

as to acts, transactions or occurrences to which accused is not a party or is not connected is inadmissible. *State v. McCarty*, Iowa, 179 N.W.2d 548, 550.

In law of evidence, a thing or event which occurs at a time different from the time in issue is generally not admissible to prove what occurred at the time in issue. Also events which involve those not parties to an action are generally not admissible because they are immaterial and commonly not relevant.

Res inter alios acta alteri nocere non debet /riyz întar éyl(i)yows ækta óltaray násiriý nòn débət/. Things done between strangers ought not to injure those who are not parties to them.

Res inter alios iudicata nullum aliis præjudicium faciunt /riyz întar éyl(i)yows jüwdakéydiy nələm éyliýas præjuwdish(iy)əm fæshiyənt/. Matters adjudged in a cause do not prejudice those who were not parties to it.

Res ipsa loquitur. See *Res.*

Resist. To oppose. This word properly describes an opposition by direct action and *quasi* forcible means.

Resistance. The act of resisting opposition. The employment of forcible means to prevent the execution of an endeavor in which force is employed; standing against; obstructing. Withstanding the force or effect of or the exertion of oneself to counteract or defeat. *Landry v. Daley*, D.C.Ill., 280 F.Supp. 938, 959. See *Self defense*.

Resisting an officer. In criminal law, the offense of obstructing, opposing, and endeavoring to prevent (with or without actual force) a peace officer in the execution of a writ or in the lawful discharge of his duty while making an arrest or otherwise enforcing the peace.

Res iudicata. See *Res.*

Res iudicata facit ex albo nigro; ex nigro, album; ex curvo, rectum; ex recto, curvum /riyz jüwdakéyda féyshad èks ælbəw náygrəm, èks náygrəw ælbəm, èks kárvəw réktəm, èks réktəw kárvəm/. A thing adjudged [the solemn judgment of a court] makes white, black; black, white; the crooked, straight; the straight, crooked.

Res iudicata pro veritate accipitur /riyz jüwdakéyda prəw véhrətéyti aksípədar/. A matter adjudged is taken for truth. A matter decided or passed upon by a court of competent jurisdiction is received as evidence of truth.

Res nullius naturaliter fit primi occupantis /riyz nəláýas nəcharéýlədar fit práymay ókyapəntas/. A thing which has no owner naturally belongs to the first finder.

Resolution. A formal expression of the opinion or will of an official body or a public assembly, adopted by vote; as a legislative resolution. Such may be either a simple, joint or concurrent resolution.

The term is usually employed to denote the adoption of a motion, the subject-matter of which would not properly constitute a statute, such as a mere expression of opinion; an alteration of the rules; a vote of thanks or of censure, etc. Such is

not law but merely a form in which a legislative body expresses an opinion. *Baker v. City of Milwaukee*, 271 Or. 500, 533 P.2d 772, 775.

The chief distinction between a "resolution" and a "law" is that the former is used whenever the legislative body passing it wishes merely to express an opinion as to some given matter or thing and is only to have a temporary effect on such particular thing, while by a "law" it is intended to permanently direct and control matters applying to persons or things in general.

Concurrent resolution. An action of Congress passed in the form of a resolution of one house, the other concurring, which expresses the sense of Congress on a particular subject.

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The distinction between a joint resolution and a concurrent resolution of congress, is that the former requires the approval of the president while the latter does not.

Ordinance distinguished. "Resolution" denotes something less formal than "ordinance"; generally, it is mere expression of opinion or mind of council concerning some matter of administration, within its official cognizance, and provides for disposition of particular item of administrative business of a municipality; it is not a law, and in substance there is no difference between resolution, order and motion. *City of Salisbury v. Nagel*, Mo.App., 420 S.W.2d 37, 43.

Resoluto jure concedentis resolvitur jus concessum /rèzəl(y)üwdəw júriý kòn(t)sədéntas razólvədar jás kən(t)sésəm/. The right of the grantor being extinguished, the right granted is extinguished.

Resolatory condition /razólyət(ə)riy kəndíshan/. See *Condition*.

Resort, v. To frequent; to go, especially to go frequently, customarily, or usually. To have recourse; to look to for relief or help.

Resort, n. Recourse; a person or thing that is looked to for help. A place of frequent assembly; a haunt. U. S. ex rel. *Dobra v. Lindsey*, D.C.Tex., 51 F.2d 141, 142.

Court of last resort. A court whose decision is final and without further appeal in reference to the particular case; e.g. Supreme Court of the United States.

Resources. Money or any property that can be converted to meet needs; means of raising money or supplies; capabilities of raising wealth or to supply necessary wants; available means or capability of any kind. *Cerenzia v. Department of Social Security of Washington*, 18 Wash.2d 230, 138 P.2d 868, 871. See also *Natural resources*.

RESPA (Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act). A federal statute governing disclosure of settlement costs in the sale of residential (one to four improved property which is to be financed by a federally insured lender. 12 U.S.C.A. § 2601 et seq. See also *Closing*.

Respective. R each to each; homes.

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