

F APPEAL

RIGHT TO DAMAGES FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT

MAN... G... DILLS, LORD... RD JUSTICE... Rolls dis... r. Mauric... e Hill, S.E.,... Baxter on... nty Court... Frederick... raeli Road, ... to damages... landlord... t of court—in serving on... notice to quit a flat at... ad, Stratford, as a method... victimizing him for having... nder subpoena against the... action by another tenant... the notice to quit was... a majority, held that in... notice to quit was on its... xercise of a contractual... at he did so for a vindict... not give the tenant a civil... or damages... appeared in person. Mr.

from giving evidence in future cases, was contempt of court whether done while the proceedings were still pending or after they had finished. But for the purpose of deciding whether a contempt of court had been committed in a case of this kind, the determining factor was not harm done to the individual but harm done to the future administration of justice. It was possible to imagine a case in which there would be victimization of a witness and yet no contempt of court. The object of the court's jurisdiction to punish for contempt of court was the protection of justice and not the protection of the individual affected.

MOTIVE IRRELEVANT

The act complained of in the present case, the service of the notice to quit, was on its face a lawful exercise of a contractual right. Common experience was that, when the validity of an act done in purported exercise of a right under a contract or other instrument was disputed, the inquiry was limited to ascertaining whether the act had been done in accordance with the provisions of the contract or other instrument. His Lordship could not think of any case in which such an act might be invalidated by proof that it was prompted by some vindictive or

MODEL 'THROWN INTO HIGH LIFE'

MOTORING OFFENCES

A young fashion model was said at West London Magistrates' Court yesterday to have been thrown into the high life of London and to have lived at a fantastic rate.

Before the Court was Marilyn Rice-Davies, aged 18, of Ennismore Mews, South Kensington, S.W. She pleaded Guilty to a driving licence offence and other motoring offences. She was fined a total of £42 with £16 12s. costs and was banned from driving for a year.

Rice-Davies was remanded last Friday charged with possessing, at Ansdell Street, Kensington, on February 22, a document so closely resembling a driving licence as to be calculated to deceive. A summons was served on her the same day alleging that she had made a false statement for the purpose of obtaining the issue of a certificate of insurance.

Yesterday, she was additionally charged with using a Jaguar car at Pavilion Road, Westminster, on March 22, 1962, when uninsured, and further accused of making on December 5, 1961, an entry in the registration book of a private car, and of causing a vehicle to wait in a restricted street at Pavilion Road on March 22, 1962.

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"MISS AUSTIN"

Mr. John Tuff, for the prosecution, said the case had its origins in a trivial parking offence on March 22, 1962, in Pavilion Road, Westminster. Rice-Davies produced what was then accepted as a driving licence. She did not produce the insurance and claimed that the car, a Jaguar, was not hers.

Mr. John Slack, for the defence, said that until she was nearly 16 Rice-Davies lived with her family in the Midlands where she was employed as a shop assistant.

She formed an interest in modelling, and in 1960 she came for five days to the Motor Show as Miss Austin. She then obtained employment at a cabaret club in London as a dancer, and within a few days she was introduced to a man under whose protection she lived for the next two years, from October, 1960, until his death in October, 1962.

GIFT OF JAGUAR

"He was a man of considerable wealth", Mr. Slack said, "and of course you may not have great difficulty in imagining that a girl thrown into this sort of life was completely swept off her feet. She was given mink and jewelry and on her seventeenth birthday she was given as a present by this man a Mark III Jaguar car."

Mr. Slack said she got the car registered in her name. For a time she was driving with a provisional licence, but her protector said she did not want to wait for a test, and he could fix her up with a driving licence. She gave him her provisional

licence, and she got it back with this licence imposed on it.

As she had difficulty in getting the car insured it was arranged the car should go back to the person from whom it had been obtained, and at the suggestion of her protector she wrote the name of the previous owner in the book.

She drove the car around, and was eventually stopped in March, 1962, for the parking offence. When served with summonses to appear at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court Rice-Davies gave them to her benefactor, who immediately said she could not stay in the country for this purpose, gave her £500, and told her to take a holiday in America, which she did.

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When she came back after three weeks she heard nothing more about the summonses. Her benefactor died suddenly in October, 1962, and she moved to premises close by, where within two or three days she was involved in a matter which had attracted considerable publicity. She became a prosecution witness, gave evidence at Marylebone Magistrates' Court and afterwards attended at the Central Criminal Court as a prosecution witness.

#### VISIT TO SPAIN

After appearing at the Central Criminal Court she was offered money by a national newspaper to assist in its inquiries after a certain witness had disappeared. She accepted it and went to Spain to assist that newspaper with its inquiries.

There was no suggestion she was attempting to avoid the process of any court. A few days after her return she received a

accepted it and went to Spain to assist that newspaper with its inquiries.

There was no suggestion she was attempting to avoid the process of any court. A few days after her return she received a letter from a man in Spain requiring her to go there immediately, and she was about to board the aircraft when she was arrested.

On the summons for making a false statement for the purpose of obtaining a certificate of insurance Rice-Davies was fined £20; for being uninsured she was fined £10 and banned from driving for 12 months; for the registration book offence she was fined £10; and on the restricted streets summons she was fined £2. For possessing a document so closely resembling a driving licence as to be calculated to deceive she was conditionally discharged for a year and ordered to pay £16 12s. costs.

#### CHEQUES CASE GIRL SENT TO DETENTION CENTRE

A girl, aged 20, alleged by the prosecution to have obtained £2,275 by forged