cribed by law. • In ities, only sense 4 is PETUITIES. [Cases:

w, and destructive of top to commerce and of the Kingdom, and in equity. If in equity Jity than the rules of n being desirous to es, would settle their indeed make well for uld be destructive of 163 (per Lord North) lish Law: The Judicial

fiction of English king or queen is the office is never

ay-shee-**oh**-nəm).
.; p. proc.; p. pro.;

suspect in custody ers of the media. •

i-ee-ə). [Latin "by ion by which the ipel the tenants of action was abol-

ege or benefit given r wages. — Often and Public Employ-

seeker out"] *Hist*. uires an estate by

Latin "whereby"] nal facts; (of libel gation and proof ; per quod under .IBEL; slander per and Slander 🌣

kwod kən-sor. Whereby he lost trase was used in e loss suffered by iten or otherwise $\sim 209(3)$.]

d sər-vish-ee-əm ne lost the services ised in a trespass ered by a master another. [Cases: per rescriptum principis (pər ri-skrip-təm prin-sipis). [Latin] Roman law. By the prince's rescript; by an imperial written reply to a petition.

Perringer release. See *Pierringer release* under RELEASE (2).

per saltum (pər sal-təm). [Latin] *Hist*. By a leap; without an intermediate step.

per se (pər say), adv. & adj. [Latin] (16c) 1. Of, in, or by itself; standing alone, without reference to additional facts. See actionable per se under ACTIONABLE; libel per se under LIBEL; slander per se under SLANDER. 2. As a matter of law.

persecutio (pər-sə-kyoo-shee-oh), n. [Latin] Roman law. A lawsuit or civil claim under cognitio extraordinaria. See COGNITIO EXTRAORDINARIA. Pl. persecutiones (pər-sə-kyoo-shee-oh-neez).

persecution, *n*. Violent, cruel, and oppressive treatment directed toward a person or group of persons because of their race, religion, sexual orientation, politics, or other beliefs. See *hate crime* under CRIME. — **persecute**, *vb*.

per se deadly weapon. See *deadly weapon per se* under WEAPON.

persequi (pər-sə-kwi), *vb*. [Latin] *Roman law*. To claim through a judicial proceeding.

per se rule. Antitrust. The judicial principle that a trade practice violates the Sherman Act simply if the practice is a restraint of trade, regardless of whether it actually harms anyone. See SHERMAN ANTITRUST ACT. Cf. RULE OF REASON.

per se violation. *Antitrust*. A trade practice (such as price-fixing) that is considered inherently anticompetitive and injurious to the public without any need to determine whether it has actually injured market competition.

persistent price discrimination. See PRICE DISCRIMINATION.

person. (13c) **1.** A human being. — Also termed *natural* person.

absent person. Louisiana law. A person who has no representative in the state and whose whereabouts are not known and cannot be ascertained by diligent effort. La. Civ. Code art. 47. [Cases: Absentees ←2.]

adult disabled person. A child over the age of 18 for whom a parent continues to have a duty of support.

associated person. See ASSOCIATED PERSON.

disabled person. (1872) A person who has a mental or physical impairment. See DISABILITY.

disappeared person. See DISAPPEARED PERSON.

displaced person. A person who remains within an internationally recognized state border after being forced to flee a home or place of habitual residence because of armed conflict, internal strife, the government's systematic violations of human rights, or a natural or man-made disaster. — Also termed inter-

nally displaced person. Cf. EVACUEE; REFUGEE. [Cases: Aliens, Immigration, and Citizenship \$\sim 504.]

interested person. (1844) A person having a property right in or claim against a thing, such as a trust or decedent's estate. ● The meaning may expand to include an entity, such as a business that is a creditor of a decedent. — Abbr. IP.

person in loco parentis (in loh-koh pə-ren-tis). (1827) A person who acts in place of a parent, either temporarily (as a schoolteacher does) or indefinitely (as a stepparent does); a person who has assumed the obligations of a parent without formally adopting the child. See IN LOCO PARENTIS. [Cases: Parent and Child ←15.]

person in need of supervision. See child in need of supervision under CHILD. — Abbr. PINS.

person not deceased. A person who is either living or has not yet been born.

person of incidence. (1880) The person against whom a right is enforceable; a person who owes a legal duty.
The meaning may expand to include an entity, such as an insurance company.

person of inherence (in-heer-ants). (1909) The person in whom a legal right is vested; the owner of a right. ● The meaning may expand to include an entity.

person of interest. A person who is the subject of a police investigation but who has not been identified by investigators as being suspected of committing the crime itself.

person of opposite sex sharing living quarters. See POSSLO.

person with ordinary skill in the art. See person with ordinary skill in the art.

private person. 1. A person who does not hold public office or serve in the military. 2. Civil law. An entity such as a corporation or partnership that is governed by private law.

protected person. 1. A person for whom a conservator has been appointed or other protective order has been made. [Cases: Guardian and Ward ←9.5, 17; Mental Health ←104.] 2. Int'l law. A person who is protected by a rule of international law; esp., one who is in the hands of an occupying force during a conflict. • Protected persons are entitled to a standard of treatment (including a prohibition on coercion and corporal punishment) under the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949). 3. English law. An inhabitant of a protectorate of the United Kingdom. • Though not a British subject, such a person is given diplomatic protection by the Crown.

2. The living body of a human being <contraband found on the smuggler's person>. 3. An entity (such as a corporation) that is recognized by law as having most of the rights and duties of a human being. ● In this sense, the term includes partnerships and other associations, whether incorporated or unincorporated.