

# CHAMBER READING

EDITION COVID-19 • APRIL 2020



## EDITION COVID-19

EDITED BY PETRA RICHARDS

*New City Chambers is a boutique law chambers located in downtown Port-of-Spain, minutes walk away from the courts.*

Welcome to a special edition of the New City Chambers Newsletter, *Chamber Reading*. We're delving into the topic on everyone's mind: COVID-19.

NEW CITY CHAMBERS  
NEWSLETTER

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# CHAMBER READING

We aim to provide an easy to read, yet informative, newsletter which broadly covers some of the areas we have been active in, within recent times.

Chambers was founded in 2017 to provide a client focused, research driven approach to the practice of law. We have grown from strength to strength serving a broad range of clientele, which includes other professional service providers to lay persons in a variety of contentious and non-contentious areas.

We hope this edition of Chamber Reading meets you safe, healthy and staying at home.

## **New City Chambers Team**

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Glendon Greenidge





# NO NEED FOR A STATE OF EMERGENCY: THE GOVERNMENT'S INSTINCTS ARE RIGHT!

BY MATTHEW GAYLE

Described as a “formidable advocate”, Matthew’s work encompasses a variety of civil litigation and some criminal defence.

While Matthew accepts work in a broad range of areas, many of Matthew’s cases have a constitutional and/or administrative law dimension. He has appeared as counsel in a number of recent important cases including

**Isioma Loveth Eze v The AG**

**Markarchbald v the Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force**

**Jimdar Caterers v The BIR**

**Climate Control Limited v CG Construction Limited.**

**Keith Look Loy v TTFA (#1&2)**

**JADCO v Briana Williams (Jamaica)**

As of the 7th April 2020, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago has issued some eight (8) public health regulations pursuant to section 105 of the Public Health Ordinance. More will likely follow before the end of this Corona Virus crisis which currently grips the world.

Contrary to what may be believed, these regulations do not per se restrict people from leaving their homes or being in any public space. They seek, rather artfully to limit the interaction of the public, indirectly. Instead of saying “*you cannot go out*” it says “*you shall not have anywhere to go*”.

While not having the meaning that many ascribe to the them, there is no getting away from the fact that these regulations will be painful for many. This is difficult medicine for the country to have to swallow. But it is necessary medicine. Perhaps however, in their attempt to dilute the medicine to make it more palatable for the nation to swallow, too much scope will be open for undesirable side-effects. These regulations will surely mark the genesis for significant litigation in Trinidad and Tobago in the years to come.

**Regulation 3** (regulation 7) states:

*A person shall not, without reasonable justification-*

*(a) Be at any work place – unless*

- i. The work is associated with a service specified in subregulation (2);*
- ii. The presence of the person at the work place is essential for the carrying out or provision of a service specified in subregulation (2); and*
- iii. It is not practicable for the person to work from home*

*(b) Gather in any public place where –*

- i. The number of persons gathered at any times exceeds five; and*
- ii. The gathering is not associated with a service associated with a service specified in sub-regulation (2); or*
- iii. Be found at or in any beach, river, stream or spring unless the presence of that person is essential for the carrying out or provision of a service specified in subsection (2).*

**Regulation 3** is the main, body of the so-called “stay at home order”, which then goes on to list the very numerous exceptions.

The first criticism of this approach must be that the list of exceptions is just too long and arguably makes a mockery out of the term ‘essential service’. It goes without saying that the police and armed force must continue to operate as essential services, but prior to the current incarnation the regulations included “*services relating to food and beverages... (i) take-away and delivery food service operations*” and still includes “*hotels, guest houses and eco-lodges*”. It is difficult to see how such services were ever contained within any meaningful definition of “essential”.

The most impactful criticism of these regulations, must be that by regulation the government has sought to limit fundamental freedoms, prescribed by the **section 4** of the **Constitution** without the procedural safeguards afforded the nation by the imposition of a State of Emergency.

A State of Emergency, although in the first instances permits the government to limit rights and freedoms, places the government on a non-negotiable timeline for when they must justify their draconian steps to parliament and indeed win it’s approval for the State of Emergency to continue.

Firstly, the regulations by effectively closing and severely damaging the ability of persons and companies to conduct their lawful business, the regulations amount to an arguably unlawful interference with the right to the enjoyment of property.

By creating a list of exceptions that arguably stretches the definition of ‘essential service’ to the point of capriciousness, means that these regulations may find themselves falling afoul of the constitutional prohibition on inequality of treatment.

More obviously, the regulations impact directly on the right to the freedom of movement and the right to freedom of assembly and movement.

For these reasons, the State of Emergency provisions would on its face appear to be more attractive, as providing some measure of safeguard from these inevitable challenges. But the regulations are perhaps even more fundamentally flawed, since they expressly provide for a defence of 'reasonable justification'.

What would the courts accept as 'reasonable justification'? Would it be reasonably justified, for a small business person to insist on opening her 'none-essential' business place, and insisting that all ten employees attend, where to not do so would result in inevitable shutdown for the business and the loss of the jobs for every employee?

Presumably reasonable justification must be made out where a number of persons, live at their workplace and continue to so do during the period in which these regulations are in force? Or does this in fact not constitute a workplace and escape the regulations in this way?

But the State of Emergency would be no panacea. Rank abuse of additional police powers seems to follow the imposition of any state of emergency as sure as night follows day.

The government is to be applauded for resisting the urge to implement a state of emergency and with it, the signaling to the emergency services that civil liberties have been suspended.

But a State of Emergency does carry with it a degree of accountability that the current measures just do not permit. A more proactive solution would have been to approach Parliament in the first instance to thoroughly and carefully consider bespoke primary legislation.

This could have been passed with the same effect as the regulations have sought to achieve, going further to legitimately limit the movement of persons in the public sphere and limiting human interactions to stem the spread of the terrible virus. But such primary legislation, passed with the necessary parliamentary majority would also have prevented the flood of litigation that surely will follow the use of these regulations. Primary legislation would clearly however have been more difficult to amend on an ongoing basis, so careful thought would have been given to allow sufficient controls within the legislation to permit the government to adjust the measures as appropriate in seeking to win the fight against this terrible decease.

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## COVID-19 CONTRACTS

BY DR. EMIR CROWNE

One of the region's leading experts in Intellectual Property and Sports Law, Dr. Crowne is a Tenant at New City Chambers in Port-of-Spain, and the Founder of Crowne Sports Law, an international sports litigation practice.

He is a Barrister, Attorney-at-Law and Intellectual Property Agent with a wide-ranging and extensive practice in the following areas: Administrative Law, Complex Litigation & Dispute Resolution, Constitutional Law, Contracts (Drafting & Negotiation), Corporate/Commercial Law, Human Rights, Intellectual Property, International Trust Law, Labour Law (Union Side), Professional Discipline, Sports & Entertainment Law, Telecommunications Law and Technology Law.

A so-called 'boilerplate' provision of many agreements, the force majeure clause has taken on new prominence during the current pandemic. You may not know it by name, but you 'know it when you see it'. Consider the following sample clause:

"Neither party is responsible for damages caused by delay or failure to perform undertakings under this agreement when then delay or failure is due to an event outside the reasonable control of the party affected, and is limited to an act of God, fire, lightning, earthquake, explosion, flood, subsidence or other natural disaster, national emergency, insurrection, civil disorder, military operations or act of terrorism."  
(emphasis added)

Some force majeure clauses use the phrase "includes" instead of "is limited to". The danger with such broad and permissive drafting is any ambiguity may be interpreted against the drafter under the contra proferentem rule.

Nonetheless, to the extent that a force majeure clause includes terms like 'national emergency', 'epidemic', and/or 'quarantine' then the COVID-19 pandemic is arguably caught within the definition.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The following events have all been labelled as 'force majeure events' in various contracts: acts of God, action of military, naval or civil authorities, the Queen's or public enemies, wars, disaster, revolution, political disturbances, civil disturbances, arrest and restraints of governments and people, laws, order, rules, regulations, acts or restraints of a governmental body or authority, expropriation or confiscation of facilities, unusual delay by common carriers, sabotage, vandalism, riots, blockades, insurrections, epidemics, landslides, floods, tempest, washouts, strikes, lockout, accidents, fire, lightning, earthquakes, storm, explosions, power failures, quarantine, destruction or damage to production facilities, a defect or inherent vice in the goods, non-availability of relevant markets, and non-availability of labour or materials.

Some force majeure clauses also mandate that a party invoking such a clause use “reasonable efforts” or “best efforts” to mitigate the effects of the force majeure event; and some clauses further specify that if a force majeure event were to last for a certain period of time (usually 30 days or more) that it allows the party affected by said event to terminate the contract.

However, the basic principle behind a force majeure clause is the idea that a party cannot be held to a bargain for an external and unforeseeable event that materially changes the nature of that bargain. Once a force majeure clause is successfully invoked, the party invoking the clause is therefore excused from performing its obligations under a contract for as long as the force majeure event lasts.

Force majeure clauses are just that, clauses to a contract. Under the common law, there is no ‘implied’ force majeure clause. In *Matsoukis v. Priestman & Co* [1915] 1 K.B. 681, a case involving delays due to a strike, the Court held that:

“... these are the usual incidents interrupting work, and the defendants, in making their contract, no doubt took them into account... The words 'force majeure' are not words which we generally find in an English contract. They are taken from the Code Napoleon, and they were inserted by this Romanian gentleman or by his advisers, who were no doubt familiar with their use on the Continent.”

Indeed, in the absence of specific force majeure clause, the doctrine of frustration – a much narrower common law concept – is the only related doctrine that can be relied upon.

To invoke frustration of contract at common law, the event in question must:

1. generally be unforeseen;
  2. not be the fault of either party (or both); and
  3. make the purpose of the contract impossible or drastically difficult to perform/achieve.
- (See further, *Lauritzen A/A v Wijsmuller B.V.* [1989] EWCA Civ 6 (the “Super Servant Two”))

Courts have been slow to apply the doctrine to situations where:

1. one party simply entered into a bad bargain (i.e. lower margins than expected);
2. the frustration was actually self-induced (i.e. caused by an act, omission or negligence of one of the parties);
3. one of the parties took it upon themselves to manage the risk (i.e. through insurance, or otherwise); or
4. both parties took it upon themselves to manage the risk (i.e. again, through insurance, liquidated damages, etc.).



In the end, the current pandemic requires parties to take a closer look at their contracts and contracting processes. Both in terms of existing force majeure clauses, and the drafting of such clauses with better precision and clarity.

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## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FAQ

BY CRYSTAL PAUL

Crystal Paul is a graduate of Hugh Wooding Law School and winner of the 2018 Anand Ramlogan SC Prize for best performance by a student from Trinidad and Tobago.

She has appeared in a variety of Courts in Trinidad, from the Court of Appeal through to sports tribunals. The current holder of a Bachelor of Laws Degree (Hons) from the University of the West Indies, Crystal also graduated on the Principal's Roll of Honour from the Hugh Wooding Law School.



### 1. WHAT IS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE?

Domestic Violence includes physical, sexual, emotional or psychological or financial abuse committed by a person against a spouse, child, any other person who is a member of the household or dependant.

### 2. WHAT IS CLASSIFIED AS EMOTIONAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE?

According to the Domestic Violence Act Chap. 45:56, it must be a pattern of behaviour of any kind, the purpose of which is to undermine the emotional or mental well-being of a person including-



- a. Persistent intimidation by the use of abusive or threatening language;
- b. Persistent following of the person from place to place;
- c. Depriving that person of the use of his property;
- d. The watching or besetting of the place where the person resides, works, carries on business or happens to be;
- e. Interfering with or damaging the property of the person;
- f. The forced confinement of the person;
- g. Persistent telephoning of the person at the person's place of residence or work; an
- h. Making unwelcome and repeated or intimidatory contact with a child or elderly relative of the person.

### 3. WHAT IS CLASSIFIED AS FINANCIAL ABUSE?

Financial abuse means a pattern of behaviour of any kind, the purpose of which is to exercise coercive control over, or exploit or limit a person's access to financial resources so as to ensure financial dependence.

### 4. WHAT IS PHYSICAL ABUSE?

Physical abuse means any act or omission which causes physical injury and includes the commission of or an attempt to commit any of the offences listed in the First Schedule of the Domestic Violence Act, some of which are:

- a. Assault and Battery;
  - b. Aggravated assaults causing wound or harm,
  - c. Violent or obscene language or disturbance of the peace
  - d. Possession of weapons intended for crime
  - e. Setting fire to a dwelling house, any person being therein
  - f. Conspiring or soliciting to commit murder,
  - g. Attempted murder
  - h. Sending letters threatening to murder,
  - i. Shooting or wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm
  - j. Inflicting injury with or without weapon,
  - k. Administering poison, etc., so as to endanger life or inflict grievous bodily harm
  - l. Suffocation of infants,
  - m. Grievous sexual assault,
- (This is not an exhaustive list)*

### 5. WHO CAN APPLY FOR A PROTECTION ORDER?

The domestic violence legislation provides protection for a broad range of persons. This includes:

- a. **Spouse-** The Applicant must be the spouse of the Respondent ( the person who is allegedly engaging in domestic violence) or

b. **Member of the Household**- A member of the household of the spouse such as a brother, uncle, grandparent etc. Essentially once that person is living in the same dwelling house as the Respondent. That member of the household may apply for himself/herself or on behalf of another member of the household (for example an elderly person or minor child).

The law recognizes that in a Caribbean household, members do not necessarily share kinship and therefore allows persons living in the household who are neither spouses nor biological children to seek relief.

c. **Child** - A child also has the right to apply for a protection order. That child does not have to be the biological child of the Respondent. The law recognizes children that are not born of both or even either if the spouses, but who are members of the household, or who reside in the household on a regular basis, or of whom one of the spouses is the guardian. Where a child is the victim of the domestic violence, a number of persons, including the parent of the child, the police and certain social service workers can apply for relief on behalf of the child.

d. **Dependant** - A person who requires financial or other support. Just as the child, a dependant may apply for a Protection Order through a person with whom the dependant normally resides or resides with on a regular basis or any adult member of his household; a police officer, probation officer or approved social worker.

e. A parent or sibling by consanguinity or affinity of either the spouse or respondent not being a member of the household;

f. A person who has a child in common with the respondent; and

g. A person who is or has been in a visiting relationship with a person of the opposite sex for a period exceeding twelve months.

## 6. WHICH COURT DEALS WITH PROTECTION ORDERS?

The Magistrate Court

## 7. WHAT IS THE BURDEN OF PROOF?

It must be proven on a balance of probabilities ( meaning more likely than not) that the Respondent is engaging in or has engaged in domestic violence against the applicant; or is likely to engage in conduct that would constitute domestic violence, and in either case, having regard to all the circumstances, the protection Order is necessary for the protection of the applicant.

## **8. WHAT DOES A PROTECTION ORDER DO?**

The answer varies depending on the terms of the Protection Order.

The Order may contain terms which prohibit the Respondent from engaging in particular conduct such as:

- a. Prohibiting the Respondent from being on premises specified by the Order ( for example the Applicant's residence, school or workplace);
- b. Communicating with the Applicant directly or indirectly;
- c. Approaching the Applicant within a specified distance ( for example the Magistrate may order that the Respondent keep 100 feet away from the Applicant)
- d. Using abusive or threatening language toward the Applicant

The Order can also contain terms that DIRECT the Respondent to do a particular thing for example:

- Return to the applicant specified property that is in his possession or under his control;
- Pay compensation for monetary loss incurred by an applicant as a direct result of conduct that amounted to domestic violence;
- To receive counseling;
- To pay rent, mortgage installments, utilities etc;
- To immediately vacate any place or residence for a specified period, whether or not the residence is jointly owned or leased by the respondent and the applicant, or solely owned or leased by the respondent or the applicant.

## **9. WHAT ARE SOME OF THE FACTORS THAT THE COURT CONSIDERS IN DETERMINING WHETHER OR NOT TO IMPOSE ONE OR MORE OF THE PROHIBITIONS OR DIRECTIONS LISTED ABOVE?**

According to section 7 of the Domestic Violence Act, the court shall have regard to any matter which the Court considers in the circumstances to be relevant, including but not limited to the nature, history or pattern of the violence that has occurred and whether a previous Protection Order or Interim Order has been issued; the need to protect the applicant and any other person for whose benefit the Protection Order has been granted from further domestic violence; the welfare of any child; the accommodation needs of the applicant and any other person; the hardship that may be caused as a result of the making of the Order; the income, assets and financial obligations of the respondent, the applicant and any other person affected by the Order and the need to preserve and protect the institution of marriage and other relationships whilst affording protection and assistance to the family as a unit.

## **10. WHAT IS THE PROCEDURE TO APPLY FOR A PROTECTION ORDER?**

The Applicant can visit a Justice of the Peace or Attorney-at-law who would be in a position to advise the Applicant whether he/she is a suitable applicant for the purpose of obtaining a protection order.

The requisite Application form (Form 1 in Second Schedule of the Domestic Violence Act) must be filed with clerk.

The Clerk will fix a date for the hearing of the application which would be no more than seven days after the date on which the application is filed.

A copy of the application for a Protection Order together with the notice of the date on which, and the time and place at which, the application is to be heard, is then served on the respondent summoning him/her to attend the court hearing.

The proceedings are heard *in camera*. This means that the public and press are denied access, only the parties and their respective Attorneys where applicable.

In conclusion, any person who feels that he/she is a victim of Domestic Violence should not hesitate to make a police report regarding the incident particularly where physical and/or sexual abuse is alleged. Further, it may become necessary to invoke the court's jurisdiction to protect the Applicant from future acts of domestic violence.

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# COVID-19 AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE: SOCIAL DISTANCING, WORKING FROM HOME, E-MEETINGS AND E-HEARING AT THE COURT

BY JASON JONES

Jason Jones brings a dynamic, prolific professional background to legal practice.

His more than a decade of experience in Trinidad and Tobago's Financial, Construction, and Education sectors give a more nuanced view on cases that benefit his clients greatly.

He is a UK Commonwealth Scholar and co-founder of the 'Association of Caribbean Students for Equal Access to the Legal Profession' (ACSEAL) with established networks and Chapters in 7 countries across the English-Speaking Caribbean.

## **WHAT IS THE COVID-19 CORONAVIRUS DISEASE?**

The novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) is an infectious illness caused by a newly discovered coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2). It is the virus (SARS-CoV-2) which causes the disease (COVID-19).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), most people infected by the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. However, older people and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness.

In the more than 18 weeks or so since the appearance of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, and of the disease it causes, COVID-19, we have witnessed an emerging virus turning into a pandemic [a pandemic is a disease that is spreading in multiple countries around the world at the same time].

On 11th March 2020, the WHO declared COVID-19 a pandemic, pointing to the over 115,000 cases of the coronavirus illness in over 110 countries and territories around the world and the sustained risk of further global spread. At a media briefing on the issue of the pandemic, WHO Director-General, Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus said that: "This is not just a public health crisis, it is a crisis that will touch every sector, so every sector and every individual must be involved in the fight."

## **SOCIAL DISTANCING AND THE FIGHT AGAINST COVID-19**

The fight against the spread of COVID-19 across communities in Trinidad and Tobago has seen the Ministry of Health echo the advice of the WHO for every sector and every individual to strictly engage in Social Distancing.

Social Distancing is a public health strategy that aims to prevent sick people from coming into close contact with healthy people so as to prevent or reduce opportunities for disease transmission.

Social Distancing can include large-scale measures such as those implemented by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago by way of the Public Health [2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCov)] (No. 7) Regulations 2020 under the Public Health Ordinance, Chapter 12 No. 4 which, among other things, prohibit persons from gathering in any public place without reasonable justification where the number of persons gathered at any time exceeds five. For the purpose of controlling and preventing the spread of COVID-19, the said Regulations also prohibit persons from the operation and/or conducting the business of: a bar; a club; a theatre; a common gaming house or betting office; religious or ecclesiastical services where the number of persons participating therein exceeds 10; or providing the amenity of seated dining at a restaurant to any customer.

At the level of the individual, Social Distancing may take the form of personal decisions and lifestyle changes such as: avoiding crowds and public spaces; working from home; and conducting meetings with clients and/or colleagues by phone or video, using common Apps and Software like WhatsApp®, Skype®, Cisco Webex® or Zoom®.

The overall aim of Social Distancing is to slow and/or reduce the rate of COVID-19 transmission among high-risk persons and to ultimately reduce the potential burden on health care systems and workers.

## **ACCESS TO JUSTICE: WORKING FROM HOME, E-MEETINGS AND E-HEARINGS**

Notwithstanding the prevailing and unprecedented challenges occasioned by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Judiciary of Trinidad and Tobago retains its overriding duty to ensure that the fundamental rights of litigants to access the courts in a timely manner for judicial remedies- particularly those remanded in custody for trial, sentence or appeal- are protected by appropriate action on the part of the courts, judicial officers and attorneys-at-law so that a fair balance is struck between the impact on the individual's (whether claimant or defendant)

guaranteed fundamental right of 'access to justice' and the imminent social or public interest in the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases and the protection of public health.

To this end, some attorneys-at-law [including us here at New City Chambers] have redesigned their operations by adopting more flexible and agile work/ office arrangements such as: working from home or part-time; job sharing; compressed working hours and varied working patterns. Client Conferences and meetings are encouraged to be conducted by way of teleconferencing and/or electronic means such as videoconferencing. Clients may also remain updated via: WhatsApp®; chambers website [www.newcitychambers.com]; chambers newsletter; text messaging; and email, on the changes and developments implemented by the Judiciary during this trying period.

With the exception of client conferences, legal work is often quite solitary. For many attorneys-at-law, it involves the quiet drafting of documents, rigorous research, expansive reading and the occasional direct communication with clients and colleagues. Essentially, all you need is a laptop, a phone and reliable technology that renders location less relevant, as the Legal Profession and the Judiciary strive to facilitate and encourage Social Distancing.

It should therefore come as no surprise that the Judiciary of Trinidad and Tobago has also sought to explore the use of tele- and videoconferencing as a way to keep pending and/or urgent matters live during the COVID-19 pandemic.

On 26th March 2020, the Honourable Chief Justice Ivor Archie issued a 'Practice Direction on Hearings by Electronic Means' providing clear guidance to judicial officers, attorneys-at-law, members of court staff, litigants and other stakeholders as to the procedure to be adopted in the conduct of court hearings by electronic means such as video conferencing.

The Practice Direction which introduces an established procedure for E-Hearings took effect from 27th March 2020 signaling the Judiciary's incorporation of technological means to provide service for urgent matters, particularly as Trinidad and Tobago battles alongside the rest of the world with the COVID-19 pandemic, without litigants and/or attorneys-at-law needing to leave their home to visit court buildings. The Practice Direction on E-Hearings are buttressed by the 'Practice Direction on Filing by Electronic Means' issued on the 2nd April 2020 with the main objective of providing for the filing of documents in civil proceedings by electronic means utilizing technology managed by the Judiciary of Trinidad and Tobago. This means that the Supreme Court will now be sitting virtually (facilitated by E-Filing and E-Hearing) to hear urgent matters and other matters the Court deems fit, online.

E-Filing and E-Hearings may not be ideal and will present challenges of its own but such remote means of judicial operations will be vital to ensuring that 'access to justice' is accomplished and the administration of justice does not cease altogether, especially during these unprecedented and chaotic times. This 'virtual' Court system provides an opportunity for the Judiciary to keep their dockets on track and for attorneys-at-law to ensure that the interests of their Clients are best advanced, in the circumstances.

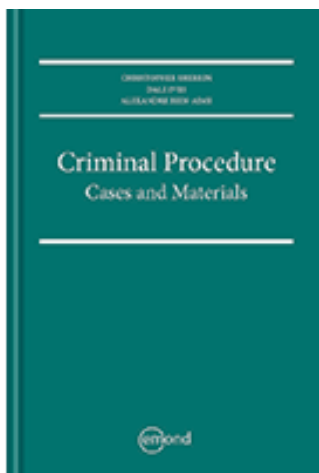
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# GIVING APPLAUSE



## TO CHAMBER MEMBER: **ALEXANDRE BIEN-AIMÉ**

*Join us in congratulating our Chambers' member, Alexandre Bien-Aimé, in the publishing of his legal text by Emond Publishing in Canada.*



**Criminal Procedure: Cases and Materials** is the first comprehensive and truly practical treatment of criminal procedure in Canada. Unlike other texts in this area, this book serves as both a casebook and a textbook, offering case summaries and analysis, as well as detailed insights into common activities within a criminal court.

The author team—whose experience includes decades of teaching and practice—offers insight into Charter concerns as well as real-world courtroom topics like plea bargains, elections, and pre-trial issues. Additionally, each chapter concludes with questions that encourage the reader to think critically and engage with the material.

This practice-oriented approach will not only educate readers on the law and various legal principles, but also prepare them to actually enter a courtroom.

***For more information, go to the Emond Publishing website:***  
<https://emond.ca/criminal-procedure-cases-and-materials.html>





NEW CITY  
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# COVID-19 WORD SEARCH

Is COVID-19 still constantly on your mind? Might as well make it into a game. Enjoy our word search down below for your own "novel" way to beat coronavirus.

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

SPREAD  
 QUARANTINE  
 MORBIDITY  
 MORTALITY  
 INCUBATION  
 ISOLATION  
 CONTAGION  
 SELF QUARANTINE  
 OUTBREAK  
 EPIDEMIC  
 HERD IMMUNITY  
 PANDEMIC  
 VACCINE  
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## CHAMBERS ROUND UP

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