



LAW amusements

In Washington, it is illegal to hug and drive. Embracing another while driving. (RCW 46.61.665) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle upon the highways of this state when such person has in his or her embrace another person which prevents the free and unhampered operation of such vehicle. Operation of a motor vehicle in violation of this section is *prima facie* evidence of reckless driving.

In North Carolina, it is illegal to handle or suggest to others to handle venomous reptiles.

Prohibited handling of reptiles or suggesting or inducing others to handle. (\$14.418.)

It shall be unlawful for any person to intentionally handle any reptile of a poisonous nature whose venom is not removed, by taking or holding such reptile in bare hands or by placing or holding such reptile against any exposed part of the human anatomy, or by placing their own or another's hand or any other part of the human anatomy in or near any box, cage, or other container wherein such reptile is known or suspected to be. It shall also be unlawful for any person to intentionally suggest, entice, invite, challenge, intimidate, exhort or otherwise induce or aid any person to handle or expose himself to any such poisonous reptile in any manner defined in this Article. (1949, c. 1084, s. 3.)

The letter "s" at the end of Arkansas is officially silent. Pronunciation of state name. (4-105.)

Whereas, confusion of practice has arisen in the pronunciation of the name of our state and it is deemed important that the true pronunciation should be determined for use in oral official proceedings. And, whereas, the matter has been thoroughly investigated by the State Historical Society and the Eclectic Society of Little Rock, which have agreed upon the correct pronunciation as derived from history, and the early usage of the American immigrants.

Be it therefore resolved by both houses of the General Assembly, that the only true pronunciation of the name of the state, in the opinion of this body, is that received by the French from the native Indians and committed to writing in the French word representing the sound. It should be pronounced in three (3) syllables, with the final "s" silent, the "a" in each syllable with the Italian sound, and the accent on the first and last syllables. The pronunciation with the accent on the second syllable with the sound of "a" in "man" and the sounding of the terminal "s" is an innovation to be discouraged.

Impersonating a town auctioneer is against the law. Impersonation of town sealer, auctioneer, corder, or fence-viewer (Rhode Island 11-14-2) Every person who shall falsely assume or pretend to be a town sealer of weights and measures, auctioneer, corder of wood, or fence-viewer, and shall act as such, shall be fined not less than twenty dollars (\$20.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100).

In Kentucky, you can be fined \$50 for giving away a beer on Election Day.

Providing another with intoxicants on Election day (119.215) Any person who sells, loans, gives or furnishes intoxicating liquor to any person in this state on the day of any regular or primary election, under circumstances not constituting a violation of KRS 242.100, 244.290 or 244.480, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) nor more than fifty dollars (\$50) for each offence.

Butter substitutes must not be served in Wisconsin state prisons. Oleomargarine regulations (Wisconsin 97.18)

(5) The serving of oleomargarine or margarine to students, patients or inmates of any state institutions as a substitute for table butter is prohibited, except that such substitution may be ordered by the institution superintendent when necessary for the health of a specific patient or inmate, if directed by the physician in charge of the patient or inmate.

(6) Any person who violates any provision of this section may be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than 3 months or both; and for each subsequent offense may be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 or imprisoned in the county jail not less than 6 months nor more than one year.

Unremoved snow is considered a public nuisance in Sun Prairie, Wisc. Public nuisances affecting peace and safety (Section 8.44.050)

The following acts, omissions, places, conditions and things are declared to be public nuisances affecting peace and safety, but such enumeration shall not be construed to exclude other nuisances affecting public peace or safety coming within the definition of Section 8.44.020.

O. Unremoved Snow. All snow and ice not removed or sprinkled with ashes, sawdust, sand or other chemical removers, as provided in this code.

\$750 fine for leaving your fence open in Wyoming. Neglect to close fences; penalty (6-9-202.)

A person is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750.00) if he opens and neglects to close a gate or replace bars in a fence which crosses a private road or river, stream or ditch.

Source: www.theattorneysstore.com.

LAW lexicon

Garnishment - A legal proceeding in which a debtor's money, in the possession of another (called the garnishee) is applied to the debts of the debtor, such as when an employer garnishes a debtor's wages.

General jurisdiction - Refers to courts that have no limit on the types of criminal and civil cases they may hear.

Good time - A reduction in sentenced time in prison as a reward for good behavior. It usually is one third to one half of the maximum sentence.

Government Printing Office - The federal agency in charge of printing, binding, and selling of all government communications.

Grand Jury - A jury of inquiry whose duty it is to receive complaints and accusations in criminal matters and if appropriate issue a formal indictment.

Grantor - The person who sets up a trust. Also referred to as "settlor."

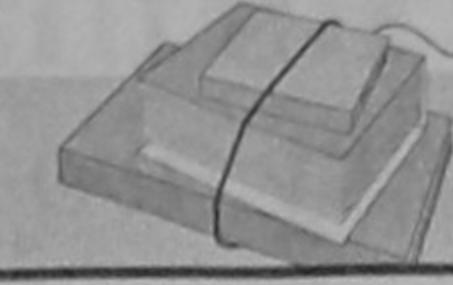
Grievance - In labor law a complaint filed by an employee regarding working conditions to be resolved by procedural machinery provided in the union contract. An injury, injustice, or wrong which gives ground for complaint.

Guardian - A person appointed by will or by law to assume responsibility for incompetent adults or minor children. If a parent dies, this will usually be the other parent. If both die, it probably will be a close relative.

Guardianship - Legal right given to a person to be responsible for the food, housing, health care, and other necessities of a person deemed incapable of providing these necessities for himself or herself.

Source: Source: Jurist International.

Star LAW book review



Rights of Muslim Women

PROFESSOR Dr. Taslima Mansoor, *Chairman Department of Law and former Dean Faculty of Law, Dhaka University, Gender Equity and Economic Empowerment: Family Law and Women in Bangladesh, British Council, EWLR, Dhaka 2008*

SAMAH M KARIM

THE book provides recognition of the existing law concerning women's rights with respect to dower, maintenance and inheritance and the large gap between what is stated in law and what is practiced in Bangladesh. Women in Bangladesh seldom take full advantage of their rights; this is due to the fact that they are mostly ignorant of them. Even if they are

This publication is an outcome of the research implemented under

University and Ph.D from University of London. In 2004 she was awarded Commonwealth Post Doctoral Fellowship in University of London. She is associated with several institutions and organizations including BNWLA (Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association), EWLR etc. She is a well-reputed scholar on family law, human rights, judiciary, gender and development issues.

Bangladesh and examines a variety of aspects of legislation and judicial reform.

In terms of family laws and the personal law system, the state has

retained the previous divisions of

personal and general law, although

the Constitution of Bangladesh

(1972) seems to guarantee sexual

equality. The inconsistency between

the religious family law and the

constitutional rights is depicted

when women's rights under the

constitutional framework is anal-

ysed. Analysis of the personal law

system indicates how the

Constitution ensures the personal

law system to continue to survive

although it is not in line with some

basic principles of the Constitution.

Chapter 3 concentrates on whether dower is giving the eco-

nomic empowerment to Muslim

Women. In order to provide more

emphasis to this economic right of

women, the chapter clarifies the

confusion of dowry with dower. In

justifying the claims on dower the

chapter ends by providing evidences from reported and unreported cases from reported and unreported cases.

Chapter 4 explores the issue of

maintenance highlighting on the

recent judgement on post-divorce

maintenance and development of

the Bangladeshi law after that. The

legal connotations of Muslim wives

regarding maintenance have also

been reprinted to give a complete

picture of the issue. In the end of the

chapter evidences from reported

and unreported cases on mainte-

nance are provided.

Chapter 5 gives a basis of Sharia

law of Inheritance and gives special

reference to women. The chapter

then provides a socio-legal perspec-

tive of the issue by reprinting two

studies. The first study, through

tapping the resources of inheritable

entitlements, searches for security

and poverty alleviation of women.

The second study deals with eco-

nomic transformation of women

through enforcement of family law.

Providing evidences from reported

and unreported cases, the chapter

ends, justifying the claims on inheri-

tance.

Chapter 6, the concluding chapter,

gives analysis that by enforce-

ment of family law better economic

justice can be provided to women in

Bangladesh. There is a wide gap

between the theory of religious and

official family laws, intimately

connected with the lives of women,

and practical application in society.

For example, women hardly receive

their rights of inheritance, dowers

remain unpaid and there is a dis-

tinguishable gap between women's main-

tenance rights and actual practice.

Also as stated in the book, "Why

should Muslim women, who are

supposed to be protected by dower,

become victims of dowry?"

The book attempts to highlight

these issues and recommend how

these gaps in law and practice can be

narrowed, although it is not feasible

to absolutely close the gap by law.

Another aspect highlighted in the

book was the consideration of an

out-of-court settlement. This is an

informal dispute resolution through

the review of the Law Desk.

Shalish as provided by the legal aid

centres. In Bangladesh the local

arbitration or Shalish on women is

recognised by the Family Courts.

There are many voluntary legal aid

centres in Bangladesh. These not

only give women opportunities to

have judicial redress, but also legal

literacy, Shalish and mediation. The

drawback of the Shalish, through the

legal aid, is that it does not have the

same sanction or authority as the

Family Courts. The parties may

simply avoid appearing. Also at

times, the alternative of these legal

aid services means that women are

given considerably lesser remedies

than the Family Courts would grant.

The accused may escape punish-

ment.

These alternative structures of

justice could give practical remedies

to women. Quoting for the book,

"The most significant and positive

impact of applying mediation as an

ADR mechanism through the Family

Courts is that the monetary claims of

dower and maintenance have been

reimbursed in huge amount through

amicable settlement in these recent

years in comparison to that of the

earlier periods."