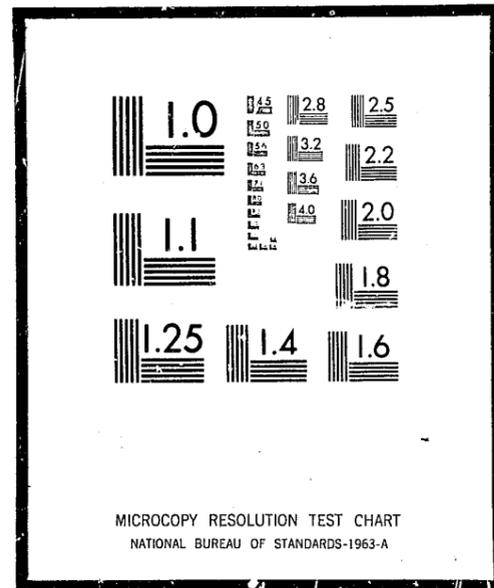


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed

1/27/76

## SOUTH CAROLINA LAW ENFORCEMENT ETV TRAINING PROGRAM

### BASIC CRIMINAL LAW

(Burglary and Related Subjects)

### PART I

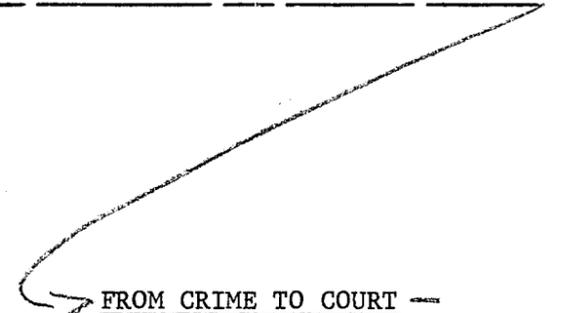
### STUDY WORKBOOK

Prepared by SOUTH CAROLINA LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION in cooperation with SOUTH CAROLINA EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION NETWORK

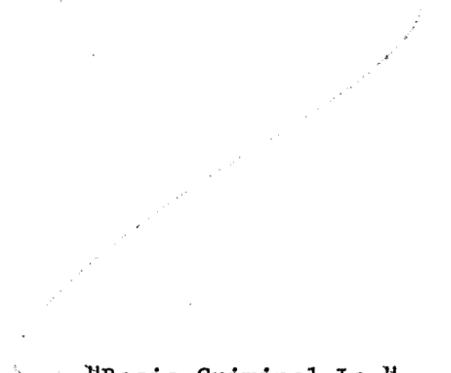
SOUTH CAROLINA  
" "

*Essential Elements*

LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROGRAM

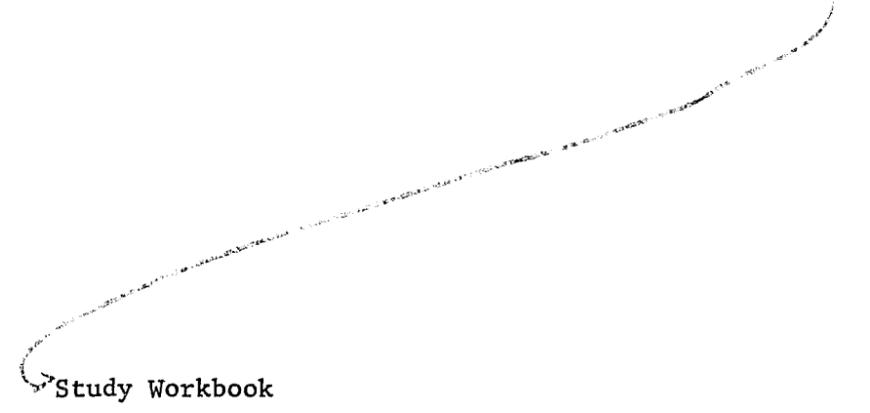


FROM CRIME TO COURT



"Basic Criminal Law",

Part I - Burglary and Related Subjects



Study Workbook

LAW ENFORCEMENT - E.T.V. TRAINING PROGRAM

"Basic Criminal Law"

Part I

By

C. T. Goolsby, Jr.  
Assistant Attorney General  
(South Carolina)

Sponsored by

South Carolina Law Enforcement Division  
in cooperation with  
South Carolina Educational Television Network

Endorsed by

South Carolina Governor, Robert E. McNair  
South Carolina Sheriffs' Association  
South Carolina Law Enforcement Officers' Association  
South Carolina Police Chiefs' Executive Association  
South Carolina F.B.I. National Academy Associates  
South Carolina Southern Police Institute Associates

Program Objectives

This material will present a number of aspects which introduce the topic of "basic criminal law": Burglary - Housebreaking - Entering without Breaking - Breaking and Entering a Bank or a Building and Loan Association -- and other related topics.

LAW ENFORCEMENT - E.T.V. TRAINING PROGRAM

"Basic Criminal Law" - Part I

Review and Study Workbook

INSTRUCTIONS: This review and study workbook is designed to be of use both during the group discussion period, which follows a television program, and by you at home on your own.

It should serve as 1) an effective aid to the Group Discussion Leader and to you for engaging in group discussion after you have viewed a TV program; also it should serve as 2) a means for you to privately check and see how well you learned the points covered in the TV lesson, and 3) an opportunity for you to review the material on your own, at home, to be sure that you have gotten all out of the TV program and the group discussion that you want to.

Here is how the Study Workbook is to be used.

FOR THE GROUP DISCUSSION PERIOD.

For the group discussion periods which follow the television programs, the discussion leader will provide you with general and specific directions. Just be sure that you write the answers he provides you in the space between the dashed lines and not in the blank spaces of the text items themselves. You will see what is meant when you get into the workbook proper.

FOR HOME REVIEW AND STUDY

Use the Workbook for review and study on your own as follows:

Starting before you get to the first item, cover the printed text of the workbook with a blank sheet of paper. Slide the blank paper down until you come to a triple asterik or star (\*\*\*). -- Read the text material above the stars until you come to a numbered blank.

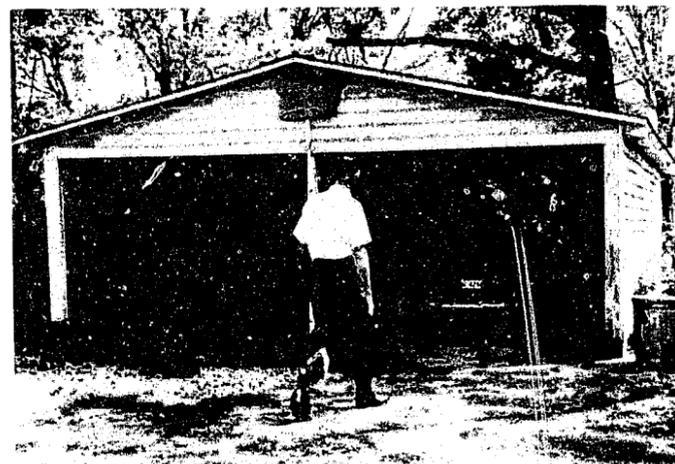
Fill in the blank with the word, words, or sentence which is missing to make the sentence read correctly.

After you have filled in all of the blanks which are contained in an item, slide the blank paper down from its position even with the stars just far enough to reveal the numbered correct answer or answers. These will be the answers which you filled in during the group discussion period. -- The numbers on these answers will correspond to the numbered blank or blanks which you have just filled in at home.

Next, slide the blank paper down past the printed material of the following item until you come to the next set of three stars. Stop the blank paper there so as not to reveal the answers. Answer the item by filling the blanks. -- Proceed throughout the Workbook as just described.

By using this method at home, you can both check to see how well you have learned the content of the associated television program and you can find out immediately, item by item, whether the answer you have just given is correct.

Even after the workbook has been filled in, both in the blanks contained in the text and between the dashed lines, it provides an excellent means for review.



AN EXAMPLE OF HOW TO USE THE WORKBOOK AT HOME IS AS FOLLOWS:

When an accused is arrested and charged with a criminal violation, it is extremely important that the arresting officer allege (1) \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\* (Throughout the Workbook, the three stars indicate that you should not slide your blank paper farther down until you have given your answer or answers by filling in all the blanks in the item -- after you have written your answer(s), slide the blank paper on down to reveal the answer(s).)

-----  
Answer: (1) The correct offense+ (see footnote at bottom of page)

Note: Although the answer is printed in on this page of examples, ordinarily this page would not contain the answer until you write it in during the group discussion period.

-----  
As another example, an item might call for more than one answer:

(Now, slide the blank paper down past the next item, stopping when you come to the three stars, and proceed, as above)

Every criminal offense, whether burglary, housebreaking, malicious, or any (2) \_\_\_\_\_ has (3) \_\_\_\_\_ elements which make up that offense.

\*\*\*

-----  
Answers: (2) other criminal offense (3) basic

-----  
+ Note: In some cases there may be other words which mean the same thing as those used in the answer. When this is true, the important fact is that you have given an answer which does not differ significantly in meaning from the one given as the "correct" answer.

NOTING HOW TO USE THE STUDY WORKBOOK, BOTH IN THE GROUP DISCUSSION

PERIOD AND AT HOME, LET'S PROCEED WITH YOUR REVIEW!

All of the elements of burglary are contained within its (4) \_\_\_\_\_ definition.

\*\*\*

Answer: (4) \_\_\_\_\_

The first part of the definition of burglary is as follows: Burglary is the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of another . . .

\*\*\*

Answers: (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_  
(7) \_\_\_\_\_

The complete definition of burglary is: Burglary is the breaking and entering of the dwelling place of another in the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ with the intent to commit a (9) \_\_\_\_\_ therein.

\*\*\*

Answers: (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_

There are five elements to the offense of burglary. How many of these elements must be present before the offense can be said to have been committed? (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

\*\*\*

Answer: (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

Another way of saying the same thing is that if (11) \_\_\_\_\_ or more of the elements is missing, than a burglary has not occurred (even though a related offense, such as housebreaking, may be involved.)

\*\*\*

Answer: (11) \_\_\_\_\_

When the law speaks of a "breaking", it does/does not (12) \_\_\_\_\_ mean that there must be a violent tearing open or breaking down of a door or window, such as by knocking a glass out with a crow bar.

\*\*\*

Answer: (12) \_\_\_\_\_

The general rule covering "breaking" is that there must be a breaking, removing, or putting aside of some material which constitutes a part of a dwelling house and which is relied on as a means of security against intrusion. If any force at all, however slight, is employed to effect an entrance through any place of ingress, whether that place is open, partly open, or closed, there is a breaking according to the law,

With this general principle in mind, answer the following two items:

If a person enters an open window, that is/is not (13) \_\_\_\_\_ a breaking.

\*\*\*

Answer: (13) \_\_\_\_\_



If a person raises a window or sash or opens a screen, unlatches a door, then that is/is not (14) \_\_\_\_\_ a sufficient breaking.

\*\*\*

Answer: (14) \_\_\_\_\_



A breaking may be either (15) \_\_\_\_\_ or (16) \_\_\_\_\_.

\*\*\*

Answers: (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (16) \_\_\_\_\_

The breaking down of a door would be an example of a(n) (17) \_\_\_\_\_ breaking.

\*\*\*

Answer: (17) \_\_\_\_\_

Where one gains entry through the use of fraud, threats, or confederacy, the law says that such entry was accomplished by a (18) \_\_\_\_\_ breaking.

\*\*\*

Answer: (18) \_\_\_\_\_

A person forcing his way into a dwelling at gun point is an example of (19) \_\_\_\_\_ breaking.

\*\*\*

Answer: (19) \_\_\_\_\_



A person posing as a repairman to gain entry into a dwelling is an example of (20) \_\_\_\_\_ breaking.

\*\*\*

Answer: (20) \_\_\_\_\_



Suppose that three persons confederate, that is, get together to commit a burglary, and one of them gets inside a building without having had to break and enter. Later, while he is there, he opens the door to let his confederates (fellow conspirators) inside.

How many of the group, if any, are guilty of breaking and entering?

(21) \_\_\_\_\_.

\*\*\*

Answer: (21) \_\_\_\_\_.



If a person opens further a partly raised window, so as to enter a dwelling, a breaking has/has not (22) \_\_\_\_\_ occurred.

\*\*\*

Answer: (22) \_\_\_\_\_.



-----  
If a person pushes wider a door that stands partly ajar, so as to enter a dwelling, a breaking has/has not (23) \_\_\_\_\_ occurred.

\*\*\*

-----  
Answer: (23) \_\_\_\_\_



-----  
In relation to the last two items, if the person could go through the opening without raising the window or widening the door, a breaking has/has not (24) \_\_\_\_\_ occurred.

\*\*\*

-----  
Answer: (24) \_\_\_\_\_  
-----

An "entering" is an indispensable element of the crime of burglary.

One can/cannot (25) \_\_\_\_\_ enter a house without breaking.

\*\*\*

-----  
Answer: (25) \_\_\_\_\_  
-----

An entry does not require that the person's (26) \_\_\_\_\_ enter into the dwelling house.

\*\*\*

-----  
Answer: (26) \_\_\_\_\_  
-----

An entry is sufficient if the party (27) \_\_\_\_\_

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\*\*\*

Answer: (27) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



-----  
An entry, to be considered an element of burglary, must be made without the occupant of the house having given his (28) \_\_\_\_\_.

\*\*\*

-----  
Answer: (28) \_\_\_\_\_

-----  
As in the case of breaking, an entry may be (29) \_\_\_\_\_ as well as actual.

\*\*\*

-----  
Answer: (29) \_\_\_\_\_

-----  
An example of a "constructive" entry occurs when an instrument is used not only to break, but to effect the only entry that is either necessary or that the burglar intends to make.

The mere intrusion of an instrument is/is not (30) \_\_\_\_\_, of itself, a sufficient entry.

\*\*\*

-----  
Answer: (30) \_\_\_\_\_

-----  
The intrusion of an instrument into a house is not a sufficient entry, of itself, unless the instrument is employed, not only to break, but to (31) \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*

-----  
Answer: (31) \_\_\_\_\_

-----  
Consider the following case:

A man crawls underneath a house where a man is storing a large quantity of flour. The criminal uses a screwdriver to punch a hole in the bottom of the room in order to let the flour drain out into some buckets. The screwdriver was necessary to enable the party to carry out his criminal intent -- Note that he did not physically enter the house himself.

In the case described above, there was/was not (32) \_\_\_\_\_ an illegal entry.

\*\*\*

-----  
Answer: (32) \_\_\_\_\_

The same case is an example of a(n) actual/constructive (33) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ entry.

\*\*\*

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-----  
Answer: (33) \_\_\_\_\_  
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-----

To summarize, a breaking can be either (34) \_\_\_\_\_ or (35) \_\_\_\_\_  
and an entry can be either (36) \_\_\_\_\_ or (37) \_\_\_\_\_.

\*\*\*

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-----  
Answers: (34) \_\_\_\_\_ (35) \_\_\_\_\_  
(36) \_\_\_\_\_ (37) \_\_\_\_\_  
-----  
-----

A breaking occurs when a party (38) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

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-----  
Answer: (38) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
-----  
-----

An entry means (39) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

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-----  
Answer: (39) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
-----  
-----

As far as time of occurrence, at common law, burglary must be committed  
in the (40) \_\_\_\_\_.

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-----  
Answer: (40) \_\_\_\_\_  
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For an act to be considered burglary, it must be committed in the nighttime  
This does/does not (41) \_\_\_\_\_ mean that the burglary must take place  
at some time exactly between sunrise and sunset.

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Answer: (41) \_\_\_\_\_  
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Suppose that a breaking and entering occurs after sunset. However, there  
is still enough daylight to discern a man's face. It is/is not (42) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ nighttime and a burglary can/cannot (43) \_\_\_\_\_ be  
committed.

\*\*\*

-----  
-----  
Answers: (42) \_\_\_\_\_ (43) \_\_\_\_\_  
-----  
-----

Suppose that a breaking and entering occurs after sunset. There is no  
daylight, however, there is enough moonlight and reflection from streetlights  
to discern a man's face. It is/is not (44) \_\_\_\_\_ nighttime and a  
burglary can/cannot (45) \_\_\_\_\_ be committed.

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-----  
-----  
Answers: (44) \_\_\_\_\_ (45) \_\_\_\_\_  
-----  
-----

Nighttime, then, is defined as that period of time, between sunset and sunrise, when there is not sufficient (46) \_\_\_\_\_ to enable an observer to (47) \_\_\_\_\_.

\*\*\*

Answers: (46) \_\_\_\_\_ (47) \_\_\_\_\_

The definition of burglary includes the condition that the act must have been committed against a "dwelling house". Generally, a dwelling house is where a person and his family live.

At common law, a dwelling house included not only the house in which a person lived, but all (48) \_\_\_\_\_ within the curtilage since they were held to be parts or parcels of the dwelling house.

\*\*\*

Answer: (48) \_\_\_\_\_

Assuming that a man and his family reside in any of the following, place a check mark in front of EACH one which may be considered a "dwelling house":

- \_\_\_\_\_ (49) an apartment
- \_\_\_\_\_ (50) a room in a hotel
- \_\_\_\_\_ (51) a building
- \_\_\_\_\_ (52) a cluster of buildings

\*\*\*

Answers: (49) \_\_\_\_\_  
(50) \_\_\_\_\_  
(51) \_\_\_\_\_  
(52) \_\_\_\_\_

In South Carolina, the term "dwelling house" extends to and includes all buildings within the curtilage, that is, those buildings which are within (53) \_\_\_\_\_ yards of the main dwelling.

\*\*\*

Answer: (53) \_\_\_\_\_

It should be noted that the ownership of the house is/is not (54) \_\_\_\_\_ as to whether it may be a person's dwelling place.

\*\*\*

Answer: (54) \_\_\_\_\_

It is not the person who owns the house, but the person who (55) \_\_\_\_\_ that determines whether it is a dwelling house.

\*\*\*

Answer: (55) \_\_\_\_\_

When this law speaks of a dwelling house of another, it refers to (56) \_\_\_\_\_ rather than to ownership of the house.

\*\*\*

Answer: (56) \_\_\_\_\_

Suppose that a dwelling house is temporarily unoccupied. For example, presume that the person who resides there is living at the beach for a month.

If the occupant intended to return, the house could/could not (57) \_\_\_\_\_ be burglarized.

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-----  
Answer: (57) \_\_\_\_\_

If the occupant locks up the house and leaves it with the settled purpose of not returning, the house does/does not (58) \_\_\_\_\_ cease to be a dwelling, in the sense that it would be subject to the offense of burglary.

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Answer: (58) \_\_\_\_\_

A dwelling house, therefore, could include the breaking and entering of beach cottages and mountain cabins which are used and occupied only (59) \_\_\_\_\_.

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Answer: (59) \_\_\_\_\_

To be a burglary, the breaking and entering must be with the intent to commit a (60) \_\_\_\_\_.

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-----  
Answer: (60) \_\_\_\_\_

The term felony roughly comprises the most serious crimes, such as rape, murder, or the stealing of something which has a value of more than (61) \$ \_\_\_\_\_.

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Answer: (61) \_\_\_\_\_

The stealing of something which has a value of more than \$50.00 is considered (62) \_\_\_\_\_ larceny.

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-----  
Answer: (62) \_\_\_\_\_

To be burglary, the party committing the act must have the intent to commit a felony at the time that he (63) \_\_\_\_\_.

\*\*\*

-----  
Answer: (63) \_\_\_\_\_

If a person acquires the intent to commit a felony after he has broken and entered, his act would/would not (64) \_\_\_\_\_ be considered burglary.

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-----  
Answer: (64) \_\_\_\_\_

If a person abandons the intent to commit a felony after he has broken and entered, his act would/would not (65) \_\_\_\_\_ be considered burglary.

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Answer: (65) \_\_\_\_\_  
-----

Presume that a man has determined to break into a person's home to murder one of the occupants. After he gets in, he changes his mind -- or he is caught before he can carry out his purpose.

The person has not carried out his felonious intent and a burglary has/has not (66) \_\_\_\_\_ been committed.

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-----  
Answer: (66) \_\_\_\_\_  
-----

It is not necessary that a felony, which a person intended to commit, be carried out in order to constitute the offense of (67) \_\_\_\_\_.

\*\*\*

-----  
Answer: (67) \_\_\_\_\_  
-----

In South Carolina, as elsewhere, housebreaking is a (68) \_\_\_\_\_ offense and will apply, in most instances, where a particular element of the crime of (69) \_\_\_\_\_ is not present.

\*\*\*

-----  
Answers: (68) \_\_\_\_\_  
(69) \_\_\_\_\_  
-----

Housebreaking is defined by Section (70) \_\_\_\_\_ of the South Carolina (71) \_\_\_\_\_.

\*\*\*

-----  
Answers: (70) \_\_\_\_\_ (71) \_\_\_\_\_  
-----

Housebreaking is defined by Section 16-332 of the South Carolina Code of Laws as follows: Every person who shall break and enter, or who shall break with intent to enter, in the daytime, any dwelling house or other house, or who shall break and enter, or shall break with intent to enter, in the nighttime, any house the breaking and entering of which would not constitute burglary, with intent to commit a felony or other crime of a lesser grade, shall be held guilty of a felony.

In order to fully understand the offense of housebreaking, one should keep in mind the definition of burglary.

Consider a case in which housebreaking was committed against a dwelling house with the following elements present: First, a breaking; second, an entering; third, of a dwelling house; fourth, in the daytime, and fifth, with the intention to commit a felony therein.

The single difference between housebreaking and burglary, in the elements listed above, is that the offense occurs (72) \_\_\_\_\_.

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-----  
Answer: (72) \_\_\_\_\_  
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Should a person break and enter a dwelling house in the daytime with the intent to commit a felony, he is guilty of (73) \_\_\_\_\_.

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-----  
Answer: (73) \_\_\_\_\_  
-----

Also, if a person breaks and enters a dwelling house in the daytime with the intent to commit a misdemeanor, he is guilty of (74) \_\_\_\_\_.

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-----  
Answer: (74) \_\_\_\_\_  
-----

A person who breaks and enters a dwelling house, in the nighttime, with the intent to carry out an "assault and battery", has committed the crime of (75) \_\_\_\_\_.

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-----  
Answer: (75) \_\_\_\_\_  
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An important reason why the offense described above would be considered a housebreaking rather than a burglary is that, whereas "assault and battery" is a misdemeanor, in order to commit a burglary, the breaking and entering must be accompanied with an intent to commit a (76) \_\_\_\_\_.

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-----  
Answer: (76) \_\_\_\_\_  
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Section 16-332, which defines "housebreaking", can be violated in several ways. First, is the case of the breaking and entering of a dwelling house, in daytime, with the intent to commit a felony. Second, is the case of the breaking and entering of a dwelling house, in the daytime, with the intent to commit a misdemeanor. The third means of violating Section 16-332, is to break and enter a dwelling house in the (77) \_\_\_\_\_ with the intent to commit a (78) \_\_\_\_\_.

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-----  
Answers: (77) \_\_\_\_\_ (78) \_\_\_\_\_  
-----

It is/is not (79) \_\_\_\_\_ also possible to commit house-breaking by breaking and entering a building that is not a dwelling house.

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-----  
Answer: (79) \_\_\_\_\_  
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Where the breaking and entering involves a building that is not a dwelling house, it does/does not (80) \_\_\_\_\_ make any difference whether the breaking and entering happened at night or during the day.

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Answer: (80) \_\_\_\_\_  
-----

Under the above conditions, it does/does not (81) \_\_\_\_\_ make any difference that the breaking and entering was done to commit either a felony or a misdemeanor.

\*\*\*

-----  
Answer: (81) \_\_\_\_\_  
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In burglary, it makes a difference whether there was an intention to commit a felony or a (82) \_\_\_\_\_.

\*\*\*

-----  
Answer: (82) \_\_\_\_\_  
-----

Where there is a breaking and entering of a building that is not a dwelling house, the time and the person's intentions are not important factors insofar as the offense of (83) \_\_\_\_\_ is concerned.

\*\*\*

-----  
Answer: (83) \_\_\_\_\_  
-----

There is another means by which a person can commit housebreaking.--This occurs when there is a breaking, but there is no (84) \_\_\_\_\_.

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Answer: (84) \_\_\_\_\_  
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A person who effects a breaking, but who does not enter, either a dwelling house or other type building, either in the day or night, is guilty of housebreaking, even if he broke with intent to enter and he had, further, an intent to commit a felony or other crime.

Suppose a person decides he is going to break into a tool shed, at a construction site, in order to steal some tools. He removes the lock and opens the door, but before he can go inside he is apprehended. Such a person would be guilty of (85) \_\_\_\_\_.

\*\*\*

-----  
Answer: (85) \_\_\_\_\_  
-----

In the case described in the item above, the person broke without entering, and, through his crime of housebreaking, had an intent to commit the crime of (86) \_\_\_\_\_.

\*\*\*

-----  
Answer: (86) \_\_\_\_\_  
-----

Usually, when there is an element missing which prevents an act from being charged as burglary, there are, nevertheless, the elements present to find that (87) \_\_\_\_\_ has been committed.

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-----  
Answer: (87) \_\_\_\_\_  
-----

Section 16-361 of the Code is a statute which states that: "Any person who shall enter, without breaking or attempt to enter any house. . . whatsoever, with intent to steal or commit any other crime or shall conceal himself in any house. . . with like intent, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor".

There is a major distinction between Section 16-361 and housebreaking.

The element which is required for housebreaking to have occurred, but is not required in Section 16-361 is that of (88) \_\_\_\_\_.

\*\*\*

-----  
Answer: (88) \_\_\_\_\_  
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In other words, in housebreaking, there must be a (89) \_\_\_\_\_ whereas, in Section 16-361, a (90) \_\_\_\_\_ is not required.

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-----  
Answers: (89) \_\_\_\_\_ (90) \_\_\_\_\_  
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Thus, Section 16-361 was titled, or referred to in the TV program as (91) \_\_\_\_\_.

\*\*\*

-----  
Answer: (91) \_\_\_\_\_  
-----

A person stands in violation of Section 16-361 when (a) he enters a house, (b) he does so without having to break into it, and (c) it is done with the intent to (92) \_\_\_\_\_.

\*\*\*

-----  
Answer: (92) \_\_\_\_\_  
-----

Also, a person would have violated the provisions of statute 16-361 if (a) he (93) \_\_\_\_\_ to enter a house, and (b) he had an intent to steal or commit another crime.

\*\*\*

-----  
Answer: (93) \_\_\_\_\_  
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Finally, a person is guilty of violating statute 16-361 if (a) he (94) \_\_\_\_\_ himself in any house, and (b) he did so with intent to steal or commit another crime.

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-----  
Answer: (94) \_\_\_\_\_  
-----

Suppose that a person enters a house lawfully. After he is in, he hides himself with the intention that later, when everyone else is gone, he can commit a crime. He probably is guilty of having violated Statute number (95) \_\_\_\_\_.

\*\*\*

-----  
Answer: (95) \_\_\_\_\_  
-----

Section 16-336 of the Code, which is another statute dealing with burglary, is applicable to building and loan associations and to (96) \_\_\_\_\_.

\*\*\*

-----  
Answer: (96) \_\_\_\_\_  
-----

When an officer is called upon to investigate a case that involves a break-in at either a bank or a (97) \_\_\_\_\_ he should keep in mind Section 16-336. This Statute is on the books and would apply.

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-----  
Answer: (97) \_\_\_\_\_  
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To summarize, when an officer is called upon to investigate a break-in, or a case in which a crime has occurred in a house or a building, he should remind himself of (a) one common law crime and (b) three statutory offenses -- so far as the break-in is concerned.

Those four crimes are:

- (98) \_\_\_\_\_
- (99) \_\_\_\_\_ (answers in any order)
- (100) \_\_\_\_\_
- (101) \_\_\_\_\_

DON'T FORGET, THIS IS YOUR STUDY WORKBOOK

- . . . for use during the group discussion period.
- . . . for use at home.

"Basic Criminal Law"

Part I

Answer Key

- 
- |                            |                                                                                              |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) the correct offense    | (24) has not                                                                                 |
| (2) other criminal offense | (25) can                                                                                     |
| (3) basic                  | (26) entire body                                                                             |
| (4) common law             | (27) puts in his hand, or his arm, or<br>any other portion of his body<br>through an opening |
| (5) breaking               | (28) consent                                                                                 |
| (6) entering               | (29) constructive                                                                            |
| (7) dwelling house         | (30) is not                                                                                  |
| (8) nighttime              | (31) effect the only entry that is<br>either contemplated or necessary                       |
| (9) felony                 | (32) was                                                                                     |
| (10) all                   | (33) constructive                                                                            |
| (11) one                   | (34) actual                                                                                  |
| (12) does not              | (35) constructive                                                                            |
| (13) is not                | (36) actual      --(list in either<br>order)                                                 |
| (14) is                    | (37) constructive                                                                            |
| (15) actual                | (38) puts aside something which<br>prevents intrusion.                                       |
| (16) constructive          | (39) intruding or going in physically<br>or with an instrument necessary<br>to the crime.    |
| (17) actual                | (40) nighttime                                                                               |
| (18) constructive          | (41) does not                                                                                |
| (19) constructive          | (42) is not                                                                                  |
| (20) constructive          | (43) cannot                                                                                  |
| (21) all                   |                                                                                              |
| (22) has                   |                                                                                              |
| (23) has                   |                                                                                              |

- (44) is  
(45) can
- (46) daylight  
(47) distinguish the features of a man's face
- (48) outhouses
- (49) yes  
(50) yes  
(51) yes  
(52) yes
- (53) 200
- (54) is not
- (55) lives in it
- (56) occupancy
- (57) could
- (58) does
- (59) a portion of the time
- (60) felony
- (61) \$50.00
- (62) grand
- (63) broke and entered
- (64) would not
- (65) would
- (66) has
- (67) burglary
- (68) statutory  
(69) burglary
- (70) 16-332  
(71) Code of Laws
- (72) in the daytime
- (73) housebreaking
- (74) housebreaking
- (75) housebreaking
- (76) felony
- (77) nighttime  
(78) misdemeanor
- (79) is (it could be a filling station, a store, a shop, etc.)
- (80) does not
- (81) does not
- (82) misdemeanor
- (83) housebreaking
- (84) entry
- (85) housebreaking
- (86) larceny
- (87) housebreaking
- (88) breaking
- (89) breaking  
(90) breaking
- (91) "Entering without Breaking"
- (92) steal or commit some other crime.
- (93) attempted
- (94) conceals
- (95) 16-361

(96) banks

(97) building and loan association.

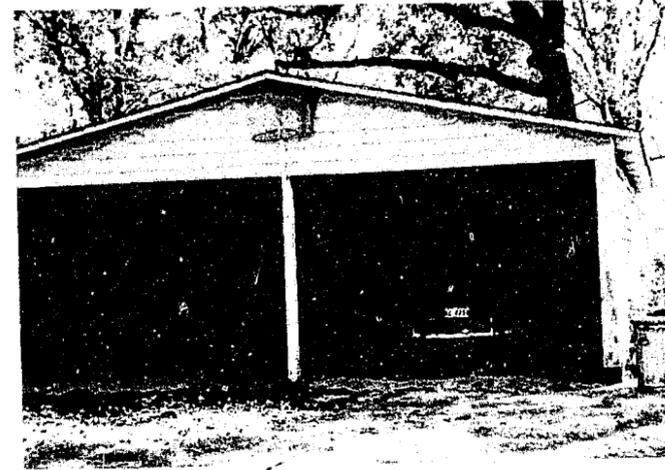
(98) burglary

(99) housebreaking

(100) entering without breaking

(101) breaking and entering a

bank or a building and loan association.



**STATEWIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATION THROUGH TELEVISION**

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**END**