discovered, however, that the army was more concerned about preserving its image than rectifying its error, and when he persisted in attempting to reopen the case the army transferred him to Tunisia. A military court then acquitted Esterhazy, ignoring the convincing evidence of his guilt.

"The Affair" might have ended then but for the determined intervention of the novelist Émile Zola, who published his denunciation ("J'accuse!") of the army cover-up in a daily newspaper. [Note: Zola was found guilty of libeling the army and was sentenced to imprisonment. He fled to England, where he remained until being granted amnesty.]

Sometime later another military officer discovered that additional documents had been added to the Dreyfus file. He determined that a lieutenant colonel (Hubert Henry) had forged the documents – which seemed to strengthen the case against Dreyfus – in anticipation that Dreyfus would be given a new trial. Immediately after an interrogation the lieutenant colonel committed suicide. In 1899 the army did in fact conduct a new court-martial which again found Dreyfus guilty and condenmed him to 10 years detention, although it observed that there were "extenuating circumstances

In September 1899, the president of France pardoned Dreyfus, thereby making it possible for him to return to Paris, but he had to wait until 1906 – twelve years after the case had begun – to be exonerated of the charges, after which he was restored to his former military rank.

"The Affair" had inspired moderate republicans, Radicals, and socialists to work together, and the ultimate exoneration of Dreyfus strengthened the Republic, in no small part because of the conduct of its enemies, most notably the army and the Catholic hierarchy. In 1905 the Radical party, emphasizing the role of the Catholic leadership in the Dreyfus case, succeeded in passing legislation separating church and state.

## Alphonse Capone (1899-1947)



**"The income tax law is a lot of bunk. The government can't collect legal taxes from illegal money."**

*– Attributed to Al Capone*

On April 23, 1930, the Chicago Crime Commission issued its first Public Enemies List; there were 28 names on it, and Al Capone's was the first. Capone headed an enormous crime organization that netted huge profits from the illegal liquor trade and he became a legendary symbol of the violent gangsterism of the Prohibition era.

Alphonse Capone was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1899, of an immigrant family, Al Capone quit school after the sixth grade and associated with a notorious street gang, becoming accepted as a member. Johnny Torrio was the street gang leader and among the other members was Lucky Luciano, who would later attain his own notoriety.

Torrio soon succeeded to full leadership of the gang with the violent demise of Big Jim Colosimo, and Capone gained experience and expertise as his strong right arm.

In 1925, Capone became boss when Torrio, seriously wounded in an assassination attempt, surrendered control and retired to Brooklyn. Capone had built a fearsome reputation in the ruthless gang rivalries of the period, struggling to acquire and retain "racketeering rights" to several areas of Chicago. That reputation grew as rival gangs were eliminated or nullified, and the suburb of Cicero became, in effect, a fiefdom of the Capone mob.

Perhaps the St. Valentine's Day Massacre on February 14, 1929, might be regarded as the culminating violence of the Chicago gang era, as seven members or associates of the "Bugs" Moran mob were machine-gunned against a garage wall by rivals posing as police. The massacre was generally ascribed to the Capone mob, although Al himself was then in Florida.

For years Capone remained immune to prosecution for his criminal activities. In June 1930, after an exhaustive investigation by the federal government, Capone was indicted for income tax evasion. One of the most notorious criminals of the 20th century—the man held most responsible

for the bloody lawlessness of Prohibition-era Chicago—was imprisoned for tax evasion.

The trial was highly publicized. Hollywood celebrity Edward G. Robinson, who had portrayed a Capone-like character in the movie "Little Caesar," attended 1 day to observe the gangster role model, Capone. The names, addresses, and occupations of the 12 jurors who decided the case and signed this verdict were printed in Chicago newspapers. To reduce the chances of jury tampering, the judge tried to keep the trial as short as possible and confined the jury at night.

During the trial, the prosecution documented Capone's lavish spending, evidence of a colossal income. The government also submitted proof that Capone was aware of his obligation to pay federal income tax but failed to do so. After nearly 9 hours of deliberation, the jurors found Capone guilty of three felonies and two misdemeanors, relating to his failure to pay and/or file his income taxes between 1925 and 1929. Judge Wilkerson sentenced Al Capone to serve 11 years in prison and to pay $80,000 in fines and court costs.

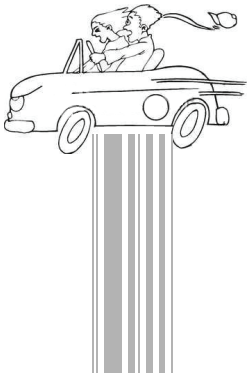
While awaiting the results of appeals, Capone was confined to the Cook County Jail. Upon denial of appeals, he entered the U.S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, serving his sentence there and at Alcatraz.

On November 16, 1939, Al Capone was released after having served seven years, six months and fifteen days, and having paid all fines and back taxes.

Suffering from paresis derived from syphilis, he had deteriorated greatly during his confinement. Immediately on release he entered a Baltimore hospital for brain treatment, and then went on to his Florida home, an estate on Palm Island in Biscayne Bay near Miami, which he had purchased in 1928.

Following his release, he never publicly returned to Chicago. He had become mentally incapable of returning to gangland politics. In 1946, his physician and a Baltimore psychiatrist, after examination, both concluded Al Capone then had the mentality of a 12-year-old child. Capone resided on Palm Island with his wife and immediate family, in a secluded atmosphere, until his death due to a stroke and pneumonia on January 25, 1947.

## Bonnie And Clyde (Bonnie Parker And Clyde Barrow (D.1934)



In America, they love their gangsters. Even today, nothing captures their attention like a good real-life crime story. The O.J. Simpson saga dominated the news for over a year, and O.J. has none of the allure ascribed to some of the "greats." More Americans know of Billy the Kid, Jesse James, John Dillinger, and Bonnie & Clyde than the presidents who were in office when those outlaws ruled the headlines. Hollywood understands this, so movies about the bad guys greatly outnumber those about the good guys, especially in the past four decades.

Clyde Champion Barrow and his companion, Bonnie Parker, were shot to death by officers in an ambush near Sailes, Bienville Parish, Louisiana, on May 23, 1934, after one of the most colorful and spectacular manhunts the Nation had seen up to that time.

Barrow was suspected of numerous killings and was wanted for murder, robbery, and state charges of kidnaping.

Bonnie and Clyde met in Texas in January, 1930. At the time, Bonnie was 19 and married to an imprisoned murderer; Clyde was 21 and unmarried. Soon after, he was arrested for a burglary and sent to jail. He escaped, using a gun Bonnie had smuggled to him, was recaptured, and was sent back to prison. Clyde was paroled in February, 1932, rejoined Bonnie, and resumed a life of crime.

In addition to the automobile theft charge, Bonnie and Clyde were suspects in other crimes. At the time they were killed in 1934, they were believed to have committed 13 murders and several robberies and burglaries. Barrow, for example, was suspected of murdering two police officers at Joplin, Missouri, and kidnaping a man and a woman in rural Louisiana. He released them near Waldo, Texas. Numerous sightings followed, linking this pair with bank robberies and automobile thefts. Clyde allegedly

murdered a man at Hillsboro, Texas; committed robberies at Lufkin and Dallas, Texas; murdered one sheriff and wounded another at Stringtown.

On November 22, 1933, a trap was set by the Dallas, Texas, sheriff and his deputies in an attempt to capture Bonnie and Clyde near Grand Prairie, Texas, but the couple escaped the officer's gunfire. They held up an attorney on the highway and took his car, which they abandoned at Miami, Oklahoma. On December 21, 1933, Bonnie and Clyde held up and robbed a citizen at Shreveport, Louisiana.

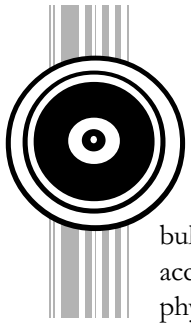
On April 13, 1934, an FBI Agent, through investigation in the vicinity of Ruston, Louisiana, obtained information which definitely placed Bonnie and Clyde in a remote section southwest of that community. The home of the Methvins was not far away and the Agent learned of visits there by Bonnie and Clyde. Special Agents in Texas had learned that Clyde and his companion had been traveling from Texas to Louisiana, sometimes accompanied by Henry Methvin.

The FBI and local law enforcement authorities in Louisiana and Texas concentrated on apprehending Bonnie and Clyde, whom they strongly believed to be in the area. It was learned that Bonnie and Clyde, with some of the Methvins, had staged a party at Black Lake, Louisiana, on the night of May 21, 1934, and were due to return to the area two days later.

Before dawn on May 23, 1934, a posse composed of police officers from Louisiana and Texas, including Texas Ranger Frank Hamer, concealed themselves in bushes along the highway near Sailes, Louisiana. In the early daylight, Bonnie and Clyde appeared in an automobile and when they attempted to drive away, the officers opened fire. Bonnie and Clyde were killed instantly.

In 1967 a film was made of their exploits, which resulted in the two becoming almost cult figures, and a pop song was written about them, which became a best selling record.

## Lee Harvey Oswald (1940-1963)



At noon, on a street in Dallas, the president of the United States is assassinated. He is hardly dead when the official version is broadcast. In that version, which will be the definitive one, Lee Harvey Oswald alone has killed John Kennedy.

The weapon does not coincide with the bullet, nor the bullet with the holes. The accused does not coincide with the accusation: Oswald is an exceptionally bad shot of mediocre physique, but according to the official version, his acts were those of a champion marksman and Olympic sprinter. He has fired an old rifle with impossible speed and his magic bullet, turning and twisting acrobatically to penetrate Kennedy and John Connally, the governor of Texas, remains miraculously intact.

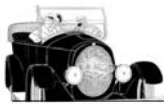
Oswald strenuously denies it. But no one knows, no one will ever know what he has to say. Two days later he collapses before the television cameras, the whole world witness to the spectacle, his mouth shut by Jack Ruby, a two-bit gangster and minor trafficker in women and drugs. Ruby says he has avenged Kennedy out of patriotism and pity for the poor widow.

Did Lee Harvey Oswald act alone in shooting Pres. John F. Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963, or did he conspire with others? Was he serving as an agent of Cuba's Fidel Castro, himself the target of American assassins? Or in squeezing the trigger of his carbine was he undertaking some super "dirty trick" for a CIA anxious to rid itself of a president whose faith in the "company" had evaporated in the wake of the Bay of Pigs fiasco? Or was he representing a group of Cuban exiles, the Teamsters Union, the Mafia? Indeed, was it Lee Harvey Oswald at all who killed JFK? Or was there a double impersonating Oswald? These questions continue to nag many people more than a decade and a half after that dreadful day in Dallas, in spite of the 26 volumes of hearings and exhibits served up by the Warren Commission, the congressional investigations, the release of heretofore classified FBI documents.

Almost everyone, it seems, has been heard from on the Kennedy assassination and on Lee Harvey Oswald's guilt or innocence, except one person – Lee Harvey Oswald himself. From the time of Oswald's arrest to his own assassination at the hands of Jack Ruby, no formal transcript or record was kept of statements made by the alleged killer. It was said that no tape recordings were made of Oswald's remarks, and many notes taken of his statements were destroyed.

Determined to learn Oswald's last words, his only testimony, "The People's Almanac" assigned one of the leading authorities on the Kennedy assassination, Mae Brussell, to compile every known statement or remark made by Oswald between his arrest and death. The quotes, edited for space and clarity, are based on the recollections of a variety of witnesses present at different times and are not verbatim transcripts. "After 14 years of research on the JFK assassination," Mae Brussell concludes, "I am of the opinion that Lee Harvey Oswald was telling the truth about his role in the assassination during these interrogations."

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For notes

## Banks Criminals

### Bank Deposit Slip

**Unknown**

A man from the town of Grand Forks, North Dakota, decided to travel to Fargo so that he could rob the First Community Bank. The criminal quickly scribbled a note demanding money and gave it to the teller. Frightened, she gave the man what he asked for and watched him run out of the door. Police were called and searches of the surrounding area turned up nothing. Upon reviewing the ransom note, it was noted that the message had been written on the perpetrator's bank deposit slip. Police travelled to the man's house and arrested him on his front porch.

### ID Badges

**Long Beach, CA**

During their lunch hour, several employees of a large aerospace company decided to rob a bank. The group figured the police would never look for them at the plant. Of course, being dumb criminals, they forgot to removed their ID badges during the robbery.

### No License

**Durham City, England**

In England a gang hired a man to drive their getaway car for a series of bank robberies. As the gang came fleeing out of the first bank with several bags of money, the man panicked, causing the car to stall. Police arrived in minutes as the man desperately tried to get the car to start. In court, it was revealed that not only did the man not have a driver's license, he had never operated a vehicle before.

**Miscalculation**

**France**

Recently in France, two criminals decided it would be genius to break into a bank from a neighboring building. They decided to drill through the wall so they could reach the banks vault. After hours of exhausting labor, they finally broke through. Upon entering the room, however, they discovered that had miscalculated the location of the vault and were instead standing in the middle of the restroom.

**Too Many Coins**

**Providence, IR**

David Posman, 33, was arrested in Providence, Rhode Island, after knocking out an armored car driver and stealing four bags of money. Each bag contained $800 dollars. However, the bags weighed thirty pounds each since they all contained COINS. The hefty bags slowed the fleeting Posman to a sluggish stagger. Police easily ran down and arrested the suspect.

**Bad Check**

**Arlington, VA**

A Virginia man went to the bank and presented a check for $1,450, but the teller said that she would have to get approval from the Vice President and left. Melinda Babson, Vice President, recognized the woman's name on the check, but did not recognize the signature. Babson called the woman who said that she had not written a check for the amount. The unsuspecting man waited calmly out front sipping a cup of coffee until police arrived and arrested him for forgery. Police noted that the man was a "knucklehead" for staying at the bank. Had he left, however, police still could have easily tracked him down as he had given the teller his driver's license.

**Run Over**

**England**

An English bank robber planned the perfect heist. Every detail was perfectly orchestrated; the ideal robbery time, the type of gun to use, a place to hide the loot, a getaway route and car, and even a reliable accomplice. After

robbing the bank, the man left with the money in a bag over his left shoulder. As he approached the spot of the getaway car, his accomplice promptly ran him over.

**Stuff Up!**

**Unknown**

A would-be robber carefully entered the bank, the entrance, however would be the only thing he did correctly. He tripped on the step, causing his mask to fall off. His foot got caught under the doormat, causing him to slide across the floor to the counter. Staggering to his feet, the dazed and confused man waved his fake gun and said "This is a stuff-up!"

## Drug-related Criminals

**Cut Wrong**

**South Karolina**

An angry man walked into his local police station and threw a bag of cocaine on the counter. He told the desk sergeant that it was a substandard cut and demanded that dealer he bought it from be arrested.

**You Mean You Had To Lift The Hood?**

**San Antonio, Texas**

Amy Brasher was arrested in San Antonio, Texas, after a mechanic found eighteen packages of marijuana packed in the engine compartment of the car. The woman, who had taken her car in for an oil change said that she did not realize he would have to lift the hood to get the job done.

**No Warrant**

**Pontiac, Michigan**

Charged with drug-possession, Christopher Johns claimed that he had been searched without a warrant. The prosecutor said the officer did not need a warrant because a bulge in Johns's jacket could have been a gun. "Nonsense," said Christopher who happened to be wearing the same jacket

that day. When he handed the judge the jacket, a bag of cocaine fell out. The judge required a five minute recess so that he could gain his composure.

**Lower Bail**

**Norristown, Pennsylvania**

Accused of selling drugs, Howard Jones's attorney sought to lower his client's bail from $150,000 insisting that Jones would not think about fleeing. At that very instant, Jones sprinted out of the front door of the courtroom. He was caught fifty minutes later and his bail was raised to $500,000.

**Cigarettes and Joints**

**New Jersey**

New Jersey Trooper Glenn Lubertazzi stopped a car for speeding and began asking the three passengers routine questions. When one of them got a cigarette from the glove compartment, the officer noticed that the pack contained a marijuana joint. A search of the car turned up $32,000 of drug money and several pounds of marijuana.

**Settled Scores**

**Washington DC**

Two men called the local television station and said they had a score to settle with President Clinton. They swore to cut him from ear to ear. The Secret Service was called in. After tracing the call, the Service went to the men's homes where they discovered 200 marijuana plants. The men were charged with both crimes.

**Dumb Criminal's Mother**

**Unknown**

Police officer questioned a drug dealer's mother after her son was already in custody. The police wanted to know why the woman had thirty-thousand dollars in the glove compartment of her truck. The woman said she was saving it to put a prosthetic leg for her son. Her son, had both legs; he had used them to run from the police earlier that day.

### Golf Trip

**England**

A German tourist supposedly on vaction showed up to customs with his golf bag. While making conversation about golf, the customs official realized that the man did not know what a handicap was. The official then ask the man to demonstrate his swing; the man swung the club backwards. Quickly grabbing the golf bag, officials discovered a substantial amount of heroin and marijuana.

### Gas Company

**Mexico**

A group of drug traffickers cleverly decided to use a propane tanker to cross the border from Mexico to El Paso, Texas. They released the propane and concealed within the truck 6,240 pounds of marijuana. The men did not realize, however, that they had misspelled the name of the gas company.

### Wrong Tire

**Unknown**

A man had a flat tire and pulled over on the highway to change it. A police officer pulled up behind him to give him cover. The man changed the tire and got in his car when the police turned on his sirens. The man was arrested for driving under the influence. The police did not realize he was drunk until he changed the wrong tire.

## Robberies Criminals

### Forget Something?

**Kentucky**

Two men tried to pull the front off an ATM by running a chain from the machine to the bumper of their pickup truck. Instead of pulling the panel off the machine, however, they pulled the bumper off the truck. Scared, they left the scene of the crime. Their bumper, along with their license plate was still attached to the ATM.

**Forget Something ... Again?**

**Indiana**

A man walked up to a cashier at a grocery store and demanded all the money in the register. When the cashier handed him the cash, the man fled - leaving his wallet on the counter.

**Hefty Bag Holes**

**Unknown**

A man went into a drug store and announced his intentions to commit robbery. He pulled a Hefty-bag over his face to conceal his identity. He did not, however, cut eyeholes in the mask and was tackled by a brave customer.

**Bad Check**

**Texas**

A man convicted of robbery worked out a deal to pay $9600 in damages rather than serving a prison sentence. He gave the court a check-a forged check. He was sentenced to ten years.

**Wrong Time for 911**

**Unknown**

A man successfully broke into the basement of a bank through a street level window. In the process, however, he suffered severe lacerations from the glass. Quickly he realized that he could not get any money; he could not get back to the window from whence he came; and that if he did not get help soon he would bleed to death. He located the nearest telephone and called 911 for help.

**Stuck**

**Virginia**

Two men went to a new subdivision and decided to steal a refrigerator. Destroying walls and floors, they snatched a fridge from one of the houses and placed it on the back of their pickup truck. At that time, the truck became bogged down in the mud. The men decided the refrigerator was

too heavy so they put it back in the house. When they returned to the truck, they realized the keys had been left in the ignition and the doors were locked. They left the running truck at the scene of the crime.

**Purse Snatcher ID**

**Unknown**

A man carrying a woman's purse was picked up on the street as he matched the description of a purse snatcher reported just a few seconds earlier. The policeman told the thief that he would be taking him to the woman for positive identification. When they returned to the scene of the crime, the criminal said, "Yes, that is the lady I robbed all right."

**Wrong Crime?**

**Belgium**

A man in Belgium was arrested because police suspected that he had robbed a jewelry store. The man swore he did not do it. When the police asked if he had an alibi, he explained that he had been busy breaking into a school at the same time. Police dropped the jewelry store charges and instead arrested him for breaking into the school.

**Two Years Late**

**Detroit**

In the Detroit area, two patrol officers went into a neighborhood to show children the new computer equipment they had. R. C. Gaitlin, 21, was also curious. When he asked how the system worked, the officers asked him for some identification. After turning over his driver's license, Gaitlin was quickly arrested. The computer showed that he was wanted for a two-year-old armed robbery.

**Wrong Gun**

**Virginia**

A man on a bicycle approached three well-dressed men with what appeared to be a 9 mm semiautomatic handgun. As the man demanded money, the three gentlemen - off-duty federal agents - drew their weapons and

fired more than 20 shots. Along with the would-be robber, three cars, a truck, two homes, and an office building suffered bullet wounds. The injured suspect's weapon turned out to be a pellet gun.

**CRIMINALS**

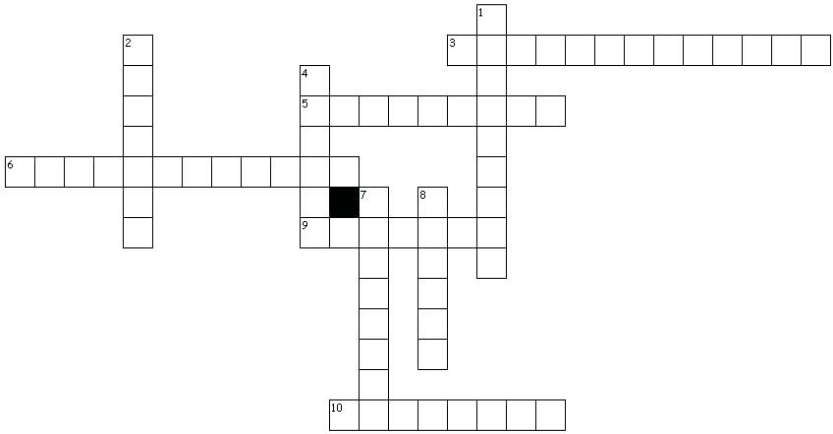
Find these hidden words:

ARSONIST
BIGAMIST
CULPRIT
EMBEZZLER
FORGER
FRAUDSTER
GANGSTER
IMPOSTER
MUGGER
PERJURER
PICKPOCKET
SMUGGLER
SPY
TRAITOR

R A S I R R E T N I C F R P O
G E L M E O S M K O M C U V L
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# CRIMINAL LAW

## CRIMES



### Across

3. killing a public figure such as a king or president
5. getting money from people by using threats
6. minor crime
9. stealing valuable goods from abandoned homes, shops(esp. during riots, wars or disastrous events)
10. crime of doing acts or speaking, or publishing words which bring the royal family or the government into hatred and encourage civil disorder

### Down

1. trying to find out secrets by illegal means
2. the actual use of illegal force on another person
4. harassment the offensive or threatening behaviour of a person who regularly makes sexual comments or touches in a sexual way
7. a generic term for the killing of another person
8. copying patented inventions or copyrighted works

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## DEDUCTION PUZZLES

### The Parachutes

Not long ago a man kidnapped a little boy and hid him in the woods. He sent his parents a ransom note telling them to leave him ten thousands pounds in large notes in an airport locker. They were to wait four hours and go to the locker. In it they would find directions to where their child was. He said that unless they left him the money, they would not see the child for a long time.

He had thought about taking the child with him as a hostage, but decided against it. He knew that the police had become good at trapping people who had hostages with them.

At the appointed time, he went to the airport and found the money in the locker. He had just enough time to leave the directions and run. The police were close behind him. He boarded the nearest plane and forced the pilot to take off before he was caught.

Knowing that the police would be waiting for him when the plane landed, he came up with a brilliant idea to save himself. He demanded that the hostess should give him two parachutes. He took her with him to the back exit door of the plane and waited several minutes. Then he put one of the parachutes on and jumped alone from the plane. In this way he managed to escape.

**Why did he demand *two* parachutes?**

### The Case of the Stolen Book

When detective DeLator answered the phone, he heard the frantic voice of Ted Petrie, a rare-book collector.

Petrie explained, "A thief took off the hinges of one of my book cabinets and made off with a valuable 16th century manuscript. Can you come right over to my place?"

Half an hour later, DeLator stood on the second floor of Petrie's home and examined the small, empty book cabinet. The glass door, unhinged, lay on the carpet.

Petrie explained the details, "I was downstairs watching TV. I went to the kitchen for a bite to eat, and suddenly a man dashed down the stairs and out the front door. He was carrying the book. Of course I chased him. At the corner of Vine and Davis, I lost him in the crowd watching the St. Patrick's Day parade. I stopped at the first telephone booth and called you. I always keep the cabinet locked. I suppose the noise of the TV kept me from hearing the thief at work upstairs". At this point detective DeLator interrupted with a question, "Is the book insured?"

Petrie said, "Yes, for a fortune. But money can't replace such s book".

"Then I suggest you put it back. I don't believe a word of your story!"

**Why didn't the detective believe Petrie's story? How did he understand that Petrie had hidden the book himself?**

## The Case of the Stolen Stamp Collection

In the doorway of Mika Fleck's office stood a very nervous young man in a blue delivery uniform. Miles Bender was waiting to be summoned, and he wasn't the least comfortable about the idea.

Mika's opening statement didn't help either. "Come in here and sit down, young man, she said without looking up. "For heaven's sake you're going to wear out the rug with your fidgeting."

Miles shuffled across the floor to the only chair that was empty of books and all the paraphernalia of an extremely busy office. "It didn't get there, did it?" he said as he sat down. "The shipment. Like, the stamps?"

Mika looked over the top of her half-glasses, freezing Miles Bender in mid-squirm. "No," she said. "It did not. The first bonded shipment that Acceleration Courier Service has ever failed to deliver." She pushed up her glasses and looked through them It didn't make Bender feel any more relaxed. "And I don't suppose you're surprised to know that collection is worth over half a million dollars. That's why we had a police escort."

"I know it was valuable." For the first time, Miles Bender stopped squirming. "I know that. But how can you blame *me* if the cops stole it. I mean – they looked like cops anyway."

Mika spread her hands on the desk and spoke more softly. "Okay. Let's go through it again. You say two policemen took the stamps. Just like that."

"Not just like that." Miles was beginning to whine in spite of Mika's obvious attempt to be more gentle with him. "I mean, they were cops!

Look, it was standard procedure. All the way to the border, like, there were these two Vancouver city cops, one in front and one in back just the way we're supposed to do it. And at the border the two American cops took over, the ones from Bellingham. Motorcycle cops."

Miles Bender was becoming more confident as he sensed his side of the story was finally being listened to. He leaned forward in the chair. "I mean, there was no reason to be suspicious; you wouldn't have been either. They had real police bikes. Real uniforms – the boots, the gloves, the sunglasses, everything!"

Mika opened her mouth to speak, but Miles kept talking. "I mean they even acted like motorcops. You know, sort of strutty and cocky and…"

"According to this report," Mika broke in, "you got a good look at them."

Miles took a deep breath. "At *one* of them, yeah. When we stopped on the highway and they made me get out. The one that put his bike in the van and, like, got in to drive, he got pretty close."

"According to your description," Mika said, "he is about your height, but heavier. Bit of a beer belly. Blue eyes and a reddish moustache. Maybe 35 to 40 years old."

"Yeah!" Miles Bender was enthusiastic in his agreement. And the cut, the nick on his cheek? They got that on the report there? Like maybe he cut himself shaving?"

Mika nodded and then looked up from the report. "And you say all this too only a couple minutes. They stopped. You stopped. They ordered you out, and one of them put his bike in the van, and they took off leaving you at the side of the road."

"Exactly! That's exactly!" Miles was excited now. "I mean, like, what am I gonna do?"

Mika cleared her throat. She was looking over the top of her glasses again. "For one, " she said," you're going to tell us where they took the stamps. Depending on how well you do that, we'll work out the next steps later."

**How did detective Mika Fleck understand at once that Miles Bender was an accomplice and helped to steal and hide the stamps?**

## DUMB CRIMES

### Do I Hear One Dollar?

A trio of men decided to commit a bank robbery. The group tried to enter, but got stuck in the revolving doors. Frustrated, they left and returned a few minutes late. This time, they penetrated the doors and announced their intentions to take ten thousand dollars. Remembering them from a few minutes earlier, customers and employees of the bank laughed hysterically, thinking it was a joke. The men thought that people were laughing because they were demanding too much money.

Eventually, the men reduced the amount of money. They wished to take one thousand dollars. When that didn't work, they demanded one hundred dollars. Soon, the men were demanding one dollar each. When the laughter continued, one of the men became angry. He jumped atop the counter and pulled a gun on the teller; he fell and broke his leg. The other two men decided to get away while it was safe. They, however, once again got stuck in the revolving doors.

### Left Behind

Police in Virginia Beach, Virginia, charged Charles Robertson, 19, with bank robbery after he made a series of dumb mistakes. After handing the teller a note of demands, Robertson retrieved the money and began to flee. Realizing he had forgotten the note, Robertson rushed back to the bank and grabbed the incriminating evidence. Racing back to his getaway car, he discovered that he had left the keys at the bank.

Managing to elude police, Robertson made his way home and told hid roommate, whose car he had borrowed, that it had been stolen. Very upset, his roommate called and reported his car stolen. Less than twenty minutes later, Officer Mike Coch spotted the car just a block from the bank. The officer retrieved the keys that had been left at the scene of the crime. When the keys fit the car, the officers went to the address the car's owner had given and arrested Robertson.

## Spelling Errors and Wrong Notes

A man walked into the downtown Bank of America and on the back of a deposit slip wrote, "*this iz a stikkup. Put all your muny in this bag.*" While standing in line, waiting to give his note to the teller, the man began to worry that someone may have seen him write the note and might call the police before he could reach the teller.

So, the criminal left the Bank of America and walked to the street to Wells Fargo. After waiting in line for several minutes there, he handed his note to a teller. After reading it, the teller determined that his robber was perhaps a few sandwiches short of a picnic. She told him that because his note was written on a Bank of America deposit slip, she could not honour his demand. He would either have to fill out a Wells Fargo withdrawal slip or go back to the Bank of America.

Feeling defeated, the man left. The Wells Fargo teller promptly called the police, who arrested the man a few minutes later - still waiting in line at the Bank of America.

## Don't Mess with Granny

An elderly woman spent a leisurely time shopping at the mall. Upon return to her vehicle, she found four strange males sitting in her car. Frightened, the woman dropped her shopping bags and drew her handgun. She told the men that if they did not get out of the car, she would shoot. The four men ran off quickly, whereupon the lady got into the car.

Her key, however, would not fit. The woman realized that her car was the identical one parked a few spaces down. She drove to the police department and reported the story. The officer on duty laughed hysterically and pointed to the other end of the counter where four pale men had reported a hijacking by a mean old lady.

No charges were filed.

## What He Should Have Done

Dennis Newton was on trial for armed robbery of a convenience store when he decided to fire his attorney. Oklahoma City District Attorney said Newton was doing a decent job until the store manager testified that Newton was indeed the robber. Newton jumped up, accused the woman of lying and then said, "I should have blown your f***ing head off"! The defendant paused, then added, "If I had been the one that was there."

The jury deliberated for twenty minutes before reaching a verdict of guilty and recommended a sentence of thirty years.

### I'm 21!

A man walked into the corner store with a shotgun and demanded all of the money from the cash register. After cashier put the money in the bag as instructed, the man demanded the bottle of Scotch he saw behind the counter. The cashier refused to hand over the Scotch because he did not believe the man was 21. The robber swore he was, but still the clerk refused.

Finally, the robber handed over his ID and proved he was indeed 21.

As soon as he left, the cashier called and gave the police the name and address of the man who had just robbed the store. The suspect was arrested two hours later.

### Camel Milk

Deciding that *Oil of Olay* was no longer doing the trick for her, a woman decided that she would become a modern-day Cleopatra and bathe in camel's milk. The woman went to her local zoo and transported a camel to her house. The camel was a male.

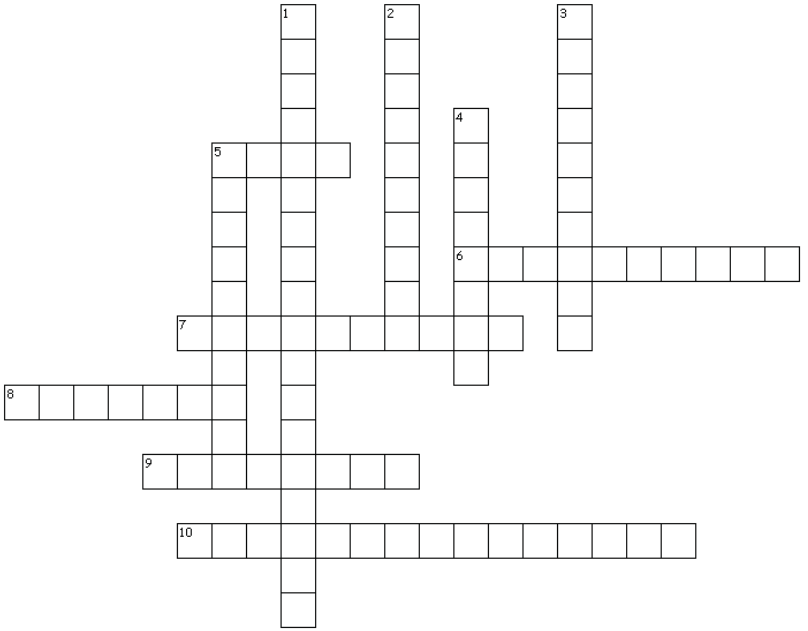
### Bad Punishment

A young man decided to rob a bank. He worked out that by breaking on Friday night he would have all the time in the world because the place doesn't open again until 8 or so on Monday morning. Somehow he came up with the bright idea to climb down an airshaft from the roof not to invite unwanted attention.

His operation began sometime Friday night and was going as planned until he lost his grip and slipped down the 20-foot vertical shaft and came to an abrupt stop in the office with one leg on either side of a partition which ended less than a foot below the opening of the shaft from which he was now dangling. Unable to go up or down he remained there till Monday where he was discovered.

When they found him, he was suffering from dehydration, delirious from pain, and his genitals were swollen to the size of grapefruits each. After lowering him down, the owner didn't press charges because he said nothing could be more punishment than that.

## TORTS



**Across**

5. civil wrong done by one person to another and entitling the victim to claim damages
6. which could provide grounds for bringing an action against someone
7. tort of acting carelessly towards others so as to cause harm entitling the injured party to claim damages
8. money claimed by a plaintiff as compensation for harm done
9. referring to a tort
10. total liability for an offence which has been committed (whether you are at fault or not)

**Down**

1. liability of one person for torts committed by someone else, especially the liability of an employer for acts committed by an employee in the course of his work
2. duty which every citizen has not to act negligently
3. tort dealing with a person's property in a way which is not consistant with that person's rights over it
4. something that causes harm or inconvenience to someone or to property
5. person who has committed a tort

**TORTS**

Find hidden names of torts.

B A O C U W I I S N N T
J I F Y M T W N O N O R
T Q Z A V Z M I X F I E
W X W Z B H S Z V C T S
R R Q G U R U X S P A P
A S G L E M Q U Y R M A
F R V V R K R G K O A S
E C N E G I L G E N F S
R O E G K I B D H F E X
C M Z Y G S J V Z W D L
N U I S A N C E M Q J V
Y Q J E Z I Z E M P C L

MRU ©

## CONTRACTS

From the history of Contract Law: some examples of ancient contracts

**Contract for the Sale of a Slave, Reign of Rim-Sin, c. 2300 B.C.**

*In this transaction the sellers simply guarantee to make no further claim upon the slave. It dates from about 2300 B.C., and is interesting as an index of the legal development of that far-off time.*

Sini-Ishtar has bought a slave, Ea-tappi by name, from Ilu-elatti, and Akhia, his son, and has paid ten shekels of Silver, the price agreed. Ilu-elatti, and Akhia, his son, will not set up a future claim on the slave. In the presence of Ilu-iqisha, son of Likua; in the presence of Ilu-iqisha, son of Immeru; in the presence of Likulubishtum, son of Appa, the scribe, who sealed it with the seal of the witnesses. The tenth of Kisilimu, the year when Rim-Sin, the king, overcame the hostile enemies.

**Contract for the Sale of Real Estate, Sumer, c. 2000 B.C.**

*This is a transaction from the last days of Sumerian history. It exhibits a form of transfer and title which has a flavor of modern business method about it.*

Sini-Ishtar, the son of Ilu-eribu, and Apil-Ili, his brother, have bought one third Shar of land with a house constructed, next the house of Sini-Ishtar, and next the house of Minani; one third Shar of arable land next the house of Sini-Ishtar, which fronts on the street; the property of Minani, the son of Migrat-Sin, from Minani, the son of Migrat-Sin. They have paid four and a half shekels of silver, the price agreed. Never shall further claim be made, on account of the house of Minani. By their king they swore. (The names of fourteen witnesses and a scribe then follow.) Month Tebet, year of the great wall of Karra-Shamash.

**Contract for the Sale of a Slave, Eighth year of Nebuchadnezzar II, 597 B.C.**

*This tablet affords a good example of the sale of a slave. In this case the persons who sell guarantee that the slave will neither become insubordinate, nor prove to be subject to any governmental claims, nor prove to have been emancipated by adoption. The word rendered "emancipation" means literally "adoption," but adoption by a freeman was an early form of emancipation. This sale is from the reign of the Nebuchadnezzar of Biblical fame, dating from 597 B.C.*

Shamash-Uballit and Ubartum, children of Zakir, the son of Pashi-ummani, of their free-will have delivered Nanakirat and her unsveaned son, their slave, for nineteen shekels of money, for the price agreed, unto Kaçir and Nadin-Marduk, sons of Iqisha-aplu, son of Nur-Sin. Shamash-uballit and Ubartum guarantee against insubordination, the claim of the royal service, and emancipation. Witnesses: Na'id-Marduk, son of Nabu-nacir, son of Dabibi; Bel-shum-ishkun, son of Marduk-zir-epish, son of Irani; Nabu-ushallim, son of Bel-akhi-iddin, son of Bel-apal-uçur. In the dwelling of Damqa, their mother. And the scribe, Nur-Ea, son of Ina-Isaggil-ziri, son of Nur-Sin. Babylon, twenty-first of Kisilimu, eighth year of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

**Contract for the Sale of a Standing Crop, Seventh year of Cyrus, 532 B.C.**

*This contract belongs to a class intermediate between rental and the sale of land. Instead of either, the standing crop is sold.*

From a cultivated field which is situated on the alley of Li'u-Bel, Itti-Marduk-balatu, the son of Nabu-akhi-iddin, the son of Egibi, has made a purchase from Tashmitum-damqat, daughter of Shuzubu, son of Shigua, and Nadin-aplu, the son of Rimut, son of Epish-Ilu. Itti-Marduk-balatu has counted the money, the price of the crop of that field for the seventh year of Cyrus, King of Babylon, king of countries, into the hands of Tashmitum-damqat and Nadin-aplu. (The names of two witnesess and a scribe then follow) Babylon, Ululu thirteenth, the seventh year of Cyrus.

**Contract for the Sale of Dates, Thirty-second year of Darius, 490 B.C.**

*Shibtu, the place of this transaction, was a suburb of Babylon. This shows how women, especially of the lower rank, carried on business for themselves. The father of Aqubatum, as his name, Aradya [ "my slave"] shows, had been a slave.*

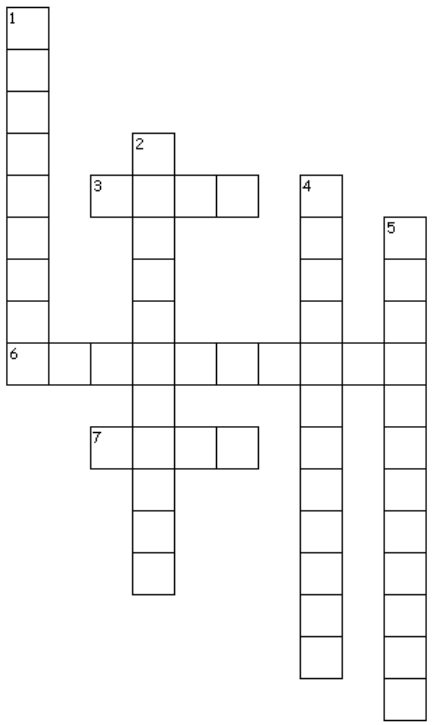
One talent one *qa* of dates from the woman Nukaibu daughter of Tabnisha, and the woman Khamaza, daughter of _____ , to the woman Aqubatum, daughter of Aradya. In the month Siman they will deliver one talent one *qa* of dates. Scribe, Shamash-zir-epish, son of Shamash-malku. Shibtu, Adar the sixth, thirty-second year of Darius, King of Babylon and countries.

Contract for the Sale of Wheat, Thirty-fifth year of Darius, 487 B.C.

*This tablet is a good illustration of the simple transactions in food-stuffs, of which we have many, and of which one or two additional examples are given below. The farmers usually contracted as in this document the sale of their produce far in advance of the harvest. In this instance the sale was made six months before the grain would be ripe and could be delivered.*

Six talents of wheat from Shamash-malku, son of Nabu-napshat-suziz, to Shamash-iddin, son of Rimut. In the month Siman, wheat, six talents in full, he will deliver in Shibtu, at the house of Shamash-iddin. Witnesses: Shamash-iddin, son of Nabu-usur-napishti; Abu-nu-emuq, son of Sin-akhi-iddin; Sharru-Bel, son of Sin-iddin; Aban-nimiqu-rukus, son of Malula. Scribe, Aradya, son of Epish-zir. Shibtu, eleventh of Kislimu, thirty-fifth year of Darius king of countries.

**TYPES OF CONTRACTS**



**Across**

3. This agreement is used to ensure the repayment of money borrowed, usually in monthly instalments.
6. This contract comes into existence as soon as a job offer is accepted whether that offer is oral or in writing.
7. This agreement sets out the terms and conditions on which a business supplies goods.

**Down**

1. This agreement is used where one party grants to another the right to run a business in the name of the first party.
2. this agreement is used where one party is providing services as an independent advisor to a company.
4. This is intended to govern the relationship between a number of shareholders in a company.
5. This agreement is used where one party buys goods from the manufacturer and re-sells them on his own account.

## Joke

The professor of a contract law class asked one of his better students, "If you were to give someone an orange, how would you go about it?"

The student replied, "Here's an orange."

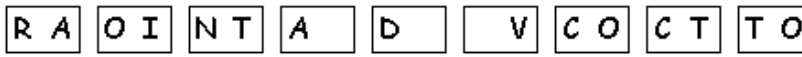
The professor was outraged. "No! No! Think like a lawyer!"

The student then replied, "Okay. I'd tell him 'I hereby give and convey to you all and singular, my estate and interests, rights, claim, title, claim and advantage of and in, said orange, together with all its rind, juice, pulp, and seeds, and all rights and advantages with full power to bite, cut, freeze and otherwise eat, the same, or give the same away with and without the pulp, juice, rind and seeds, anything herein before or hereinafter or in any deed, or deeds, instruments of whatever nature or kind whatsoever to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding…"

## CONTRACTS. COLLOCATIONS

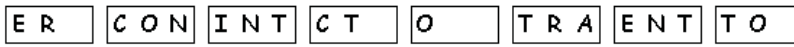
Unscramble the tiles to reveal collocations with the word **contract** or its derivative.

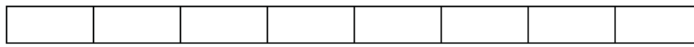
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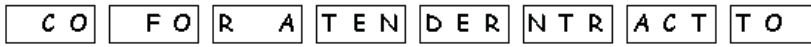


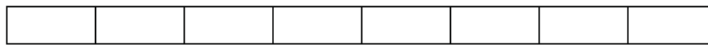

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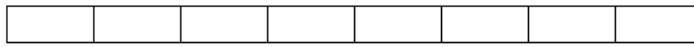
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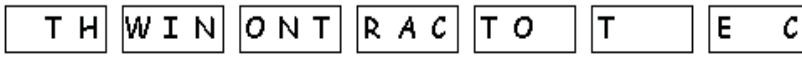



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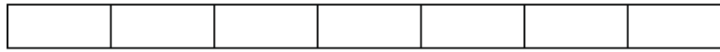
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6

FT | CON | DRA | TRA | CT | TO | A



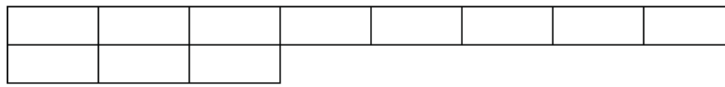
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ACT | DRA | P A | CO | NTR | TO | W U



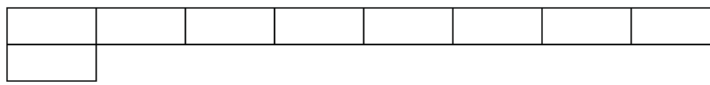
8

O A | AWA | TO | MPA | T T | RD | ONT | RAC | A C | NY | CO



9

ACT | IN | NTR | TO | CO | BRE | ACH | OF | BE



10

AL | TIO | CTU | OBL | TO | NS | TRA | BE | CON | IGA | ER | UND



**CONTRACTS**

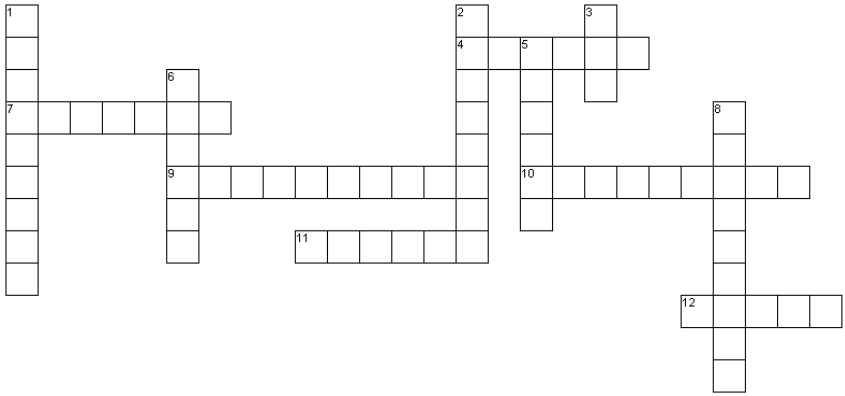
Find these hidden words:

ACCEPTANCE
BINDING
CONSIDERATION
CONTRACTOR
CONTRACTUAL
DAMAGES
INJUNCTION
INTENTION
LEGAL CAPACITY
OFFER
PARTY
REJECT
REMOTENESS
RESCISSION
TERMS
VOID CONTRACT

S M R E T Y C G P J R P J H L
L Z W B T E O U A E A A B E N
J A A F K Z N M S R I R G V O
R B U J A W S C T U O A E R I
X E H T L B I Y F T L B C E T
M N J Q C S D S C C A D N M N
X Q N E S A E A A F B B A O E
Z B M I C G R P H Z F O T T T
S W O S A T A T V O J F P E N
I N C M N C T W N K Q F E N I
X G A O I B I K T O L E C E I
H D C T D M O C P S C R C S M
B Y Y G B I N D I N G N A S F
T C A R T N O C D I O V F O Q
I N J U N C T I O N H Z L K R

## CIVIL PROCEDURE

### Crossword




**Across**

4. against (Lat.)
7. money claimed by a plaintiff from a defendant as compensation for harm done
9. court order compelling someone to stop doing something or not to do something
10. the person against whom court proceedings are brought
11. legally responsible
12. referring to the rights and duties of private persons or corporate bodies

**Down**

1. steps taken to bring an action to the court
2. written or spoken statement of facts which helps to prove something at a trial
3. to take someone to court or to start legal proceedings against someone to get compensation for a wrong
5. way of repairing harm or damage suffered
6. Latin word meaning "the Queen": the Crown or state, as a party in legal proceedings
8. the party which starts or carries out civil proceedings

**LAND LAW**

Word Search

Find these hidden words :

CONVEYANCING
COVENANT
EASEMENT
ESTATE
FREEHOLD
MORTGAGE
TENANT
TITLE
HEIR
LANDLORD

G M M Y C F R D L E E K R U D
G N X O W E L G S T A B I L R
O Y I K R O L T D X S C E L O
L R Z C H T A T R L E S H R L
H W B E N T G Z I L M K S W D
V J E N E A G A T T E X A P N
C R A H B D Y X G Y N P H I A
F I R O G J C E T E T L U I L
V C O Y L E U F V T N A N E T
A C O V E N A N T N N R E U O
R U E D H K K M M L O M P Z K
J Y K A D C U R X W L C E O T
S S W I R A Z H E T B G Z L A
J N E Y T J X D H Q X B U R O
B F G D N M T D J Y R P N V I

## CURIOUS WILLS

### Old English Farmer

It is recorded of an old English farmer, that, in giving instructions for his will, he directed a legacy of one hundred pounds to be given to his widow. Being informed that some distinction was usually made in case the widow married again, he doubled the sum; and when told that this was quite contrary to custom, he said, with heartfelt sympathy for his possible successor, "Aye, but him as gets her'll deserve it."

### The Will of Alessandro Tassoni (Italian diplomat, poet and critic)

I leave my soul – the most precious thing I possess – to its first great cause, the invisible, ineffable, eternal.

As for my body, destined as it is to corruption, my own desires would have been that it should be burned; but that being contrary to the custom of the religion in which I was born, I beg those in whose house I should die – for I have none of my own – to bury me by preference in consecrated ground; or if I should be found dead, without any other roof over me than the vault o heaven, I entreat the charitable neighbors of passers-by to render me this last service.

My wish would be that my funeral should only employ one priest, that there should be simply the small cross and a single candle, and that as regards expense no more shall be incurred than will pay for a sack to stuff my remains into, and a porter to carry it.

I give twelve gold crowns to the parish, because I cannot carry them away.

### A Gentleman of Surrey, England

"Whereas, it was my misfortune to be maid very uneasy by _____, my wife, for many years from our marriage, by her turbulent behavior, for she was not content to despise my admonitions, but she contrived every method to make me unhappy; she was so perverse in her nature that she would not be reclaimed, but seemed only to be born to be a plague to me; the strength of Sampson, the knowledge of Homer, the prudence of Agustus, the cunning Pyrrhus, the patience of Job, the subtlety of Hannibal and the watchfulness of Hermogenes could not have been sufficient to subdue her; for no skill or force in the world would make her good; and as we have lived separate and apart from each other for eight years, and, she having perverted her son to leave and totally abandon me, therefore I give her a shilling."

### Henry, Earl of Stafford (followed the fortunes of his Royal master James II into France and married there the daughter of the Duc de Grammont at the end of the 17th century)

"To the worst of women, Claude Charlotte de Grammont, unfortunately my wife, guilty as she is of all crimes, I leave five-and-forty brass halfpence, which will buy a pullet for her supper. A better gift than her father can make her; for I have known when having not the money, neither had he the credit for such a purchase; he being the worst of men, and his wife the worst of women in all debaucheries. Had I known their characters I had never married their daughter, and made myself unhappy."

### A Rich Man

Making his will, left legacies to all his servants except his steward, to whom he gave nothing, on the plea that, "having been in my service in that capacity twenty years I have too high an opinion of his shrewdness to suppose he has not sufficiently enriched himself."

### A Glasgow Doctor

A certain Glasgow doctor died some ten years ago, and left his whole estate to his sisters. In his will appeared this unusual clause: "To my wife, as a recompense for deserting me and leaving me in peace, I expect the said sister, Elizabeth, to make her a gift of ten shillings sterling, to buy her a pocket handkerchief to weep after my decease."

## A London Tavernkeeper

A 19th-century London tavernkeeper left his property to his wife on the condition that every year, on the anniversary of his death, she would walk barefoot to the local market, hold up a lighted candle, and confess aloud how she had naggeed him. The theme of the confession was that if her tongue had been shorter, her husband's days would have been longer. If she failed to keep the appointment, she was to receive no more than 20 pounds a year, just enough to live on. Whether the wife decided to take the bigger bequest or spare herself humiliation is not known.

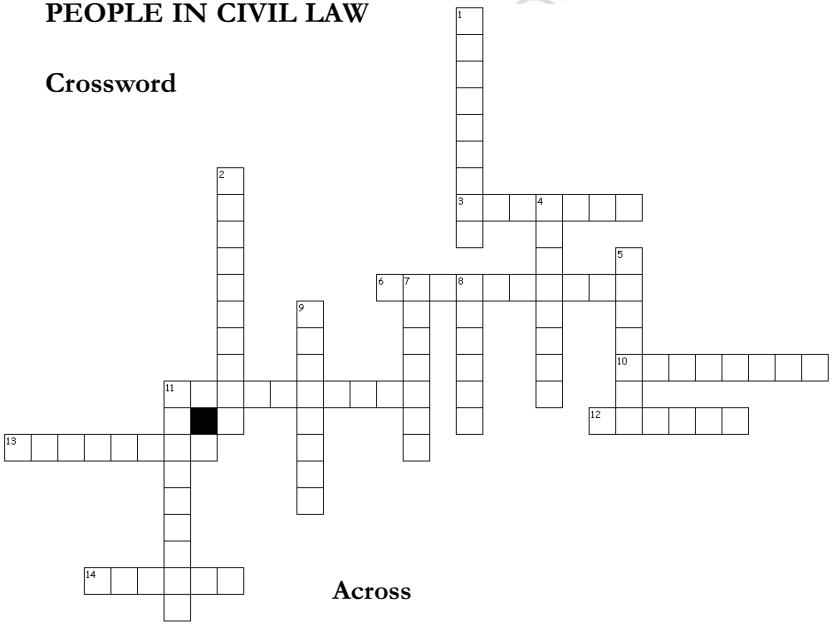
## Margaret Montgomery

When Margaret Montgomery of Chicago died in 1959, she left her five cats and a 15 000 dollar trust fund for their care to a former employee, William Fields. The will stipulated that Fields was to use the trust income solely for the cats' care and feeding, including such delicacies as pot roast meat. If, however, he outlived all the cats, Fields would inherit the trust principal. Nine years later the last cat, Fat Nose, died at 20, and Fields, 79, was $15 000 richer.

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## PEOPLE IN CIVIL LAW

### Crossword



**Across**

3. The person who makes an offer.
6. The person who enters into a contract, especially a person or company which does work according to written agreement.
10. The person who has made a will.
11. The person who owns property (syn. owner).
12. The person who sells an article or product to the buyer.
13. The person or company which owns a property which is let.
14. The person represented by a lawyer in court

**Down**

1. The lawyer who gives legal advice and sometimes may have the right of audience.
2. The person who commits a civil wrong which causes damage to the injured party.
4. The person who is appointed to see that the terms of the will are carried out.
5. The legal owner of property which he holds in trust for the benefit of the beneficiary.
7. The person who receives an offer.
8. The person or company which rents a house, a flat, an office in which to live or work.
9. The party who takes legal action against the defendant in a civil case.
11. The person or company which buys something.

## The British Constitution

Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words and then try to find them in the word search.

1. The Monarch always gives the royal ..... to a bill.
2. Most countries have a written document known as "the ....."
3. A ..... is a non-legal rule of constitutional behaviour which is considered to be binding on those who operate the con stitution but which is not enforced by the courts.
4. A general election was called after the ..... of Parlia ment.
5. The British Constitution can be described as ..... be cause it does not have the rigidity of most written constitutions as Parliament can reject any law by simple majority.
6. All money bills have to ..... in the House of Com mons.
7. The ..... convention is that the Monarch must act on the advice given by her ministers, in particular the Prime Minister.
8. Much of the practical working of the constitution does not de pend much on ..... law but rather on conventions.
9. If the ministry loses confidence of the House of Commons, the Prime Minister must ..... the resignation of himself or the ministery.
10. The British have a ..... constitution as opposed to a federal constitution.

**Word Search**

B K I X V A T N Q S E P H E A I
M V R Y J N M O B V Z A C Y X Y
V B S I E R Z I I R C R X S M V
I U P S U T W T O E I A X G Z V
M O S C O M N U K D M M T Z Y A
C A X H W A Z T K N D O O H H E
S O L K T S W I B E Q U U I O J
O N N S Q I J T K T R N L R P G
Q M B V D I S S O L U T I O N Y
C U V V E J P N Y Z R G I L O V
S O D Q K N O O A R I S G B O Z
B B V U C Q T C I N A F K T N V
E V J K Q F E I A B M T P P L T
P F Y M C Z Y T O J S R I S Z O
L E L B I X E L F N Y A H N V G
Z I C F W N N J H Q E W Y P U U

## Something on English Monarchs

Unscramble the tiles to reveal a message. Each sentence starts with the word *Queen* or *King*.

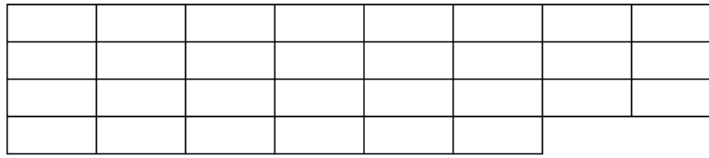
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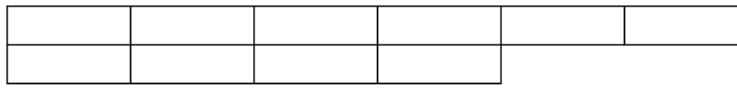
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## Famous People's Words about Rights and Freedom

What men value in this world is not RIGHTS but privileges. *H. L. Mencken*

In giving RIGHTS to others which belong to them, we give RIGHTS to ourselves and to our country. *John F. Kennedy*

Where there are no RIGHTS, there are no duties. *Henri Benjamin Rebecque*

If people concentrated on their responsibilities, others would have their RIGHTS. *Stuart Briscoe*

The woman who thinks she is intelligent demands equal RIGHTS with men. A woman who is intelligent does not. *Sidonie Gabrielle Colette*

Be more aware of responsibility than you are of your RIGHTS. *Source Unknown*

When money is taken FREEDOM is forsaken. *Proverb*

Those who deny FREEDOM to others, deserve it not for themselves. *Abraham Lincoln*

In giving FREEDOM to the slave, we assure FREEDOM to the free – honourable alike in what we give and what we preserve. *Abraham Lincoln*

FREEDOM is nothing else but a chance to be better. *Albert Camus*

A free press can, of course, be good or bad, but, most certainly without FREEDOM, the press will never be anything but bad. *Albert Camus*

I know but one FREEDOM and that is the FREEDOM of the mind. *Antoine De Saint-Exupery*

Just as war is FREEDOM's cost, disagreement is FREEDOM's privilege. *Bill Clinton*

I think of a hero as someone who understands the degree of responsibility that comes with his FREEDOM. *Bob Dylan*

Tyranny is always better organized than FREEDOM. *Charles Peguy*

FREEDOM without obligation is anarchy. FREEDOM with obligation is democracy. *Earl Riney*

When the FREEDOM they wished for most was FREEDOM from responsibility, then Athens ceased to be free and was never free again. *Edith Hamilton*

True individual FREEDOM cannot exist without economic security and independence. People who are hungry and out of a job are the stuff of which dictatorships are made. *Franklin D. Roosevelt*

The spirit of truth and the spirit of FREEDOM — these are the pillars of society. *Henrik Ibsen*

Thought takes man out of servitude, into FREEDOM. *Henry Wadsworth Longfellow*

To deny the FREEDOM of the will is to make morality impossible. *James A. Froude*

The FREEDOM now desired by many is not FREEDOM to do and dare but FREEDOM from care and worry. *James Truslow Adams*

FREEDOM is what you do with what's been done to you. *Jean-Paul Sartre*

Only law can give us FREEDOM. *Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe*

The unity of FREEDOM has never relied on uniformity of opinion. *John F. Kennedy*

To receive gifts is to lose FREEDOM. *Sandi*

FREEDOM is a package deal — with it comes responsibilities and consequences. *Source Unknown*

**RIGHTS**

Find these hidden words:

CENSORSHIP
CONSTITUTION
DEFAMATION
DISCRIMINATION
FREEDOM
INCITEMENT
PETITION
POLITICALASYLUM
PUNITIVEDAMAGES
REFERENDUM
REFUGEE
RESTITUTION
RESTRICT
SEDITION
TREASON

E E G U F E R R W O I D D B P
R E S T I T U T I O N N D U X
Q K R X X F R R N S O O N M Q
M U L Y S A L A C I T I L O P
S R G P U J F Y T N T T I S I
F L E T E R Y U M I K A N E H
A N C F E T T N V W D N C D S
S E O E E I I E Y X N I I I R
U E D S T R D T E V I M T T O
G O H S A A E A I F D I E I S
M G N U M E E N A O S R M O N
G O Q A N V R K D U N C E N E
C M G Y E L R T A U K S N T C
R E S T R I C T D U M I T P P
S N O I T A M A F E D D I E A

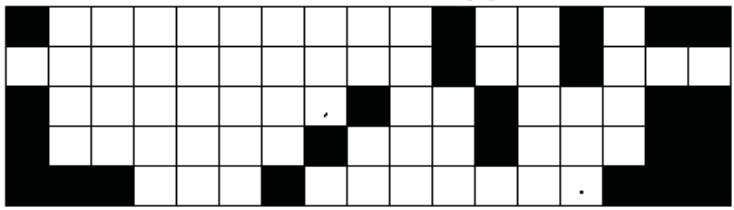
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## FMAOUS PEOPLE ABOUT DEMOCRACY

Put the letters back in the grid and rebuild the phrase. Each letter appears in the same column but not in the same line

Each phrase is a saying about democracy by a famous person.

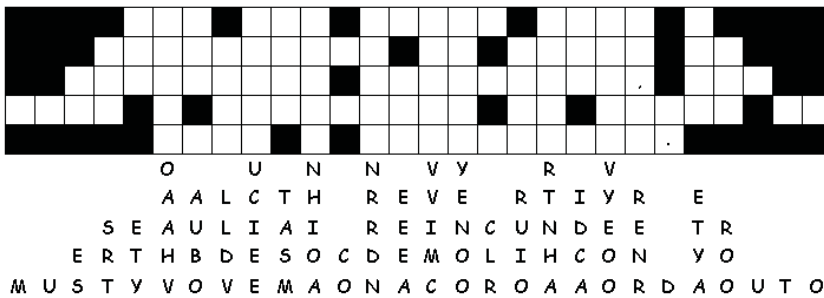
**1**



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      M P N     T     F
  D E T H L E   C B   F   A
  P E O R C E A E N D L S   T
  O V E O E M E A Y Y O E H E
G P E O P L R P N O P I T O R H E
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Abraham Lincoln

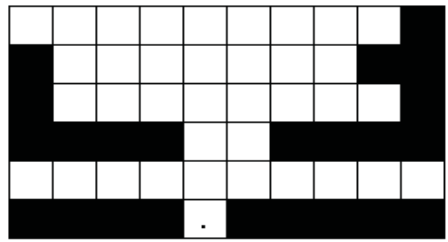
**2**



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      O   U N N V Y   R V
    A A L C T H R E V E R T I Y R E
  S E A U L I A I R E I N C U N D E E T R
E R T H B D E S O C D E M O L I H C O N Y O
M U S T Y V O V E M A O N A C O R O A A O R D A O U T O
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Gilbert K. Chesterton

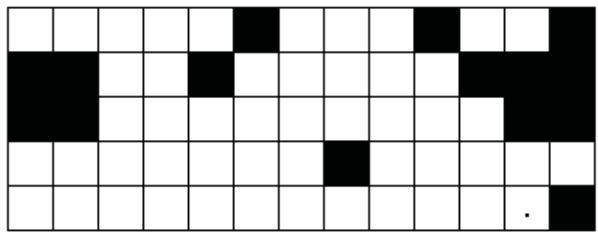
3



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D M O O A R I C L
I M M O H S A T Y E

Jack Kemp

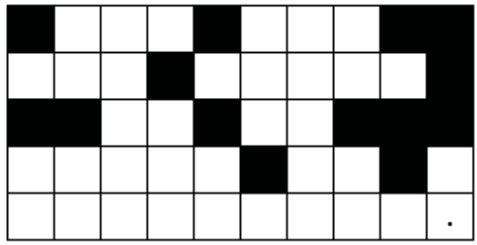
4



N H A D
D R O O T A L Y P
T H T E M D C R A I I
W I E I E U N I H A Y L
C I T O Z E C S N C B E Y

Ralph Nader

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N A

H T O B I C

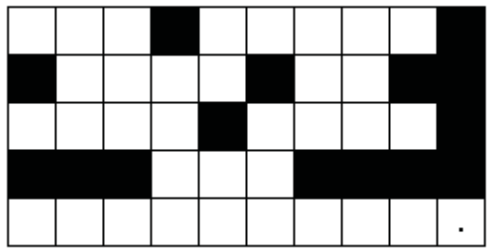
T E M O G H G H

D O E E R I A N T

W R O N C R E S Y A

Claude Pepper

6



E U S W R A F

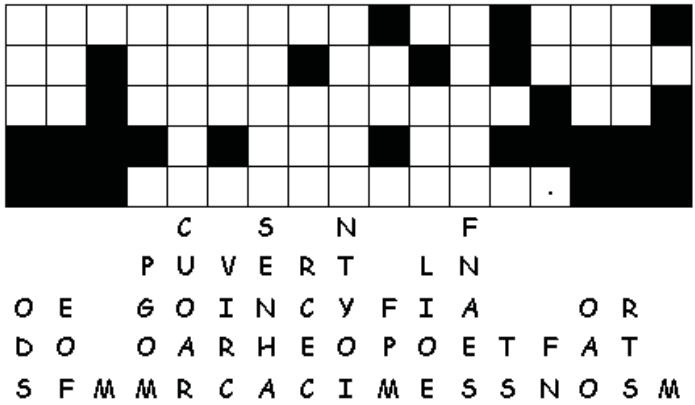
D H M F T O A E Y

M M E O O S R L E

T A D E C R B C D

Woodrow T. Wilson

7




Woodrow T. Wilson

## DEMOCRACY AND LAW

### Ideas about democracy and law expressed by famous people

DEMOCRACY does not guarantee equality of conditions – it only guarantees equality of opportunit. *Irving Kristol*

Information is the currency of DEMOCRACY. *Thomas Jefferson*

All the ills of democracy can be cured by more democracy. *Alfred E.Smith*

The ignorance of one voter in a DEMOCRACY impairs the security of all. *John F. Kennedy*

Dictatorship naturally arises out of DEMOCRACY, and the most aggravated form of tyranny and slavery out of the most extreme liberty. *Plato*

DEMOCRACY means government by the uneducated, while aristocracy means government by the badly educated. *Gilbert K. Chesterton*

Man's capacity for justice makes DEMOCRACY possible, but man's inclination to injustice makes DEMOCRACY necessary. *Reinhold Niebuhr*

DEMOCRACY is beautiful in theory; in practice it is a fallacy. *Benito Mussolini*

One has the right to be wrong in a DEMOCRACY. *Claude Pepper*

A great DEMOCRACY must be progressive or it will soon cease to be a great democracy. *Theodore Roosevelt*

DEMOCRACY is a device that insures we shall be governed no better than we deserve. *George Barnard Shaw*

DEMOCRACY substitutes election by the incompetent many for appointment by the corrupt few. *George Barnard Shaw*

A DEMOCRACY is a government in the hands of men of low birth, no property, and vulgar employments. *Aristotle*

DEMOCRACY arose from men's thinking that if they were equal in any respect, they were equal absolutely. *Aristotle*

Liberty is the right to do what the LAW permits. *Charles De Montesquieu*

If there were no bad people, there would be no good LAWyers. *Charles Dickens*

LAW, without force, is impotent. *Blaise Pascal*

When men are pure, LAWs are useless; when men are corrupt, LAWs are broken. *Benjamin Disraeli*

The LAW is reason, free from passion. *Aristotle*

At his best, man is the noblest of all animals; separated from LAW and justice he is the worst. *Aristotle*

## THE RULE OF LAW

Unscramble the tiles to reveal the statement.

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## OLD METHODS OF EXECUTION

### Cauldron

An iron container, mouth down, was placed on the victim's stomach. The container was lifted a bit and some mice or rats slipped inside. Then the container was heated up from the outside with a flame. As it began to get hot, the mice wanted to escape, but there was no way out except through the mouth of the cauldron. So they began to gnaw through the person's stomach and do so until the person died.

### Iron Maiden

It was a female effigy constructed of wood or iron with the inside hollowed out and filled with sharp spikes. The iron maiden would be opened and the offender was placed inside. The person would then be embraced by the iron maiden, being impaled by all the stakes.

### Burying

The sentenced was buried alive and left alone. This method was widely used around the world throughout the ages. For example, in India they buried women in sand up to their necks, then left them, head emerged only, to bake in the sun.

### Beating

The sentenced was stuck to death, often with tools like cat-o'-nine tails; an example is when American slaves were beaten by their owner.

### Beheading

A headman, usually hooded, cut the sentenced person's head off with an axe. It was very common in the United Kingdom in the 15-16th century. The axe used for the last beheading, which took place in 1747, can be seen at the tower of London.

### Boiling

The sentenced was put in a cauldron full of waster which was heated. This method was used mostly in the Middle Ages.

### Blown From A Cannon

The sentenced was positioned across the mouth of a cannon, then a shot was fired, blasting through the person's body.

### Throwing From A Great Height

The sentenced was thrown off a mountain or a high wall.

### Wheel

Wheels were used in a variety of ways. For example, the sentenced could be somehow attached to the outer rim of a wheel and then either rolled over sharp spikes or off a hill.

### Wooden Horse

The sentenced sat astride a V-shaped structure as on a horse; weights were increasingly attached to the person's feet and pulled down, until he was split in two.

### Eaten By Animals

The sentenced was thrown into an arena with lions. This method was used mostly in ancient Rome.

### Iron Bed (Or Chair)

Pieces of iron furniture were places over a stoked fire and the sentenced was roasted to death.

### Pendulum

The sentenced was laid on his back and a razor-edged pendulum swung above him, slowly descending; like in Edgar Allan Poe's tale "The Well and the Pendulum."

### Pressing

The sentenced was laid under some sort of slab-like surface and then heavy objects such as stones were placed on top until the person was crushed to death.

### Immersion Into Sewer

The sentenced woman (adulteress or prostitute) was tied to a board and immersed into the sewer; this technique was improved later, putting the woman into a cage. This method was used mostly in the Middle Ages.

### Shot By Arrows

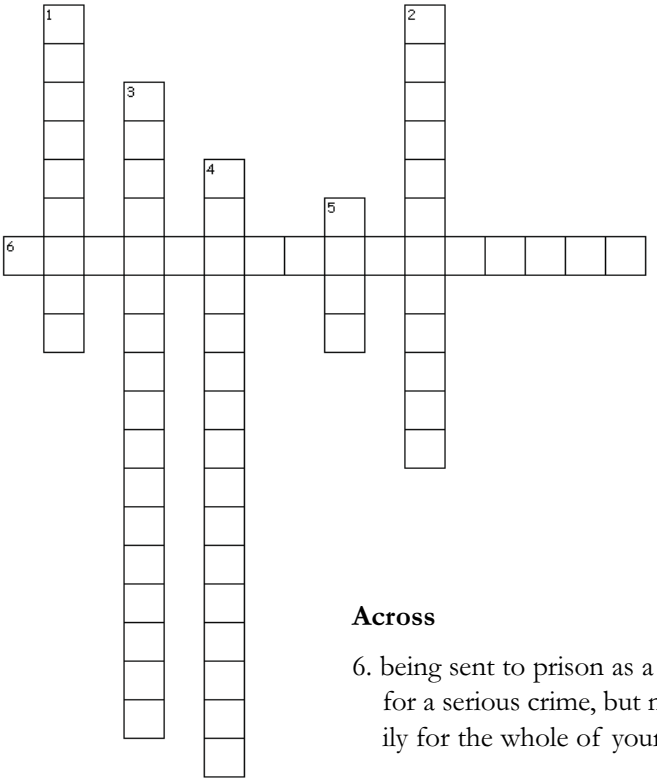
The sentenced was tied to a stake or a wall and some men shot him with arrows. This method was used by Indians and Vikings, who would aim at non-vital parts of the body to prolong agony as long as possible.

One of the most famous victims of the arrows was St. Sebastian who lived in the 3rd century A.D. and was martyrized with arrows.

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## MODERN PUNISHMENTS

### Crossword




**Across**

6. being sent to prison as a punishment for a serious crime, but not necessarily for the whole of your life

**Down**

1. legal system dealing with criminals where they are not sent to prison provided that they continue to behave well under the supervision of a probation officer
2. being put in prison
3. sentence of imprisonment which a court orders shall not take effect unless the offender commits another crime
4. working on behalf of the community
5. money paid as a punishment because something wrong has been done

MRU®

# LEGISLATION

## THE LEGISLATURE

S T C F T L G S J E E E D S S
E N R O S N B L N E U N D W R
V K O Z N I E A S G T R I R E
L Q W M L S C M O U O S U I D
O B N L M T T R D L M K S T R
S X M Y E O O I F N U M W T O
S G Z D A R C O T O E N O E G
I N L P P H E F B U W M C N N
D A N M R S U L O U E M A L I
W H J D U M L T U E L N Y A D
M N J O B W R P W F S G T W N
V I H S T A T U T E R U S F A
R O Y A L A S S E N T A O G T
T N E M T C A N E M U Z M H S
N Z Z D Y Q N I C B R S S N W

Find these words in the wordsearch:

AMENDMENT
BILL
CONSTITUENT
CROWN
DISSOLVE
ENACTEDLAW
ENACTMENT
HOUSEOFCOMMONS
HOUSEOFLORDS
PROROGUE
ROYALASSENT
STANDINGORDERS
STATUTE
SUMMON
WRITTENLAW

## Strange Laws

### ALABAMA

Dominoes may not be played on Sunday.

Masks may not be worn in public.

Men may not spit in front of the opposite sex.

You may not drive barefooted.

It is illegal for a driver to be blindfolded while operating a vehicle.

It is illegal to impersonate a person of the clergy.

Bear wrestling matches are prohibited.

### ALASKA

It is prohibited to wake a sleeping bear for the purpose of taking a photograph.

It is considered an offence to push a live moose out of a moving airplane.

Moose may not be viewed from an airplane.

### ARKANSAS

A law provides that school teachers who bob their hair will not get a raise.

A man can legally beat his wife, but not more than once a month.

Alligators may not be kept in bathtubs.

A voter is only allowed five minutes to mark his ballot.

It is illegal to kill "any living creature".

In Little Rocks dogs may not bark after 6 p.m.

Flirtation between men and women on the streets of Little Rocks may result in 30-day jail term.

### CALIFORNIA

Sunshine is guaranteed to the masses.

Bathhouses are against the law.

Women may not drive in a house coat.

No vehicle without a driver may exceed 60 miles per hour.

Many animals are illegal to own as pets, including snails, sloths, and elephants.

Nobody is allowed to ride a bicycle in a swimming pool.

Animals are banned form mating publicly within 1,500 feet of a tavern, school, or place of worship.

You are forbidden to spit on the ground within 5 feet of another person.

Cars are the only item allowed in a garage.

It is illegal for a man to beat his wife with a strap wider than 2 inches without her consent.

It is illegal to cry on the witness stand.

It is illegal for a secretary to be alone in a room with her boss.

Two bathtubs may not be installed in the same house.

It is illegal to have more than two cats or dogs.

### COLORADO

No liquor may be sold on Sundays or election days.

It is illegal for a man to kiss a woman while she is asleep.

You may not drive a black car on Sundays.

### CONNECTICUT

You aren't allowed to cross a street while walking on your hands.

You may not educate dogs.

It is illegal for fire trucks to exceed 25pmh, even when going to a fire.

### GEORGIA

Members of the state assembly cannot be ticketed for speeding while the state assembly is in session.

Chicken must be eaten with hands.

Though it is illegal to spit from a car or a bus, citizens may spit from a truck.

MRD MRU

## HAWAII

All residents may be fined as a result of not owning a boat.

Coins are not allowed to be placed in one's ears.

If a police officer approaches a vehicle and suspects that the occupants are engaging in sex, he must either honk, or flash his lights and wait for three minutes before approaching the car.

## ILLINOIS

You may be arrested for vagrancy if you do not have at least one dollar bill on your person.

You must contact the police before entering the city in an automobile.

Law forbids eating in a place that is on fire.

It is illegal to give a dog whiskey.

A rooster must step back three hundred feet back from any residence if he wishes to crow. Hens that wish to cackle must step two hundred feet back from any residence.

It is illegal for anyone to give lighted cigars to dogs, cats, or any other domesticated animals.

Toads may not be licked.

## INDIANA

A man over the age of 18 may be arrested for statutory rape if the passenger in his car is not wearing her socks and shoes, and is under the age of 17.

Liquor stores may not sell milk.

No one may catch a fish with his bare hands.

You are not allowed to carry a cocktail from the bar to a table. The waiter or waitress has to do it.

Drinks on the house are illegal.

Anyone 14 or older who profanely curses, damns or swears by the name of God, Jesus Christ or the Holy Ghost, shall be fined one to three dollars for each offense, with a maximum fine of ten dollars per day.

It is illegal for a man to be sexually aroused in public.

It is illegal to bike, roller-skate, skateboard, or inline skate in a commercially zoned area. For these offenses, there is a fine of no more than $5 or the impounding of one's bicycle for a period not to exceed 30 days.

It is illegal for barbers to threaten to cut off kid's ears.

Within four hours of eating garlic, a person may not enter a movie house, theater, or ride a public streetcar.

### KANSAS

Kisses may last for no more than five minutes.

Within the city limits, a man may not wink at any woman he does not know.

The fire department is required to practice fire fighting for fifteen minutes before attending a fire.

In Lawrence all cars entering the city limits must first sound their horn to warn the horses of their arrival.

It is against the law to leave your car running unattended.

It is illegal to posses, own or raise roosters.

### LOUISIANA

Biting someone with your natural teeth is 'simple assault', while biting someone with your false teeth is 'aggravated assault.'

After January 14th you will be charged a fine for having your Christmas decorations still up.

You may not step out of a plane in flight.

### MICHIGAN

A woman isn't allowed to cut her own hair without her husband's permission.

It is legal for a robber to file a law suit, if he or she got hurt in your house.

It is against the law to serenade your girlfriend.

Smoking while in bed is illegal.

### MISSISSIPPI

Adultery or fornication (living together while not married or having sex with someone that is not your spouse) results in a fine of $500 and/or 6 months in prison.

Minors can buy rolling paper and tobacco but not lighters.

Dancing is strictly prohibited.

### MONTANA

It is illegal for a man and a woman to have sex in any other position other than missionary style.

It is illegal for a wife to open her husband's mail.

Doughnut holes may not be sold.

Sneezing or burping is illegal during a church service.

### NEW MEXICO

State officials ordered 400 words of 'sexually explicit material' to be cut from *Romeo and Juliet.*

It's forbidden for a female to appear unshaven in public.

No item may be thrown across the street.

### NEW YORK

A fine of $25 can be levied for flirting. This old law specifically prohibits men from turning around on any city street and looking 'at a woman in that way.'

A man can't go outside while wearing a jacket and pants that do not match.

Citizens may not greet each other by 'putting one's thumb to the nose and wiggling the fingers.'

You may not smoke within 100 feet of the entrance to a public building.

Picking up abandoned baggage is an act or terrorism.

## NORTH CAROLINA

All couples staying overnight in a hotel must have a room with double beds that are at least two feet apart. Making love in space between the beds is strictly forbidden.

Fights between cats and dogs are prohibited.

You may not ride a bicycle without having both your hands on the handle bars.

It is illegal to lie down and fall asleep with your shoes on.

A bed may not be hung out of a window.

## OHIO

Owners of tigers must notify authorities within one hour if the tiger escapes.

It's illegal to catch mice without a hunting license.

Women are forbidden from wearing patent leather shoes, lest men see reflections of their underwear.

It is unlawful to run a horse over 5 miles per hour.

A policeman may bite a dog to quiet him.

Riding on the roof of a taxi cab is not allowed.

## OREGON

The *Peer Review Statute* prohibits you from finding out details of any written or oral discussion about your medical treatment. Not even a court of law can.

It is illegal to buy or sell marijuana, but it is legal to smoke it on your own property.

Juggling is prohibited without a license.

In Marion ministers are forbidden from eating garlic or onions before delivering a sermon.

No more than two people may share a single drink.

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## PENNSYLVANIA

It is illegal to have over 16 women live in a house together because that constitutes a brothel.

A person is not eligible to become Governor if he/she has participated in a duel.

Any motorist who signs a team of horses coming toward him must pull well off the road, cover his car with a blanket or canvas that blends with the countryside, and let the horses pass. If the horses appear skittish, the motorist must take his car apart, piece by piece, and hide it under the nearest bushes.

No more than two packages of beer at a time may be purchased, unless you are buying from an official 'beer distributor.'

Though you do not need a fishing license to fish on your own land, but a hunting license is required to hunt on your own land.

Horses are not to be tied to parking meters.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Movies that show police officers being struck, beaten, or treated in an offensive manner are forbidden.

If there are more than 5 Native Americans on your property you may shoot them.

If 5 or more Indians are walking down the street together, they can be considered a war party and fired upon.

Driving is not to be done while asleep.

It is illegal for a woman to call a man for a date.

## TEXAS

When two trains meet each other at a railroad crossing, each shall come to a full stop, and neither shall proceed until the other has gone.

It is illegal to milk another person's cow.

A recently passed anticrime law requires criminals to give their victims 24 hour notice, either orally or in writing, and to explain the nature of the crime to be committed.

The entire Encyclopedia Britannica is banned in Texas because it contains a formula for making beer at home.

It is illegal to idle or loiter anyplace within the corporate limits of the city for the purpose of flirting or mashing.

Dogs must be on a leash at ALL times. A fine of 100 dollars.

It is illegal for children to have unusual haircuts.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Women must obtain written permission from their husbands to wear false teeth.

All residents shall bathe every Saturday night.

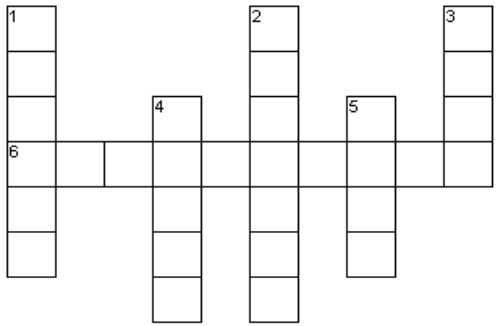
Doctors and dentists may not place a woman under anesthesia unless a third person is present.

One may not walk a lion, tiger or leopard, even on a leash.

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## THE MAGISTRATE COURT

### Crossword




**Across**

6. usually unpaid officer who tries cases in a police court.

**Down**

1. person who does not belong to the legal profession.
2. being kept in prison until the trial starts.
3. money paid as a punishment because something wrong has been done.
4. less important.
5. releasing an arrested person from custody after payment has been made to a court as guarantee that the person will return to face trial.

## DO'S AND DON'TS FOR JURORS

### During trial

1. DO arrive on time. The trial can not proceed until all jurors are present. Do return to the courtroom promptly after breaks and lunch.

2. Do pay close attention to witnesses. Concentrate both on what the witnesses say and on their manner while testifying. If you can not hear what is being said, raise your hand and let the judge know.

3. DO keep an open mind all through the trial. Don't form an opinion on the case until you and the other jurors have conducted your deliberations. Remember that if you make up your mind while listening to other witnesses' testimony, you may not be able to consider fully and fairly the testimony that comes later.

4. DO listen carefully to the instructions read by the judge immediately before the jury begins its deliberations. Remember that it is your duty to accept what the judge says about the law to be applied to the case you have heard. DON'T ignore the judge's instructions because you disagree about what the law is or ought to be.

5. DON'T try to guess what the judge thinks about the case. Remember that the judge's rulings do not reflect personal views.

6. DON'T talk about the case with anyone while the trial going on, not even with other jurors. It is equally important that you do not allow other people to talk about the case, even a family member.

7. DON'T talk to the lawyers, parties, or witnesses about anything. These people are not permitted to talk to jurors and may appear to ignore you outside the courtroom. Remember that they are not trying to be rude: they are merely trying to avoid giving the impression that something unfair is going on.

8. DON'T try to discover evidence on your own. For example, never go to the scene that is part of the case you are hearing. Remember that cases are to be decided only on the basis of evidence admitted in court.

9. DON'T let yourself get any information about the case from newspapers, television, radio, or any other source. Remember that news reports do not always give accurate or complete information. Even the news about the trial is accurate, it cannot substitute for your own impressions about

the case. If you should accidentally hear outside information about the case during the trial, tell the bailiff about it in private.

10. DON'T take notes during the trial unless the judge gives you permission to do so.

11. DON'T attempt to ask witness any questions. If you were to take part in asking questions, it might be hard for you to remain impartial. In addition, because you are not trained in the law, your questions might not be proper under the rules of evidence. Most of your questions will be answered sooner or later in the course of questioning by the lawyers.

12. DON'T express your opinion about the case to other jurors until deliberations begin. A person who will express an opinion tends to pay attention only to evidence that supports it and to ignore evidence that points the other way.

### During deliberations

1. DO consult with the other jurors before making up your mind about a verdict. Each juror must make u his or her mind, but only after impartial group consideration of the evidence.

2. DO reason out differences of opinion between jurors by means of a complete and fair discussion of the evidence and of the judge's instructions. DON'T lose your temper, try to bully other jurors, or refuse to listen to the opinions of other jurors.

3. DO reconsider your views in the light of your deliberations, and change them if you have become convicted they are wrong. DON'T change your convictions about the importance or effect of evidence, however, just because other jurors disagree with you or so that the jury can decide on a verdict.

4. DON'T play cards, read, or engage in any other diversion.

5. DON'T mark or write on exhibits or otherwise change or damage them.

6. DON'T try to guess what might happen if the case you have heard is appealed. Remember that courts of appeal deal only with legal questions and will not change your verdict if you decided the facts based on provided evidence and instructions.

7. DON'T talk to anyone about your deliberations or about the verdict until the judge discharges the jury. After discharge you may discuss the verdict and the deliberations with anyone to whom you wish to speak. DON'T feel obligated to do so; no juror can be forced to talk without a court order. DO be careful about what you say to others. You should not say or write anything that you would not be willing to state under oath.

## JOKES

*

A jury consists of twelve jurors to decide who has the better lawyer.

*

"You seem to be in some distress," said the judge to the witness. "Is anything wrong?"

"Well, your Honour," said the witness, "I swore to tell the truth and nothing but the truth, but every time I try, some lawyer objects!"

*

A man had been convicted of theft on circumstantial evidence. When the case was sent for appeal, he revealed to his lawyer that he had been in prison at the time of the crime committed. "Good Heavens, man!" said the lawyer. "why on earth didn't you reveal that fact at the trial?"

"Well," said the man, "I thought it might prejudice the jury against me."

*

A man accused of stealing a watch was acquitted on insufficient evidence. Outside the courtroom he approached his lawyer and said, "What does that mean – acquitted?"

"It means, "said the lawyer, "that the court has found you innocent. You are free to go."

"Does it mean I can keep the watch?" asked the client.

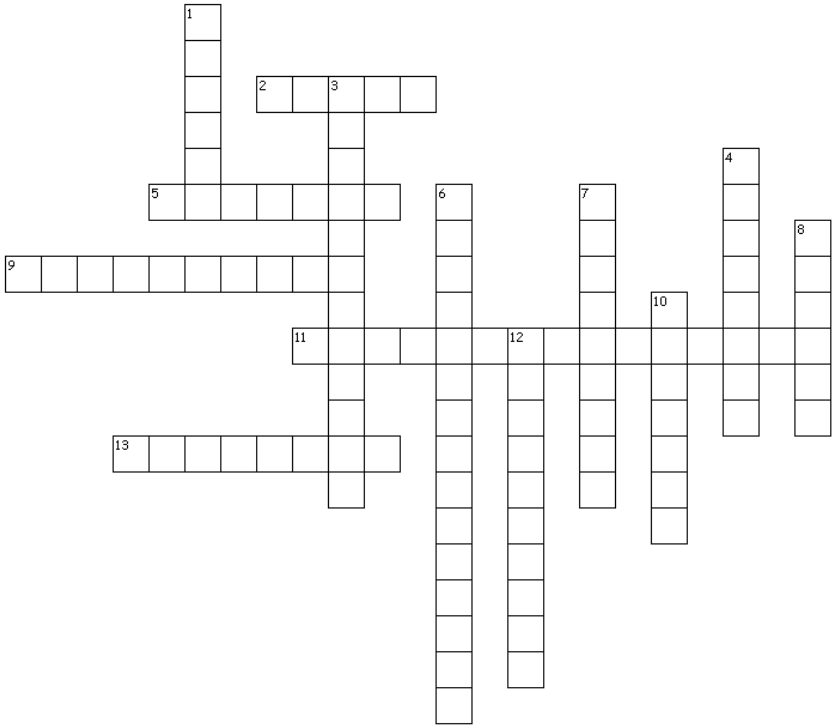
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First juror: "We shouldn't be here very long. One look at those two fellows convinces me that they are guilty."

Second juror: "Not so loud, you fool! That's the counsel for the prosecution and the counsel for the defense!"

## LATIN WORDS AND PHRASES IN LEGAL ENGLISH

**Crossword**




**Across**

2. for this particular purpose
5. guilty mind, mental state required to be guilty of committing a crime
9. beyond powers, exceeding legal powers
11. not fully sane, mad
13. annually, in a year

**Down**

1. as a matter of law, where the legal title is not clear
3. may you have the body, legal remedy against being wrongly imprisoned
4. from the beginning
6. foreign person who is not acceptable to a government (used especially for diplomats)
7. guilty act, act which is forbidden by criminal law
8. against
10. as a matter of fact, even though the legal title may not be certain
12. as things seem at first

## JOKES

*

Judge: Have you ever been up before me?
Accused: I don't know. What time do you get up?

*

Council: When is your birthday?
Accused: July the fifteenth.
Council: What year?
Accused: Every year.

*

Lawyer: What gear were you in at the moment of the impact?
Accused: Gucci sweats and Reeboks.

*

Lawyer: Do you know that your daughter has ever been involved in voodoo or the occult?
Witnesses: We both do.
Lawyer: Voodoo?
Witnesses: We do.
Lawyer: You do?
Witnesses: Yes, voodoo.

*

Lawyer: Now, doctor, isn't it true that when a person dies in his sleep, he doesn't know about it until the next morning?

*

Lawyer: She had three children, right?
Witness: Yes.
Lawyer: How many were boys?
Witness: None.
Lawyer: Were there any girls?

*

Lawyer: What was the first thing your husband said to you when he woke up that morning?
Accused: He said, "Where am I, Cathy?"
Lawyer: And why did that upset you?
Accused: Because my name is Susan.

*

Lawyer: This *myasthenia gravis*, does it affect your memory at all?
Witness: Yes.
Lawyer: And in what ways does it affect your memory?
Witness: I forget.
Lawyer: You forget. Can you give us an example of something you've forgotten?

*

Lawyer: So the date of conception of the baby was August 8th?
Accused: Yes.
Lawyer: And what were you doing at that time?

*

Lawyer: How old is your son, the one living with you?
Accused: Thirty-eight or thirty-five, I can't remember which.
Lawyer: How long has he lived with you?
Accused: Forty-five years.

*

Lawyer: Can you describe the individual?
Witness: He was about medium height and had a beard.
Lawyer: Was this a male or a female?

*

Lawyer: Is your appearance here this morning pursuant to the deposition which I sent to your attorney?

Accused: No, this is how I dress when I go to work.

*

Lawyer: Doctor, how many autopsies have you performed on dead people?

Witness: All my autopsies are performed on dead people.

*

Lawyer: All your responses must be oral, OK? What school did you go to?

Witness: Oral.

*

Lawyer: Doctor, do you recall the time that you examined the body?

Witness: The autopsy started around 8:30 p.m.

Lawyer: And Mr. Dennington was dead at the time?

Witness: No, he was sitting at the table wondering why I was doing an autopsy!

*

Lawyer: Are you qualified to give a urine sample?

*

Lawyer: Doctor, before you performed the autopsy, did you check for a pulse?

Witness: No.

Lawyer: Did you check for blood pressure?

Witness No.

Lawyer: Did you check for breathing?

Witness: No.

Lawyer: So, then it is possible that the patient was alive when you began the autopsy?

Witness: No.

Lawyer: How can you be so sure, Doctor?

Witness: Because his brain was sitting on my desk in a jar.

Lawyer: But could the patient still been alive, nevertheless?

Witness: Yes, it is possible that he could have been alive and practicing law somewhere.

A: Do you know how to save five drowning lawyers?

B: No.

A: Good!

## QUESTIONS ABOUT LAWYERS

Did you hear about the terrorists who took a whole courtroom full of lawyers hostage?

*They threatened to release one every hour until their demands where met.*

Did you hear that the Post Office just recalled their latest stamps?

*They had pictures of lawyers on them ... and people couldn't figure out which side to spit on.*

How are an apple and a lawyer alike?

*They both look good hanging from a tree.*

How can a pregnant woman tell that she's carrying a future lawyer?

*She has an uncontrollable craving for baloney.*

How can you tell when a lawyer is lying?

*His lips are moving.*

How does an attorney sleep?

*First he lies on one side, then he lies on the other.*

How many lawyer jokes are there?

*Only three. The rest are true stories.*

How many lawyers does it take to change a light bulb?

*How many can you afford?*

How many lawyers does it take to change a light bulb?

*It only takes one lawyer to change your light bulb to his light bulb.*

How many lawyers does it take to screw in a light bulb?

*Three. One to climb the ladder. One to shake it. And one to sue the ladder company.*

What did the lawyer name his daughter?

*Sue.*

What do dinosaurs and decent lawyers have in common?

*They're both extinct.*

What do you call 25 attorneys buried up to their chins in cement?

*Not enough cement.*

What do you call 5000 dead lawyers at the bottom of the ocean?

*A good start!*

What do you call a lawyer gone bad?

*Senator.*

What do you call a lawyer with an IQ of 50?

*Your Honor.*

What do you do if you run over a lawyer?

*Back over him to make sure. Then, make another notch on the steering wheel.*

What happens to a lawyer who jumps out of a plane at 35,000 feet without a parachute?

*Who cares?*

What type of apparel is the most popular with lawyers?

*Law-suits.*

What's the difference between a dead dog in the road and a dead lawyer in the road?

*There are skid marks in front of the dog.*

What's the difference between a lawyer and a bucket of dirt?

*The bucket.*

What's brown and looks really good on a lawyer?

*A doberman.*

What's the difference between a lawyer and a liar?

*The pronunciation.*

What's the difference between a lawyer and an onion?

*You cry when you cut up an onion.*

What's the difference between a mosquito and a lawyer?

*One is a blood-sucking parasite, the other is an insect.*

What's the difference between God and a lawyer?

*God doesn't think he's a lawyer.*

Where can you find a good lawyer?

*The nearest cemetery.*

Why did God make snakes just before lawyers?

*To practice.*

Why does California have the most lawyers in the country, and New Jersey have the most toxic waste sites?

*New Jersey got first choice.*

Why don't lawyers go to the beach?

*Cats keep trying to bury them in the sand.*

Why won't sharks attack lawyers?

*Professional courtesy.*

You're trapped in a room with a tiger, a rattlesnake and a lawyer. You have a gun with two bullets. What should you do?

*Shoot the lawyer. Twice.*

What do you get when you cross a lawyer with a demon from hell?

*Another lawyer.*

What do you throw to a drowning lawyer?

*His partners.*

What happened to the lawyer who was thrown out of a saloon?

*He was disbarred.*

Q: Do you know how to save five drowning lawyers?

A: No.

Reply: Good!

Good News: A busload of lawyers ran off a cliff. The bus was destroyed and there were no survivors.

Bad News: There were three empty seats.

## JOKES

*

An engineer, a physicist, and a lawyer were being interviewed for a position as chief executive officer of a large company. The engineer was interviewed first, and was asked a long list of questions, ending with "How much is two plus two?" The engineer excused himself, and made a series of measurements and calculations before returning to the board room and announcing, "Four." The physicist was next interviewed, and was asked the same questions. Before answering the last question, he excused himself, made for the library, and did a great deal of research. After a consultation with the BSA and many calculations, he also announced "Four." The lawyer was interviewed last, and was asked the same questions. At the end of his interview, before answering the last question, he drew all the blinds in the room, looked outside the door to see if anyone was there, checked the telephone for listening devices, and asked "How much do you want it to be?"

*

Following a distinguished legal career, a man arrived at the Gates of Heaven, accompanied by the Pope, who had the misfortune to expire on the same day. The Pope was greeted first by St. Peter, who escorted him to his quarters. The room was somewhat shabby and small, similar to that found in a low-grade sales rep motel type establishment. The lawyer was

then taken to his room, which was a palatial suite including a private swimming pool, a garden, and a terrace overlooking the Gates. The attorney was somewhat taken aback, and told St. Peter, "I'm really quite surprised at these rooms, seeing as how the Pope was given such small accommodations." St. Peter replied, "We have over a hundred Popes here, and we're really very bored with them. We've never had a lawyer.

*

A lawyer passed on and found himself in Heaven, but not at all happy with his accommodations. He complained to St. Peter, who told him that his only recourse was to appeal his assignment. The lawyer immediately advised that he intended to appeal, but was then told that he would be waiting at least three years before his appeal could be heard. The lawyer protested that a three-year wait was unconscionable, but his words fell on deaf ears. The lawyer was then approached by the devil, who told him that he would be able to arrange an appeal to be heard in a few days, if the lawyer was willing to change venue to Hell. When the lawyer asked why appeals could be heard so much sooner in Hell, he was told, "We have all of the judges."

*

As Mr. Smith was on his death bed, he attempted to formulate a plan that would allow him to take at least some of his considerable wealth with him. He called for the three men he trusted most - his lawyer, his doctor, and his clergyman. He told them, "I'm going to give you each £30,000 in cash before I die. At my funeral, I want you to place the money in my coffin so that I can try to take it with me." All three agreed to do this and were given the money. At the funeral, each approached the coffin in turn and placed an envelope inside. While riding in the limousine to the cemetery, the clergyman said "I have to confess something to you fellows. Brother Smith was a good churchman all his life, and I know he would have wanted me to do this. The church needed a new organ very badly, and I took £10,000 of the money he gave me and bought one. I only put £20,000 in the coffin." The physician then said, "Well, since we're confiding in one another, I might as well tell you that I didn't put the full £30,000 in the coffin either. Smith had a disease that could have been diagnosed sooner if I had this very new machine, but the machine cost £20,000 and I couldn't afford it then. I used £20,000 of the money to buy the machine so that I

might be able to save another patient. I know that Smith would have wanted me to do that." The lawyer then said, "I'm ashamed of both of you. When I put my envelope into that coffin, it held my personal cheque for the full £30,000."

*

The National Institute of Health has announced that it will no longer be using rats for medical experiments. In their place, they will use lawyers. They have given three reasons for this decision:

1. There are now more lawyers than there are rats.
2. The medical researchers don't become as emotionally attached to the lawyers as they did to the rats.
3. No matter how hard you try, there are some things that rats won't do.

*

A doctor, an architect, and a lawyer were dining at a golf club one day, and the conversation turned to the subject of their respective dogs, which were apparently quite extraordinary. A wager was placed on who had the most intelligent dog. The physician offered to show his dog first, and called to the parking lot, "Hippocrates, come!" Hippocrates ran in, and was told by the doctor to do his stuff. Hippocrates ran to the golf course and dug for a while, producing a number of bones. He dragged the bones into the clubhouse and assembled them into a complete, fully articulated human skeleton. The physician patted Hippocrates on the head, and gave him a biscuit for his efforts. The architect was only marginally impressed, and called for his dog, "Sliderule, come!" Sliderule ran in, and was told to do his stuff. The dog immediately chewed the skeleton to rubble, but reassembled the fragments into a scale model of the Taj Mahal. The architect patted his dog and gave him a biscuit. The lawyer watched the other two dogs, and called "Bullshit, come!" Bullshit entered and was told to do his stuff. Bullshit immediately stole their biscuits, auctioned the Taj Mahal replica to the other club members for his fee, and went outside to play golf.

*

A prominent young lawyer was on his way to court to begin arguments on a complex lawsuit when he suddenly found himself at the Gates of Heaven. St. Peter started to escort him inside, when he began to protest

that his untimely death had to be some sort of mistake. "I'm much too young to die! I'm only 35!" St. Peter agreed that 35 did seem to be a bit young to be entering the pearly gates, and agreed to check on his case. When St. Peter returned, he told the lawyer, "I'm afraid that the mistake must be yours, my son. We verified your age on the basis of the number of hours you've billed to your clients, and you're at least 108."

*

A snake and a rabbit were racing along a pair of intersecting forest pathways one day, when they collided at the point where the pathways meet. They immediately began to argue with one another as to who was at fault for the mishap. When the snake remarked that he had been blind since birth, and thus should be given additional leeway, the rabbit said that he, too, had been blind since birth. The two animals then forgot about the collision and began commiserating concerning the problems of being blind. The snake said that his greatest regret was the loss of his identity. He had never been able to see his reflection in water, and for that reason did not know exactly what he looked like, or even what he was. The rabbit declared that he had the same problem. Seeing a way that they could help each other, the rabbit proposed that one feel the other from head to toe, and then try to describe what the other animal was. The snake agreed, and started by winding himself around the rabbit. After a few moments, he announced, "You've got very soft, fuzzy fur, long ears, big rear feet, and a little fuzzy ball for a tail. I think that you must be a bunny rabbit!" The rabbit was much relieved to find his identity, and proceeded to return the favour to the snake. After feeling about the snake's body for a few minutes, he asserted, "Well, you're scaly, you're slimy, you've got beady little eyes, you squirm and slither all the time, and you've got a forked tongue. I think you're a lawyer!"

*

A man walked into an antique shop and began to browse. He was attracted to a brass rat on a shelf behind the counter. He asked the shopkeeper for a price, and was told to make an offer. Presently they agreed on a price, and the brass rat changed hands. The shopkeeper warned the customer as he took the money, "This sale is final. If you leave the shop with the brass rat, I won't take it back under any circumstances." The customer agreed and left with the rat. As he walked home, he noticed that a live rat

came scurrying out of an alley and began to follow him. Soon there were more, all following him and milling about his feet. The man began to run, but the rats kept up, and more joined the procession. After a few minutes, thousands of rats were chasing after the man. The man ran frantically for the river, and threw the brass rat into the water. The live rats followed the brass rat, and soon all had drowned. The man returned to the curio shop, and on seeing him enter, the shopkeeper shouted, "I told you, the sale was final! You cannot return the brass rat!" The customer replied, "That's no problem. I just wondered if you had a brass lawyer in stock."

*

A doctor and a lawyer in two cars collided on a country road. The lawyer, seeing that the doctor was a little shaken up, helped him from the car and offered him a drink from his hip flask. The doctor accepted and handed the flask back to the lawyer, who closed it and put it away.

"Aren't you going to get a drink himself?" asked the doctor.

"Sure, after the police leave," replied the lawyer.

*

A small town prosecuting attorney called his first witness to stand in a trial. It was a grandmotherly, elderly woman. He approached her and asked, "Mrs. Jones, do you know me?'

She responded, "Why, yes, I do know you, Mr. Williams. I've known you since you were a boy. And frankly, you've been a big disappointment to me. You lie, you cheat on your wife, you manipulate people and talk about them behind their backs. You think you're a rising big shot when you haven't brains to realize you never will amount to anything more than a two-bit paper pusher. Yes, I know you."

The lawyer was stunned. Not knowing what else to do he pointed across the room and asked, "Mrs. Jones, do you know the defence attorney?"

She again replied, "Why, yes I do. I've known Mr. Bradley since he was a youngster, too. I used to baby-sit for his parents. And he, too, has been a real disappointment to me. He's lazy, bigoted, he has a drinking problem. The man can't build a normal relationship with anyone and his law practice is one of the shoddiest in the entire state. Yes, I know him."

At this point, the judge rapped the courtroom to silence and called both councellors to the bench. In a very quiet voice, he said with menace, "If either of you asks her if she knows me, you'll be jailed for contempt!"

## LAWYERS FEE JOKES

*

A doctor and a lawyer were attending a cocktail party when the doctor was approached by a man who asked advice on how to handle his ulcer.

The doctor mumbled some medical advice, then turned to the lawyer and asked, "How do you handle the situation when you are asked for advice during a social function?"

"Just send a bill for such advice," replied the lawyer.

On the next morning the doctor arrived at his surgery and issued the ulcer-stricken man a $50 bill. That afternoon he received a $100 bill from the lawyer.

*

A dog ran into a butcher shop and grabbed a roast off the counter. Fortunately, the butcher recognized the dog as belonging to a neighbor of his. The neighbor happened to be a lawyer.

Incensed at the theft, the butcher called up his neighbor and said, "Hey, if your dog stole a roast from my butcher shop, would you be liable for the cost of the meat?" The lawyer replied, "Of course, how much was the roast?" "$7.98."

A few days later the butcher received a check in the mail for $7.98. Attached to it was an invoice that read: Legal Consultation Service: $150.

*

A gang of robbers broke into a lawyer's club by mistake. The old legal lions gave them a fight for their life and their money. The gang was very happy to escape.

"It ain't so bad," one crook noted. "We got $25 between us."

The boss screamed: "I warned you to stay clear of lawyers - we had $100 when we broke in!"

*

The day after a verdict had been entered against his client, the lawyer rushed to the judge's chambers, demanding that the case be reopened, saying: "I have new evidence that makes a huge difference in my client's defense."

The judge asked, "What new evidence could you have?"

The lawyer replied, "My client has an extra $10,000, and I just found out about it!"

## WHATEVER YOU CALL IT – IT'S STILL A BRIBE

U.S. expressions such as *bribe* or *payoff* all sounds a little stiff and cold. In some countries, the terms for the same activities have a little more character.

| Country | Term | Translation |
|---|---|---|
| Japan | Kuroi kiri | Black mist |
| Germany | Schmiergeld | Grease money |
| Latin America | El soborno | Payoff |
| Mexico | La mordida | The bite |
| Middle East | Baksheesh | Tip, gratuity |
| France | Pot-de-vin | Jug of wine |
| East Africa | Chai | Tea |
| Italy | Bustarella | Little envelope |

## POLITICS IN QUOTATIONS

"All political lives, unless they are cut off in midstream at a happy juncture, end in failure, because that is the nature of politics and of human affairs." (Enoch Powell, 1977)

"He knows nothing; and he thinks he knows everything. That points clearly to a political career."(George Bernard Shaw, 1907)

"When political columnists say, "Every thinking man" they mean themselves, and when candidates appeal to "Every intelligent voter" they mean everyone who is going to vote for them". (Franklin Adams, 1944)

"A political leader must keep looking over his shoulder all the time to see if the boys are still there. If they aren't still there, he is no longer a political leader." (Bernard Baruch, 1965)

"Politics is war without bloodshed, while war is politics with bloodshed." (Mao Tse-Tung, 1938)

"Did you ever notice that when a politician does get an idea he usually gets it all wrong?" (Don Marquis, 1933)

QUESTION: "What are the desirable qualifications for any young man who wishes to become a politician?"

CHURCHILL: "It is the ability to foretell what is going to happen tomorrow, next week, next month and next year. And to have the ability afterwards to explain why it didn't happen." (Winston Churchill, 1965)

"I have come to the conclusion that politics are too serious a matter to be left to the politicians." (Charles de Gaulle, 1961)

"Politics is the art of the Possible." (Rab Butler, 1971, based on a similar remark by Bismark)

"Political language – and with variation this is true of all political parties, from Conservative to Anarchists – is designed to make lies sound truthful and murder respectable, and to give an appearance of solidity to pure wind." (George Orwell, 1950)

"Politics is supposed to be the oldest profession. I have come to realize that it bears a very close resemblance to the first." (Ronald Reagan, 1977)

"it is now known, however, that men enter local politics solely as a result of being unhappily married." (C. Northcote Parkinson, 1958)

## TAX POLICIES

The term "tax haven" has come to have a slightly mysterious flavor, especially those who listen to government rantings that such offshore financial centers are nothing but tools of inside traders, drug traffickers and money launderers.

Actually, nothing could be further from the truth.

Although the IRS prefers to think that tax havens are used exclusively for tax evasion, the official IRS agents handbook actually defines tax haven as "a term that generally connotes any foreign country that has either a very low tax or no tax at all on certain categories of income". The handbook also carefully says that taxpayers use havens to "avoid" taxes -- not "evade" them **("avoidance" is the legal reduction of taxes, while "evasion" describes illegal means of reducing tax liability).**

Finally, the IRS guide concedes that "U.S. taxpayers may also use tax havens for tax-planning reasons. Some transactions conducted through tax havens have a beneficial tax result... that is completely within the letter of U.S. tax law".

## TOP TEN STUPIDEST WAYS TO AVOID TAXES

10. Move to Liechtenstein.
9. Claim your house as it's on country
8. Find a CPA who's crooked.
7. Don't make money.
6. Put up a sign outside your business that says "all transactions are strictly confidential and made in cash."
5. Claim you were born before the income tax law was enacted and that no one told you.
4. Become a politician.
3. Induce your own coma on April 14.
2. Get drunk.
1. Live in a cardboard box.

# KEY ANSWERS

**Criminals**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R | + | S | + | R | R | + | T | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| + | E | + | M | E | O | S | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| + | + | T | G | U | I | T | P | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| + | + | R | S | M | G | E | I | + | + | + | + | + | + | A |
| + | O | + | A | D | R | G | + | A | P | + | + | + | + | R |
| F | + | G | + | J | U | + | L | I | R | + | + | + | + | S |
| + | I | + | U | + | + | A | C | E | + | T | + | + | + | O |
| B | + | R | + | + | + | K | R | + | R | + | + | + | R | N |
| + | E | + | + | + | P | + | + | F | + | + | + | + | E | I |
| R | + | + | + | O | G | A | N | G | S | T | E | R | T | S |
| + | + | + | C | R | E | L | Z | Z | E | B | M | E | S | T |
| + | + | K | + | + | + | + | + | S | P | Y | + | G | O | + |
| + | E | T | I | R | P | L | U | C | + | + | + | G | P | + |
| T | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | U | M | + |
| + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | M | I | + |

(Over, Down, Direction)
ARSONIST (15, 4, S)
BIGAMIST (1, 8, NE)
CULPRIT (9, 13, W)
EMBEZZLER (13, 11, W)
FORGER (1, 6, NE)
FRAUDSTER (9, 9, NW)
GANGSTER (6, 10, E)
IMPOSTER (14, 15, N)
MUGGER (13, 15, N)
PERJURER (8, 3, SW)
PICKPOCKET (10, 5, SW)
SMUGGLER (3, 1, SE)
SPY(9, 12, E)
TRAITOR (11, 7, NW)

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**The Parachutes**

To make sure the parachute he was going to use was good, because when he asked for two parachutes, the hostess thought he would make her jump with him.

**The Case of the Stolen Book**

Petrie called the detective and told him what kind of book it was (the 16th century manuscript) without checking it in the cabinet.

**The Case of the Stolen Stamp Collection**

Miles said the policemen had blue eyes. But he also said they were wearing sunglasses, so he couldn't have noticed the colour of their eyes, especially when everything happened so quickly.

**Torts**

**Across**

5. tort
6. actionable
7. negligence
8. damages
9. tortious
10. strict liability

**Down**

1. vicarious liability
2. duty of care
3. conversion
4. nuisance
5. tortfeasor

**Torts**

Conversion
Defamation
Negligence
Nuisance
Trespass

**Types of Contracts (Crossword)**

1. Franchise
2. Consultancy
3. Loan
4. Shareholders'
5. Distribution
6. Employment
7. Sale

**Contracts.Collocations**

1. to void a contract
2. to enter into a contract
3. to tender for a contract
4. to terminate a contract
5. to win the contract
6. to draft a contract
7. to draw up a contract
8. to award a contract to a company
9. to be in breach of contract
10. to be under contractual obligations

S M R E T + C + + + R P + + L
L + + + + + O + + E A + + E N
+ A + + + + N + S R + R G + O
R + U + + + S C T + O A E R I
+ E + T + + I Y + T L + C E T
+ + J + C S D S C C + + N M N
+ + + E S A E A A + + + A O E
+ + + I C G R P + + + O T T T
+ + O + A T A T + + + F P E N
+ N + M N C T + N + + F E N I
+ + A O I + I + + O + E C E +
+ D C T + + O + + + C R C S +
+ + Y + B I N D I N G + A S +
T C A R T N O C D I O V + + +
I N J U N C T I O N + + + + +

(Over, Down, Direction)
ACCEPTANCE (13, 13, N)
BINDING (5, 13, E)
CONSIDERATION (7, 1, S)
CONTRACTOR (3, 12, NE)
CONTRACTUAL (11, 12, NW)
DAMAGES (2, 12, NE)
INJUNCTION (1, 15, E)
INTENTION (15, 10, N)
LEGALCAPACITY (15, 1, SW)
OFFER (12, 8, S)
PARTY (12, 1, SW)
REJECT (1, 4, SE)
REMOTENESS (14, 4, S)
RESCISSION (11, 1, SW)
TERMS (5, 1, W)
VOIDCONTRACT (12, 14, W)

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**Civil procedure**

**Across**

4. versus 7. damages 9. injunction 10. defendant 11. liable 12. civil

**Down**

1. procedure 2. evidence 3. sue 5. remedy 6. Regina 8. plaintiff

**Land Law**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G | + | M | + | + | + | + | D | + | E | E | + | R | + | D |
| + | N | + | O | + | E | L | + | S | + | A | + | I | + | R |
| + | + | I | + | R | O | L | T | + | + | S | + | E | + | O |
| + | + | + | C | H | T | A | T | + | + | E | + | H | + | L |
| + | + | + | E | N | T | G | + | I | + | M | + | + | + | D |
| + | + | E | + | E | A | + | A | + | T | E | + | + | + | N |
| + | R | + | + | + | + | Y | + | G | + | N | + | + | + | A |
| F | + | + | + | + | + | + | E | + | E | T | + | + | + | L |
| + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | V | T | N | A | N | E | T |
| + | C | O | V | E | N | A | N | T | N | + | + | + | + | + |
| + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | O | + | + | + | + |
| + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | C | + | + | + |
| + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |

(Over, Down, Direction)

CONVEYANCING (12, 12, NW)
COVENANT (2, 10, E)
EASEMENT (11, 1, S)
ESTATE (10, 1, SW)
FREEHOLD (1, 8, NE)
HEIR (13, 4, N)
LANDLORD (15, 8, N)
MORTGAGE (3, 1, SE)
TENANT (15, 9, W)
TITLE (10, 6, NW)

**People in Civil Law**

1 solicitor 2 tortfeasor 3 offeror 4 executor 5 trustee 6 contractor 7 offeree 8 tenant 9 claimant 10 testator 11 proprietor 11 (down) purchaser 12 vendor 13 landlord 14 client

**The British Constitution**

Assent, constitution, convention, dissolution, flexible, originate, paramount, substantive, tender, unitary.

**Something on English monarchs**

1. Queen Mary I hated Protestants and it earned her the name "Bloody Mary".
2. King Richard I (the Lion Hearted) was a homosexual and left no heir to the throne.
3. King Henry VIII had six wives.
4. King John signed Magna Carta in 1215.
5. Queen Anne was the last monarch to preside over the meeting of the Privy Council.

**Rights**

E E G U F E R + + + + + + + P
R E S T I T U T I O N N + U +
+ + + + + + + + + + O O N + +
M U L Y S A L A C I T I L O P
+ R + P + + F + T + T T I S I
+ + E + E R + U + I + A N E H
+ N + F E T T + V + + N C D S
+ + O E E I I E + + + I I I R
+ + D S T R D T + + + M T T O
+ O + S A A E + I + + I E I S
M + N + M E + N + O + R M O N
+ O + A + + R + D + N C E N E
C + G + + + + T + U + S N + C
R E S T R I C T + + M I T + +
S N O I T A M A F E D D + + +

(Over, Down, Direction)

CENSORSHIP (15, 13, N)
CONSTITUTION (1, 13, NE)
DEFAMATION (11, 15, W)
DISCRIMINATION (12, 15, N)
FREEDOM (7, 5, SW)
INCITEMENT (13, 5, S)
PETITION (4, 5, SE)
POLITICALASYLUM (15, 4, W)
PUNITIVEDAMAGES (15, 1, SW)
REFERENDUM (2, 5, SE)
REFUGEE (7, 1, W)
RESTITUTION (1, 2, E)
RESTRICT (1, 14, E)
SEDITION (14, 5, S)
TREASON (8, 13, NW)

**Democracy**

1. Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. *Abraham Lincoln, USA President*

2.You can never have a revolution in order to establish a democracy, you must have a democracy in order to have a revolution. *Gilbert K. Chesterton, British Author*

3. Democracy without morality is impossible. *Jack Kemp, American football player*

4. There can be no daily democracy without daily citizenship. *Ralph Nader, American Lawyer*

5. One has the right to be wrong in a democracy. *Claude Pepper*

6. The world must be made safe for democrcy. *Woodrow T. Wilson, USA President*

7. Democracy is not so much a form of government as a set of principles. *Woodrow T. Wilson, USA President*

**The Rule of Law (word tiles)**

1. The right of equality before a law is fundamental to any just and democratic society.

2. The rules and procedures must be public and explicit, not arbitrary or subject to political manipulation.

3. Due process of law means following law according to prescribed forms through courts of justice.

4. Habeas corpus is a legal remedy against being wrongly imprisoned.

5. Double jeopardy occurs when an accused is prosecuted more than once for the same offense.

6. Judges can be removed only through a formal procedure, such as impeachment and trial in the legislature.

**Modern Punishments**

**Across**

6. life imprisonment

**Down**

1. probation
2. imprisonment
3. suspended sentence
4. community service
5. fine

**The Legislature**

S + C + T + + + + E + E + S S
E N R O + N B + N + U + D W R
V + O + N I E A S G + R + R E
L + W M L S C M O U O + + I D
O + N L M T T R D L M + + T R
S + + + E O O I F N + M + T O
S + + D + R C O T + E + O E G
I + L + P + E F + U + M + N N
D A + + + S + + O + E + A L I
W + + + U + + + + E + N + A D
+ + + O + + + + + + S + T W N
+ + H S T A T U T E + U + + A
R O Y A L A S S E N T + O + T
T N E M T C A N E + + + + H S
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + +

(Over, Down, Direction)
AMENDMENT (13, 9, NW)
BILL (7, 2, SW)
CONSTITUENT (3, 1, SE)
CROWN (3, 1, S)
DISSOLVE (1, 9, N)
ENACTEDLAW (10, 1, SW)
ENACTMENT (9, 14, W)
HOUSEOFCOMMONS (14, 14, NW)
HOUSEOFLORDS (3, 12, NE)
PROROGUE (5, 8, NE)
ROYALASSENT (1, 13, E)
STANDINGORDERS (15, 14, N)
STATUTE (4, 12, E)
SUMMON (9, 3, SE)
WRITTENLAW (14, 2, S)

**The Magistrate Court**

9. magistrate 1. layman 2. custody 3. fine 4. minor 5. bail

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**Latin words and phrases in legal English**

**Across**

2. ad hoc
5. mens rea
10. ultra vires
11. non compos mentis
13. per annum

**Down**

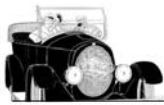
1. de jure
3. habeas corpus
4. ab initio
6. persona non grata
7. actus reus
8. versus
11. de facto
12. prima facie

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