

War-rant
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Notice to principal is notice to agent
Notice to agent Is notice to principal

U.C.c. §1-308 U.C.C. §1-702

“Greetings to the beings claiming full commercial liability and penalties for perjury as Andrew Biffin acting as Service and Efficiency Coordinator | Amenity Protection, Joshua Clarke acting as Appeals officer, Long Du acting as notice administrator and the beings claiming to be the Infringements Review Team:

It appears the Infringements Review Team that direct the act of actors that act on statue act appear to be an artificial intelligence with no real name and

It appears that the military chief executive Andrew Biffin, Joshua Clarke and Long Du are keeping themselves at arms distance and implementing you the lower ranking officer into war crimes as that is; it; maybe in your best interest that Andrew Biffin, Joshua Clarke and Long Du: investigates and researches the command responsibility which is sometimes referred to at the Hague as the Yamashita standard or the Medina standard and it is also known as the superior responsibility and therefore this is notice to the Principal and

Quid fas non veritas est: Legality is not reality

Regula pro lege, si deficit lex. In default of the law, the maxim rules

In iudicio non nisi iuratis. In law none is credited unless he is sworn. All the facts must when established, and; by witness, and; be under oath or affirmation.

7 co.101 *Leges humanae nascuntur, vivunt et moriuntur.* Human laws are born, live and die.

2 Roll. R 298 *Sumptis disinentibus, lege naturae utendum est.* When laws imposed by the state fail, we must act by the law of nature. (Universal Law for any action there is a reaction)

Ex facto jus oritur. Law arises out of fact; that is, its application must be to facts.

Silent enim leges inter arma. The laws are silent in time of war.

i am: Requisitioning: F-act-discovery:

1. Ye/you: Andrew, Joshua and Long have scribbled a:script into liability as:the scribe, and;
2. Thy/Your Masters: have put Ye in-to: a position for liability: your masters: are keeping them-self at-a-distance: and implementing: the liability upon Ye: Andrew, Joshua and Long: and
3. Ye: Andrew, Joshua and Long: will not: scribble/write: and: sign/autograph as the: author and: scribe: for liability. Taxing: may ap-pear to-be: a: crime-a:gainst [Hu]-man-ity in: The Hague: for: war-crimes: tax-a-tion: (everything is a Taxation) do-go-to: killing people we see: on the

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news. i am: not willing to: pay a: fiat currency. for killing. A:current from: the sea of commerce. Guided into: the land by: the rive-banks. That is: not a: coin-cid-ent, and;

4. i am: requisitioning: my tax-credits. At: the: current-interest-rates: a: bank cheque. Scripted into: the:persona. i am: man. i am not the: *Peron-a-l*: in the military with a: Military-POST:code, and

Bayside City Council ABN 65 486 719 65 conducts business to: generate a: profit to: the military industries complex. for: their war to: kill more people, and;

5. Ye: the Andrew, Joshua and Long: do think: Ye are not a: Slave: Blacks Law Dictionary: 4th edition: **CAPITIS DIMINUTIO MAXIMA**= The high or most comprehensive loss of *status*. This occurred when a: **man**'s condition was changed from one of freedom to one of bond-age: when he became a: slave. It swept away with it all rights of citizen-ship and family right, and;
6. **Commonwealth consolidated Acts. BILLS OF EXCHANGE ACT 1909 - SECT 55 (2) (ii)** where the drawee is a fictitious person or a person not having Capacity to contract, and;
7. I: wish to: bring to: your: under-standing: Andrew, Joshua and Long: **KINGS BENCH DIVISION AND COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL** charges of: treason under: section 80 of the 1995 Commonwealth Crimes Act and: **Slavery Act** Under section 268:10 of the: 1995 Commonwealth Crimes Act. A: good slave is: one that does-not-know they are a: Slave, and;
8. The **KING v. Casement [1917] 1 K.B 98**: gave a: ruling that “Treason: consists of: breach of: duty of: allegiance: whic[t]h the subject owes to: the sovereign and: which binds him at: all times in all places/spaces”, and;
9. Australia has: en-act-ed: **ACTS AMENDMENT AND REPEAL (COURTS AND LEGAL PRACTICE) ACT 2003 (wNO. 65 OF 2003)** whic[t]h claims to: have repealed and: amended sections of the: Supreme Court Act 1935. SECT 130: the Local Courts Act 1904 - section 129 and: Justices Act 1902 amended section 128, and;
10. there-for: these acts: claim to: alter the Local-Court and: the Supreme-Courts-Acts of: the Commonwealth-of-Australia. By-default: the court/s: act-out:side its: jurisprudence. Any Act: that re-moves: Her Majesty the Queen Elizabeth II of: the United Kingdom: by: steal-th and: deceit is a: repugnant Act by: those that claim: to-be: in power and: as such void (*ab initio*). Void: form the be-ginning, and;
11. As a: law/lore ab:iding man: i am: pre-pared to: **comply** with any: valid law/lore and: orders that may-be-in: forced using: due-process-of-law: in accor-dance with the:
 - 1.High Court Rules Orders 1. 5 (a), and;
 - 2.the Commonwealth Constitution Act 1900 UK/PGA, and;
 - 3.the *Letters Patent 1900* (bearing the correct Royal Seal as I have provided be-low), and;
12. If you: hand or: POST: the doc-u-ments as: proof you: will not: aiding in a: fraudulent **con**-duct when you: are assisting – **Bayside City Council ABN 65 486 719 65** you: the: may-not-be: person-a-l-ly lia-ble in the private. I: sincerely requisition you-to: provide documented in-form-ation as your: lawful standing and: your: re-sponse that: what I: have stated and: POSTed: is in err at: law/lore. It has been noticed: and: noted that as-to: this time and: space: you: and: the Bayside City Council: have-not: given/gifted: full disclosure, and;

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13. Plea/se: con-sider the con-tents and: ram-ifications care-fully-be-fore you: **Bayside City Council ABN 65 486 719 65** proceed with: any further act-ion in this matter. If- thou: choose to ignore the implications of thy: continued act-ions in the. (not-be-ing ap-pointed: just act-ing): I: may/must-duti-fully: in-form thou: i am: in-deed furnishing thou: with **compelling** evidence that the: Local Government Act Australia: and: subsequently all other: Australian laws: Act-Statues and: Codes: whic[t]h thou: as man-ager: have sought to: apply in this matter: are in-valid and: void (*ab initio*). I wish thou: to: consider the: provided following doc-u-mente-d his-torical f-acts, and;
14. There are in-deed: possible implications and: ramifications of: **con**-tinued act-ion on the aggrieved: Woman: Gyorgyi: with-law-ful-excuse: by the: *Magi-Strate-Courts*: i am: see-ker of: discovery on:a:bove/be-low: matters:
 1. The KING v. CASEMENT [1917], and;
 2. (Breach of alliance is treason), and;
 3. Crimes Act 1914 - Section 70, and;
 4. (Full Disclosure of: information by: Commonwealth Officers), and;
 5. Letter from: Sir Harry Gibbs, and;
 6. **(Explanatory Statement)** “At current [from the sea see]: ap-pears that: legal and: political system in-use: in Australia and: its states and: territories has no: basis-in-law/lore”, and;
 7. Pacific Islanders Protection Act. **1875**. Section 6 and 7, and;
15. Further-more: the applied existence and: current use by: your-self and: those involved in: this matter: **Your Infringement Notice 9161517 Due date 24.02.2021**: with the continual: use and: reference to: Australian law: de-pendent on: acts of: Colonial Law. In Particular;
 1. the NSW Act (1823)(4Geo.IV .c96).
 2. the Australian Constitution Act 918230 (5 &6 Vic .c. 76).
 3. the NSW Constitution Act (1855)(18 & 19 Vic.c.54.).
 4. the Colonial Laws Validity Act (1865)(28 &29 Vic.c.63).
 5. the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (UK) [short Title]: namely s106 to s120.
 6. the Constitution Act 1902 No 32.
 7. the Australian state Constitution Act (1907)(7Ed. VII .c. 7), and;
16. With your: con-side-rable ex-perience and: **knowledge**: thou: should no-doubt be-a-ware: that parts of and: some of the acts have: *in-deed*: subsequently have-been: repealed, and;
17. The: Commonwealth Constitution contains no: as-pe[c]t of sovereignty and: Section 8 of: that Act de-fines the Commonwealth as “ self governing colony”. The full title of the Act act-u-ally is:“ *The British Colony of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 UK*” of whi[t]ch:“ *The British Colony*” **com**ponent of: the long title is well hidden from the public to: conceal its true colonial nature. Quick and Garran: the authors of the Bill which be-came: the Constitution: expands on the meaning of “*under the Crown*” to: include “the Commonwealth ...is constitutionally a: subordinate and: not an: independent Sovereign community or: state”, and;
18. Additionally the: United Kingdom of Great Britain and: Ireland: has-not existed since the signing of the: Anglo-Irish Treaty in 1921 (ratified in 1922) and: was formally relegated to: history by the: Royal and: Parliamentary Titles Act. 1927 (UK) the only: sovereign who can: leg-it-i-matel-y make Australian vice-regal ap-point-ment[e]s – including Governors-Generals are: the original tribal clans. This abolishes all Australian legislation, and;

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19. This sit-u-ation pertaining to: validity *in-deed*: degrades much further. On the 11 of August: 2003 the 24 Governor General to Australia: Major-General: Phillip-Michael:Jeffery: AC, CVO, MC was: appointed to: his position by: a forged instrument. This f-act is: confirmed by Baron Faloner: who at such time was: British Lord Chancellor: who: unequivocally states “*It is clear that from 10th January 1920 when Australia was recognised as a: member of the League of Nations, and: therefore an independent nation: that British Colonial law became Invalid*” (c.F. Hong Kong on the 1 July 1997), and;
20. When: His Majesty King George the 5th: accepted the credentials of Sir Joseph Cook: Australia’s first High Commissioner to: the UK: on 11th November 1921: the king welcomed “*the representative of our ex-colony: the newly independent nation of Australia*”. Since that time: there has not-been or: ever-been a: ref-er[r]-end-um to: adopt the old: Constitution: nor to re-introduce a new: “Australian Constitution”. A: f-act con-firmed by a: referendum in 1999, and;
21. According to: the International Law Commission of: the United Nations: Australian sovereignty was re-cognised by: the other international powers: via the mechan-ism of: the signing of treaties: an alternate mechanism to: armed revolution or a: grant of independence by the: Imperial Power, and;
22. A: reference to: the Australian Federal Parliament 1995 Senate – Legal and Constitutional Reference Committee Report on the “*Commonwealth Power to make and Implement Treaties*”: para 4.13 (last sentence) states: “*This admission to the League (of Nations) and the international Labor Organisation involved ‘international personality’ enter in-to: international relations:*” More: on-this-point: the Australian Government has: historically relied on its: Executive Power under s61 of the Federal Constitution to: allow it to: enter international Treaties, and;
23. The use of: this section: has recently been disallowed by: the United Nations as being: **invalid at international Law**: be-cause it was subordinate to: the United Kingdom Government, and;
24. This has forced [by:the Police-Force] the: Australian Government to: fall back to: claiming their Sovereignty and: hence ability to: enter and: maintain these 4,000 (*approx.*) international treaties of: which was used and: attained via a: member-ship to: the League of Nations. The logical implications for the: Australian Government and: what it claims to: be-its laws are obvious, and;
25. The High Court of Australia in: *Minister v. Tech* (1995) made it clear that treaties over-ride action and: municipal law. In this case: the treaty of Versailles has been referenced as a: reason to: over-ride the *Statute of Westminster Act UK* (1931), and: the *subsequent Statute of Westminster Adoption Act* (1942) as an: alleged justification for a: continued use of colonial law in the Australian states, and;
26. The United Nations Charter over-rides the: *Australia Act* (1986) which attempts to: confer independent sovereignty to: the Australian Nation. In the Robert Woods Case (1988): the High Court also declared the: United Kingdom a foreign power, and;
27. Further doc-u-mente-d research: shows that since: the United Kingdom via the *Balfour Declaration* of 1926 had acknowledged a: completely equal status in all: aspects of the United Kingdom and Australia: as well as: the other Dominions: whic[t]h raises the f-act that if Australia was not independent in 1925: then neither was the United Kingdom, and;

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28. Further doc-u-mente-d: recognition of an: independent sovereign of Australia's status from: the United Kingdom: is seen with the signing of the Washington Naval Treaty: in 1922 (and relevant: in law by the *Treaties of Washington Act: 1922*) by both Australia and: the United Kingdom, and;
29. Under international Law: specifically the *Treaty of Versailles* (i.e. Article X of the Covenant of the League of Nations) and: further doc-u-mente-d by: the *United Nations Charter* (Article 2.1 and 2.4): it is an offence: for the law of: any nation: to: be applied with-in the territory of other sovereign nation: members of: those two organisations. As this is one of the basic principles of sovereignty: the f-acts effect that this is *in-deed*: what you: are trying to en-force: (i.e) by claiming British Colonial Law (*derived from a: foreign power*) applies in Australia (*the territory of another sovereign nation member*), and;
30. The *Letters Patent* 1900 issued by: Her Majesty Queen Victoria I to: the first Governor: the Earl Beauchamp (William Lygon), KCMG) of the soon to be: formed new state of NSW: be-came in-valid on her: death on the 22 January: 1901, and;
31. Under the *Bill of Rights* 1689 and: other British law: all writs of the sovereign: including Letters Patent: die with the sovereign. New Letters Patent were not issued by her successor: His Majesty King George the 5 for the continued role of the Governor, and;
32. Henceforth: the *Constitution Act* 1902 No. 32 was never legally passed in-to: law (No attempt was made by: the former: Prime Minister: R.J. Hawke to: correct this same problem for the Commonwealth in 1984: has any affect in law: as Australia was *already* an: independent sovereign nation.) and: even if this: Act: did attain legal status: it would have ceased to have effect no later than when Australia joined the League of Nations on 10th January 1920, and;
33. Whilst the Governor of Australia: may assert that her powers are-not: dependent on: the Letters Patent: issued by: the Queen: but derive from royal prerogatives: in the Australia Act 1986: it is: plain to see: that this Act is wholly dependent on the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (UK) for its validity: and hence: is in-valid. Subsequently: no royal power exists in Australia and Royal Assent can-not-be-given to: the Bill that is being relied on: either at: the time of pass-age: through Parliament or: any later date. An independent sovereign nation can-not have its laws effectively vetoed by: the head of a foreign-nation. This f-act is rightly asserted by: Bignold's description in relation to: the powers of: the Governor, and;
34. More recently: the British Government had stated and: has provided doc-u-ment-ation with regard to: the legislative powers of: the United Kingdom Parliament, and;
35. "No act of the Parliament of: the United Kingdom: nor act that looks to: the Parliament of the United Kingdom: for its authority is: valid in Australia or its states/territories in accordance with the laws of the United Kingdom and: the Charter of the United Nations", and;
36. When requisitioned: specifically about the following acts:
 1. The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (UK).
 2. The Westminster Act 1931 (UK);
 3. All "states" constitutions;
 4. The Australia Act 1986 (UK), and;
37. The British Government: has referred to: their previous reply: (as stated above), and;

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38. Thus: any subsequently claim for the: justification of: the exercise of: a: power that is derived from the Crown: *in-deed*: have consequences: in actions that will place: “Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the second: Queen of the United Kingdom of: Great Britain and Northern Ireland” are in breach of the charter of the United Nations and: as such: subject to: act-ion by: the War crimes Tribunal, and;
39. It would be: prudent by ye: **Bayside City Council ABN 65 486 719 65**: in your position to: *in-deed*: and: in f-act: clarify this f-act with the Lord Chancellery’s Office in London. These statements are based on historical f-acts: rather than judicial precedent: (further provided by: the decisions of: the High Court of Australia mentioned above: which merely clarify our international position), and;
40. There is subsequently no remedy: which can be applied to: validate all current law other than a: new constitution: freely adopted by: the people of the Australian People as a whole. There is by: no-means: any certainty the people would re-adopt “your colour of law and the Rules and Regulations” as you: currently apply them, and;
41. It is: abundantly clear: that if a: Police Officer or: Court Official wishes to: impose any order or: hear any case: it is there-fore: necessary for: those a:gents to: *in-deed*: produce validated proof of the legal authority to: use foreign colonial law whic[t]h over-rides the protections in treaties recognised by: the High Court of Australia: namely the Covenant of the: League of Nations and: the United Nations Charter. As Governing bodies: continue to: use United Kingdom law (and swear oaths of allegiance to: the Queen of a: defunct or: [f]alse sovereignty) they and: all established instruments of: administration are: definable as a:gents of the United Kingdom or: of an absolute fall-acy, and;
42. In assuming: the role of: assisting the: local Court to: pro-se-cute me: for the alleged offence and: there-by impose an illegal fine on me: those involved have be-come definable as an: a:gent of a: foreign power (that is: the government of the United Kingdom) and: because you are acting in that role with-in the: state/territory and: a:gainst man: not under the control of that power you-may-be: prescribed as a “combatant” or even a “terrorist”, and;
43. It is a: re-quire-ment under international law that any judge: magi-strate or: law-officer: must/may supply evidence of: the val-id legal authority upon requisitioned to: satisfy the requirements of article 14 of: the 1966 *United Nations Covenant on civil and political Rights* by: only allowing hearings be-fore competent courts, and;

As a result i am: requisition: of you: clear and: un-equi-vocal proof that the *Local Government Act: 1993* whi[t]ch you: Andrew, Joshua and Long and: **Bayside City Council ABN 65 486 719 65**: are imposing has been con-structed in accor-dance with the: Australian Commonwealth Constitution and: has received the correct Royal Assent and: seal according to: the High Court Rules Orders 1.(5) a. So-to: have a: valid basis in: international and: Commonwealth Law: alternatively: you: Andrew, Joshua and Long may/must supply the following:

1. Written/scripted permission by: the United Nations to: use foreign law in con-tra-vention of Article 2.1 and 2.4 of the United Nations Charter, and;
2. Written/scripted permission from: the United Kingdom parliament to: continue the use of U.K Law in Australia in contravention of U.K. Law and: international Law, and,
3. Written/scripted evidence of: clearly expressed permission by: the Australian people: since 1920 for: the continued use of foreign colonial law: then this requirement will be met, and;

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44. Un-til such time: we requisition that you:
 1. , and;
 2. Cease: all transaction (publicly traded securities) by: your officers upon the being, and;
45. [F]ailure by you: Andrew, Joshua and Long and/or: your Office to: comply with the de-man-ds: I: will in f-act: place your-self and: those relevant officers/officials in: breach of international law: specifically the International Court of Justice (IJC). The court views: illegal confiscation of property and: un-law-ful act-ion a:gainst a: man of it: members nation as a Crime A:gainst [Hu]man[ity] and: then this matter: can be dealt with by: the International Criminal Court (ICC) under their statues on terrorism at The Hague, and;
46. For you: Andrew, Joshua and Long to: con-tinue to: knowingly assist in the perpetuation of this: doc-u-mente-d situation mounts both a: misguided act of loyalty as well as constituting an act of treason a:gainst the Australian people. Using: recent parallel situation: example of this f-act: I: direct your at-tention to-ward the re-PORT of the “international criminal tribunal” (Yugoslavia) revealed that: the Tribunal considered [hu]man rights abuses as more serious war crimes and: has placed ‘economical deprivation’ at the upper end of the penalty sc-ale, and;
47. While you: may/must have doubt and: dispute that you are – in my/this matter – directly involved in an illegal act of “economic deprivation” (an act which the United Nation’s penalty scale is-is: from five (5) to twenty-five (25) years): while you: decide to: con-tinue in your: act-ivities I: recommend that: (after you: have had a: good laugh: on this notice with your: friends): you: *in-deed*: take-the time and: space to: con-sider your position: as you: as the Man-ager: have been gifted/given my: notice of my: claim of right: which generates law/lore full excuse to: generate a: Tort-lien and: take this matter to: the Hague, and;
48. Additionally: you: should: note: that an: international criminal tribunal can: authorise any: reparation that it deems fit. Ac-cordingly: individual offenders may/must be subject to ‘open ended’ lia-bil[l]ity. More-over: a:dvice received from: counsels in: the United Kingdom is: that the dam-ages that will be: a:warded by: their courts will-be: in the "nature" of “extraordinary punitive” dam-ages. This has led to a: number of such counsels: see-king to: pursue such claims: on: the basis of a: per-cent-age of: the dam-age to: be a:warded in each case, and;
49. If you: con-tinued to: pursue this matter: I:will-be: compel to: commence a: act-ion: I:may-be legally obligated to: have-you: charged [like a dead battery] appropriately with Crimes against [Hu]man-ity (or terrorism as the case may-be): resulting in an international warrant for your: arrest whic[t]h may/must subsequently be issued. As Interpol does-not: operate in Australia: the responsibility for: execution of: these warrants: will-be -tendered to: the -Australian-Federal -Police-, and;
50. You: are in-form[ed] by: Notice: that on[c]e this act-I-on: has commen-ced: you: as a: public servant can-not receive the protection of: your: employer and: master/s nor the: Australian-Govern-mente [con-trol over "our" minds]: and: you: have person-a-l (private) lia-ble for: all the consequences that stem from your: act-ing: Andrew, Joshua and Long and;
51. By: act-ing under in-valid: laws/lores (and not the lore: of nature) and: with-out legal authority: you: do-so as a: private man and: are li-able to: person-a-l-ly (in the private) assume all responsibility: whic[t]h may/must including re-pay-ment transaction of the security interest from your: fictitious entity TasWater and: for: any dam-ages and: reparations whic[t]h would-be: later-sought for war crimes, and;

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52. Under: further clarification and: disclosure of that noticed: you are: informed some public servants in: Yugoslavia and: other-places: after the Bosnian war: where held: a-c-count-able: by: the international criminal court for: obeying their illegal govern-mente: after being warned not to: obey their orders, and;
53. To: impose British Colonial Law: with-in: Australia is a: breach of: the 1947 Geneva Convention No. 4 and: it-fits with-in the definition: of a war crime: under that convention. The penalties pre-scribed: under this section of international law: include capital punishment and: substantial prison sentences, and;
54. It: may/must be fortunate for some: involved that the: Second Optional Protocol: calls for: the abolition of: the death penalty. The principle: “*ignorance of the law is no excuse*” also applies in the international criminal court: and “*denial of: responsibility due to: following what: you: believe to-be-valid-legal-directions*” will not be viewed as a: valid defence in: that court, and;
55. This was: evident at: Nuremberg: in the former Yugoslavia: and in Rwanda: when the: international criminal tribunals: were in session. How-ever: I: take this op-port-unity to: in-form all in-volved that: the United Nation is: just-i-fied in past: matters using: lethal force a:gainst breaches of its charter, and;
56. I: have previously affirmed: i am: willing to: ap-pear be-fore a: dry-dock-court: possessing valid-legal-au-thority: under inter-national-law. I: wait your: ur-[A]gent reply and: act-i-on. Un-til such time: the order: Referred-Number: **Your Infringement Notice 9161517 Due date 24.02.2021** is: con-sidered to: remain a: paper vessel that has not: doc-u-ment: and: with-out legal validity (two wet signatures), and;
57. It: should be further considered that: Article 51 of the United Nations Charter entitles: man/woman to “*individuale or collective self defence*” by “*any means necessary*” as allowed under: the rules of war: against actions of: illegal Govern-ments or: Courts administering: foreign-law. **You: are put on :notice: to:** be noted: that the Liber Code clearly states that a: war and occupation may-be: considered to: be undertaken with-out a: public declaration, and;
58. [f]ailure to: respond by: notice: you: and: your allegedly: au-thorised de-part-ment or: Governing body to: provide the Doc-u-ments to: provide legal and: documented f-act that: course of act-ion undertaken by you: and: that you: Andrew, Joshua and Long hold the legal and: lawful Au-thority to: enforce such Acts: Statues: polices of: the: alleged Govern-ment and: Justice De-part-ments: I: will: accept as an: ad:mission that you: do not: *in-deed:* have any: law-ful Au-thority what-so-ever to: en-force any-valid Acts: Statues: polices and: f-act act-ing illegally and: I: will con-sidered your: acceptance to: POST: the documents for my: discovery or credit my tax-credits in full, and;
59. As: indivi-dual of your: claimed caliber and: alleged managerial-standing would no-doubt have the so called Judicial facilities: including data-base and: references (for example the Judicial Association Law Society of Australia) at your: disposal. You should have ab:solutely no: difficulty in delivering these doc-u-ments to: prove that the Legal system relied upon: is in f-act and: deed: not act-ing fraudulently. These provided f-acts would clearly illustrate that you: are working with-in the requirements of Commonwealth and: International laws. You: must/may satisfy my: requirement in the matter of: public interest, and;
60. Any: man or: [wo]man: trying to: claim any: author-ity on the behalf of a: Corporation/Company that can-not: provide proof that they are: working-with-in-the: requirements of: Common-wealth and: International laws may/must-be: leaving them-selves

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open to: a claim as: your will: act-ions may/must-be: seen-as: frivolous and: vexatious in:
nature, and;

61. i am: patiently and: respectfully waiting to: receive the doc-u-ment-a-tion that shows clear and:
un-equi-vocal proof of: the requirements of: Common-wealth and: inter-national laws:
Constitutional f-acts and: laws in writing/scripted of a: true-claim: with-in: fourteen (14)
business days: upon receiving no: response with-in the allotted time-frame or Tax-Credits. It
will be: deemed that you: are unwilling/unable to: POST: your discover of my requisitions and:
any actions by you: and: your De-part-ment/s that is: been pursued against me: will be
repealed. I: will remind you of:

1. THE KING v. CASEMENT [1917] (**Breach of alliance is treason**).

2. 1914 Crimes Act Section 70 (Disclosure of information by Commonwealth
Officials/officers) and;

3. the Pacific Islanders Protection Act 1875 Section 6 and 7, and;

62. You: will find provided bel-ow a: great-deal of: the evidence for: your: perusal: so-as-to: re-
spect-fully-in-form: you Andrew, Joshua and Long: and **Bayside City Council ABN 65 486
719 65**: that should you: see-k: further legal/lawful/lore: f-act and: advice. The time pass-age
and: discovery: I: have taken to: in-form you: hono[u]rably in this matter in this manner: I: will-
be: respectfully required in kind: by-man. With that in mente: we shall leave you: with the
following quote by John F. Kennedy:

**“an error is not a: mistake unless you: choose to-do-no-thing about it: once you have been
informed of the f-acts and: you: choose to: do-no-thing: you’ll: have to: suffer the consequences
of your: act-ion or: non-action”**. We: look for-ward to: your imminent discovery: with great:
inte-rest.

i am the being

All: Rights-Reserved: being: -sworn-notarised-common-wealth-public-official-: waiv-ing none:
for/ever in my: correct capacity as: beneficiary/executor/administrator: of the: original jurisdiction
and: “trust”. Per-mission must be: sought in all: matters of: Privity: where mutuality of: interest
occurs.



The Great Seal of: Scotland and: Australia.

Index of Key Legislation.

Ecclesiastical Licenses Act 1533

Formed the Notary Public

As a Commonwealth Public Officer a: Notary is the Queens delegate. A Public Notary can instigate prosecution regardless of the: DPP. Public notary is a court of record.

(Hence a Notarised claim your right stands).

A Public Notary is the Queens representative in Equity

A Public Notary is a supreme court judge in law.

63. Sales of Offices Act 1551

In force & beyond the State legislators.

cant be repealed.

No public office can be privatised: exist as a Corporation or sold.

64. Monopolies Act 1623

(Reflected in all Australian Imperial Acts and confirmed via referendum) Government can't control goods & services etc.

65. Bill of Rights 1688

66. Act of Settlement 1701

Queen assents Bills as head of the Westminster Parliament. Catholics not to have any influence in the 3 tiers of Govt.

67. Sales of Offices Act 1809

reaffirms the Act is still in force & beyond the State legislators.

This Act cannot be repealed.

No public office can be privatised: exist under a Corporation or be sold.

68. Australian Courts Act 1828

(Vic Const Act 1975 Sect 3)

Sect 24

The laws of England are perpetual. unless repealed by referendum.

69. Victorian Constitution Act 1855

(unrepealed - still in force).

70. Colonial Laws Validity Act 1865

High Court decisions enforced by law. Section 39(2)

All courts have Federal Jurisdiction. You may: claim that as an: Australian subject. Section 40 uplift to the High Court.

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Section 55ZG

Commonwealth to: act as model litigant - A.T.O. Etc.

Section 64

Rights of parties. State/ Cth shall be as near as possible be the same. Section 78 B

Notice to: all Attorneys General to: invite them to: defend your case. Section 68

Amended 20 times to: allow summary jurisdiction.

Section 80

Common Law to: Govern.

No distinction between civil or criminal.

71. **Colonial Laws Validity Act 1865**

took the power from the people & gave it to: Government.

72. **Pacific Islanders Protection Act 1875 Section 6:**

Power for Her Majesty to

exercise jurisdiction over British subjects in islands of the Pacific Ocean: to: erect a court of justice for British subjects in the islands of the Pacific: to: make ordinances.

Section 7: Saving of rights of tribes. – Nothing here-in or: in any such Order in: Council contained shall extend or: be construed to: extend to: invest Her Majesty with any: claim or: title what-so-ever to: dominion or: sovereignty over any such islands or: places as aforesaid: or: to: derogate from: the rights of the tribes or: people inhabiting such islands or: places or: of chiefs or: rules there-of to: such sovereignty or: dominion and: a: copy of every such Order in Council shall be laid before each House of Parliament with-in thirty days after the issue there-of: unless Parliament shall not: then be in session: in which case a: copy shall be laid be-fore each: House of Parliament with-in: thirty days after the commencement of the next ensuing session.

73. **Colonial Boundaries Act 1895**

(Clause 8 of the Constitution has repealed this Act). There are no: State boundaries.

All State Boundaries only exist: politically.

74. **Supreme Court Procedure Act No 49 190**

Section 3(1) In any action by: consent of both: parties the whole or: any one or: more of the issues of: f-act in question may-be tried or: the amount of any damages or: compensation may-be assessed by a: judge with-out a jury.

75. **Australian Constitution Act 1900. Preamble**

Takes the power from the Colonial Governments and: vests that power in a commonwealth of: the people.

Clause 5 Makes the Commonwealth binding on all courts: judges & officers of every state.

Clause 8

Application of The Colonial Boundaries Act 1895 repealed.

No State boundaries

Chapter 3

entitled to a: court that has more than 1 judge of f-act.

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A jury fulfils this requirement.

Section 58

Queen to assent all Acts

Section 79

"judges"

Section 80

"trial for any offence - trial by jury

(Page 791 Interpretation of Constitution)

Section 106

State Constitution is subject to the Australian Constitution

Section 108

Full faith and credit given to the laws and public Acts. e.g. can-not over-turn a referendum.

Section 109

When the law of the State is inconsistent with the Commonwealth law.

Section 114

Prohibits any tax on property under Commonwealth jurisdiction.

Section 116

No laws on religion but the States declare they are sovereign and in breach

(Page 287 We are sovereign - not the State).

Section 118

Full faith & recognition of laws by the States.

Binds all public acts

Section 128

Prohibits

repealing any Imperial Acts without referendum.

15. Acts Interpretations Act 1901 (Cwth) Section 15AA

Compels all law to be subject to the Constitution.

Constitution is an Imperial law.

All law is an Act of British Parliament.

Part 6 Judicial expression - Any court can hear a matter in Federal-Jurisdiction. Section 15C(b)

Gives judges Federal jurisdiction with-out limits.

(if a Magistrate states only a summary matter) See Yanna v Eaton 1999. Section 13(2)

Every schedule to an Act deemed part of an Act

(Any part of an Act is a substantial element).

Section 25D

Court may/must provide written/scripted-notice: for refusing points of: law.

16. Bill of Exchange Act 1909

Section 8

Explains what -Bills-of-Exchange- are: Explains how Bills of Exchange are: applied. Section

93 Presentment of promissory notes.

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17. Judiciary Act 1903 (Cwth)

High Court rules

Section 15

The vesting of power in a single judge in the High Court is not: authorised under the Constitution.

18. Crimes Act 1914 Cwth

Section 4A

Individuals penalties

Section 4B

Penalties for natural persons \$33,000& Corporate bodies \$165,000

Section 13

Institute proceedings against anyone who commits a crime against the Commonwealth Section

15F

Shows you can prosecute.

High Court has stated.

(1915 *Tedman v King; Radner v Bruce* 1952).

Section 43

Attempt to obstruct the course of justice.

5 years imprisonment.

Section 44

It's a crime to conceal a crime.

We have a duty to respond to an offence and issue a

Bill-of-Exchange: via the Public Notary.

You as a: the prosecutor.

Section 24A

Definition of seditious intent against Cwth

Section 24AA.

Treachery

A person shall not over-throw: the Constitution with intent.

(Life imprisonment)

Section 24F.

Certain Acts done in good faith are-not: unlawful.

Authorises any man to requisition an: authority to: prove its credentials in a court of competent jurisdiction.

It is not unlawful: and: in good faith to: show public officials they are: mis-taken in their actions. Section 28.

Exercising Political protest.

Penalty if interfered 3 years imprisonment.

Section 70.

All Public Officials must give/gift fully disclose.

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19. Imperial Acts Application Act 1922 (Vic)

Still in force.

Beyond legislators to repeal.

20. Crimes Act 1958 (Vic)

Sect 13

States an individual can institute proceedings

Section 391

Plea of not guilty puts the accused on trial by jury.

Section 449

Can apply to: the Court of Appeals if: the Court refuses to: reserve a requisition of law.

21. Juries Act 1927 (S.A.)

Section 5

Juries disappeared.

(Unlawful repeal of the Habeas Corpus Act).

22. Tax Act 1936

Has never received royal assent.

23. Styles and Titles Act 1953.

Has never received royal assent.

24. Property Law Act 1958

Section 18A

All Fee simple land.

25. Police Regulations Act 1958

Section 100

Searches & warrants can only be applied with your "consent".

26. Instruments Act 1958

Schedule 2

Complaint form for Bill of Exchange.

27. National Measurement Act 1960

Section 10

For any legal purpose in reference to the taking of measurements.

28. Imperial Acts Application Act 1969 (NSW)

Still in force.

Beyond legislators to repeal.

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29. Styles and Titles Act 1973.

Has Never received Royal assent.

30. Family Court Act 1974

1st Single Judge used in courts.

31. Trade Practices Act 1974 Section 60

Corporations cannot harass people to do business.

32. Victorian Constitution Act 1975

Section 80 (5A)

no judge can be a part of a Corporation.

Section 3

The laws of England to be applied in the administration of justice. All courts.

33. Federal Court of Aust Act 1976 Section 41 - 42

Civil Trial by Jury.

34. Administrative Law Act 1978

Not: binding on the Imperial laws. Lawyers must/may obey applications of this.

35. N.S.W. Law Reform Commission 1976

Acts beyond its powers to remove Imperial Acts. Attempts to remove Sale of Offices Act.

36. Imperial Acts Application Act 1980 (Vic)

Still in force.

Beyond legislators to repeal.

37. Imperial Acts Application Act 1984 (Qld)

Still in force.

Beyond legislators to repeal.

38. Australia Act 1986

Section 3 (5)

Commonwealth Constitution NOT affected.

Brings in a: Separate Queen for each State - Contradicts Constitution Section 15 (1), (3)

All law subject to section 128 of the Constitution.

39. Supreme Court Act 1986

(Allowed the creation of single judge Courts).

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40. Media Licenses Act 1988

Prevents the media from going against the Government of the day.

41. Local Government Act 1989

Sect 111 (3)

All Councillors Must obey all Acts

(e.g. Pre - 1986 Imperial)

Section 203(1) Public highway vests in FEE SIMPLE Section 207B - The following land vests in FEE SIMPLE Schedule 8 Section 123(2)(a)(2)

A local law must not impose a fine

42. Magistrates Court Act 1989

Judges serve this Act

Section 37

Request copies & full brief of evidence must be provided from the plaintiff. Section 117

Justices of the Peace have authority.

43. Public Prosecution Act 1994 Section 51

Unlawfully removes the Queen from the office of Prosecutions.

44. Criminal Code Act 1995

Section 11.2

Any person who aids an offence is taken to commit the offence.

It removes any protection: any public official: thought they had by: following orders.

Section 9.5

Claim of Right

Under a claim of right no person is criminally responsible if the offence has physical element. If you believe what you were doing was lawful: you can-not be: charged with criminal offence. Section (r) Dictionary describes a: Commonwealth Public Official.

45. Evidence Act 1995

Ch 3 Pt 3.11

Section 36

Right to apply a Bill of Exchange to anybody breaking a Commonwealth Law

Section 135

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Discretion's to exclude evidence

Section 138 (3)(f)

Inconsistency with a right recognised by: the International-Convention on: Civil & political rights.

Section 139

Exclude evidence improperly or illegally obtained evidence

Section 155A

Evidence of Commonwealth documents.

46. Supreme Court General Rules Civil Procedures 1996

(has condensed Habeas Corpus).

10 Sections **have been left out where our rights are defined.**

47. County Court Rules 1999 Section 59

A: Judge doesn't have to give/gift a: reason for a decision.

The rule doesn't apply if you are in Federal Jurisdiction.

48. Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 (65 OF 2003)

Section 127 un-law-fully amends *Juries Act 1957* the term of "those prosecuting for the Crown" by deleting "Crown" and replacing it with "the prosecution".

Section 128 un-law-fully amends the *Justices Act 1902* by deleting "the Crown" and replacing it with "the State".

Section 130 un-law-fully amends the definition of "Minister" in the *Supreme Court Act 1935* by deleting "the Crown" and "Her Majesty" replacing it with "the Governor".

49. Road Management Act 2004

(Page 5 "Fee Simple" has been removed without Referendum).

Law Text References

1. Halsburys Law of Australia says under (130 – 13460)

"consent to: summary jurisdiction - the consent to: be tried summarily must be clear and: unequivocal and a: failure to: carry the proceedings for obtaining the consent will deprive the court of jurisdiction to: determine the matter summarily"

2. Statute Law Williams: Fields & Craig's 1936

Penal Statutes shows what to: do & how it should be done.

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Public Court Cases

1. *Tedman v King* 1915
2. *Brevener v Bruce* 1953 HCA
(Reaffirms the validity of the Crimes Act 1958 Sect 13)
3. *Ewart v Royds* 1955 N.S.W. Supreme Court. NOTICES TO PRODUCE are valid
no requirement to be a legal officer.
4. *Daniels Corporation International v A.C.C.C.* 2002 H.C.A. (Nov 7)
5. *Anor v ACCC*
Validates sending Notices to Government departments.
6. *Kable v. DPP* 1996
(If you plead Constitutional argument you are then in Federal jurisdiction).
7. Deitrich Case High Court
(allows legal counsel of choice, paid for by the State)
8. *Wolvington v DPP* 1932
(Crown have to prove every element of the offence).
9. *Moelike v Chapman* 2000.
(The A.T.O. is not a legal entity. Validated by 2 judges)
10. *Dooney v Henry Tax decision*
(made by a Single judge).
11. *Plenty v Dillon* 1991.
(Trespass on your property. Pursuant to Judiciary Act 1903 Section 25).
12. *George v Rocket.*
(Trespass).
13. *Adrian Robert Halliday v Stuart Neville & Another*
(Trespass)
14. *Yanna v Easton* 1999.
(Magistrate can disregard State law in conflict with Federal law).

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15. *Commonwealth of Aust v State of N.S.W. and Another* (1923) (HCA 34(1923) 33 CLR 1 Aug 9 1923)
(FEE SIMPLE).
16. *Fejo v Northern Territory of Aust* (1998). (HCA 58 (10 Sept 1998) FEE SIMPLE).
17. *Forge v ASIC* 2006 (Sept 5).
All courts to abide by the Constitution Chapter 3).
18. *Adelaide Steamships V Royal Engineers* 1932. (Queen is indivisible).
19. *Alco v Faulding*
Constitution is the source of all law - States are the stream.
20. *N.S.W. v Commonwealth* (wheat case) (1915). 20 CLR 54 AT 88; ARL 128.
(Establishes the Separation of Powers)

Orders can be only one of two things:

1. Order/s for goods and service which will generate the bill pursuant to the *Bills of Exchange Act* 1882/1909/1995: for the service and goods and;
2. Order/s from an officer from an office is military in it true nature and is governed by the common law of war and the United Nations Liber Code and

War crimes:

Gough Whitlam in 1973 Acting for the Labour Party and the then Prime-“Minister” for Australia people signed the Geneva Convention Treaty in 1973 and that placed the Australian citizen-ships and civilians under the governance of the United Nations and the Liber Code [not to be confused with the Lieber Code created by Abraham Lincoln] in the American civil war, and; that the Geneva convention after WW2 the Nazis Germans were commanded to appear at the Geneva Convention “The Hague” and “The Hague” it was stated that nobody is able to shield themselves from war crimes by simply stating they were following orders and as that is all hung for war crimes for following orders and or directions from an officer from an office (eg police officer, port officer, chief executive officer)

GENEVA CONVENTION RELATIVE TO THE PROTECTION OF CIVILIAN PERSONS IN TIME OF WAR OF 12 AUGUST 1949

PART I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. — The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances.

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Article 2.— In addition to the provisions which shall be implemented in peacetime, the present Convention shall apply to all cases of declared war or of any other armed conflict which may arise between two or more of the High Contracting Parties, even if the state of war is not recognized by one of them.

The Convention shall also apply to all cases of partial or total occupation of the territory of a High Contracting Party, even if the said occupation meets with no armed resistance.

Although one of the Powers in conflict may not be a party to the present Convention, the Powers who are parties thereto shall remain bound by it in their mutual relations. They shall furthermore be bound by the Convention in relation to the said Power if the latter accepts and applies the provisions thereof.

Article 51 of the United Nations Charter entitles: man/woman to “individuale or collective self defence” by “any means necessary” as allowed under: the rules of war: against actions of: illegal Govern-ments or: Courts administering: foreign-law and

United Nations Liber Code:

[not to be mistake for the Lieber Code Created by Abraham Lincoln in the civil wars]

Liber Code Article. 10. Martial Law affects chiefly the police and collection of public revenue and taxes, whether imposed by the expelled government or by the invader and refers mainly to the support and efficiency of the army, its safety, and the safety of its operations.

Liber Code Article. 13. Military jurisdiction is of two kinds: First, that which is conferred and **defined by statute**; second, that which is derived from the common law of war. Military offences under the **statute law** must be tried in the manner therein directed; but military offences which do not come within the **statute** must be tried and punished under the common law of war. The character of the courts which exercise these jurisdictions depends upon the local laws of each particular country. In the armies of the United States the first is exercised by courts-martial, while cases which do not come within the "Rules and Articles of War," or the jurisdiction conferred by **statute** on courts-martial, are tried by **military** commissions.

Liber Code Article. 26. Commanding generals may cause the **magistrates** and civil **officers** of the hostile country to take the **oath of temporary allegiance or an oath of fidelity to their own victorious** government or rulers, and they may expel everyone who declines to do so. But whether they do so or not, the people and their civil officers owe strict obedience to them as long as they hold sway over the district or country, at the peril of their lives.

Liber Code Article. 38. Private property, unless forfeited by crimes or by offenses of the owner, can be seized only by way of military necessity, for the support or other benefit of the army or of the United States. If the owner has not fled, the commanding officer will cause receipts to be given, which may serve the spoliated owner to obtain indemnity.

Liber Code Article. 149. Insurrection is the rising of people in arms against their government, or a portion of it, or against one or more of its laws, or against an officer or officers of the government. It may be confined to mere armed resistance, or it may have greater ends in view.

Liber Code Art. 150. Civil war is war between two or more portions of a country or state, each contending for the mastery of the whole, and each claiming to be the legitimate government. The term is also sometimes applied to war of rebellion, when the rebellious provinces or portions of the state are contiguous to those containing the seat of government.

THE KING v. CASEMENT [1917] (Breach of allegiance is treason).

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NUREMBURG TRIALS 1945 to 1949 **International law** (the Nuremberg trials established that individuals cannot shield themselves from liability for war crimes by asserting that they were simply following orders)

The Nazi at the GENEVA CONVENTION stated: we was only following Orders: they all hung for war crimes.

Note:

That the Liber Code clearly states that this private spiritual war and secret occupation may-be: considered to: be undertaken with-out the public declaration and the magistrate swear the secret oath to this occupying foreign force (United States and **Pine Gap**) and the legislators statute acts is military and 'Ye the being that has been gifted/given this Lis Pendants notice 'is now noted' as participant/s in this hostile tactical military manoeuvre by the dark over lords, and;

[Cf] **Rules of the Supreme Court 1971**

Order 11A — Service under the Hague Convention

[Cf] **International Criminal Court (Consequential Amendments) Act 2002**

268.10 Crime against humanity—enslavement

(1) A person (the perpetrator) commits an offence if:

- (a) the perpetrator exercises any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership over one or more persons (including the exercise of a power in the course of trafficking in persons, in particular women and children); and
- (b) the perpetrator's conduct is committed intentionally or knowingly as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population [full stop].

Penalty: Imprisonment for 25 years [full stop].

(2) In subsection

- (1): exercises any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership over a person includes purchases, sells, lends or barter a person or imposes on a person a similar deprivation of liberty and also includes exercise a power arising from a debt incurred or contract made by a person.

Subdivision D—War crimes that are grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and of Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions

Criminal Code Act Compilation Act 1913

51. Unlawful military activities

(1) Any person who —

- (a) In contravention of the directions of a proclamation by the Governor in Council in

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that behalf trains or drills any-other person to the use of arms or the practice of military exercise, movements, or evolutions; or

- (b) Is present at any meeting or assembly of persons held in contravention of the directions of any such proclamation, for the purpose of there training or drilling any other person to the use of arms or the practice of military exercise, movements, or evolutions;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

- (2) Any person who, at any meeting or assembly held in contravention of the directions of a proclamation of the Governor in Council in that behalf, is trained or drilled to the use of arms or the practice of military exercise, movements, or evolutions, or who is present at any such meeting or assembly for the purpose of being so trained or drilled, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.
- (3) A prosecution for any of the offences defined in this section must be begun within 6 months after the offence is committed.

52. Sedition Any person who —

- (1) Conspires with any person to carry into execution a seditious enterprise; or
- (2) Advisedly publishes any seditious words or writing; is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

68. Being armed in a way that may cause fear

- (1) A person who is or pretends to be armed with any dangerous or offensive weapon or instrument [court Military Orders] in circumstances that are likely to cause fear to any person is guilty of a crime and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years. Summary conviction penalty: imprisonment for 3 years and a fine of \$36 000.
- (2) It is a defence to a charge under subsection (1) to prove that the accused person had lawful authority to be so armed in such circumstances.
- (Police do not hold a fire arms licences therefore act as arm foreign force: armed combatants)
- (3) A court that convicts a person of an offence under subsection (1) may make an order for the forfeiture to the Crown, or the destruction or disposal, of the thing in respect of which the offence was committed:

Leges humanae nascuntur, vivunt et moriuntur. Human laws are born, live and die. 7 co.101

[Cf] Criminal Code 1995 Division 270 - Slavery and slavery-like conditions

Subdivision A--Preliminary

270.1A Definitions for Division 270

In this Division:

"coercion " includes coercion by any of the following:

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- (a) force;
- (b) duress;
- (c) detention;
- (d) psychological oppression;
- (e) abuse of power;
- (f) taking advantage of a person's vulnerability.

Subdivision B--Slavery

270.1 Definition of slavery

For the purposes of this Division, slavery is the condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised, including where such a condition results from a debt or contract made by the person.

270.2 Slavery is unlawful

Slavery remains unlawful and its abolition is maintained, despite the repeal by the Criminal Code Amendment (Slavery and Sexual Servitude) Act 1999 of Imperial Acts relating to slavery

Error qui non resistitur approbatur. An error not resisted is approved.

we are governed: under the rule of law and if we are forced to act upon statute acts: that is acts of private war: and ye are governed under the common law of war and as that is this private war is being wage upon the Australian civilians as we are not the citizens on the ship upon the See of Commerce : which is the **Administration of the Holy See** and

Oath of the Jesuit:

...I furthermore promise and declare that I will, when opportunity present, make and wage relentless war, secretly or openly, against all heretics, Protestants and Liberals, as I am directed to do, to extirpate and exterminate them from the face of the whole earth; and that I will spare neither age, sex or condition; and that I will hang, waste, boil, flay, strangle and bury alive these infamous heretics, rip up the stomachs and wombs of their women and crush their infants' heads against the walls, in order to annihilate forever their execrable race. That when the same cannot be done openly, I will secretly use the poisoned cup, the strangulating cord, the steel of the poniard or the leaden bullet, regardless of the honor, rank, dignity, or authority of the person or persons, whatever may be their condition in life, either public or private, as I at any time may be directed so to do by any agent of the Pope or Superior of the Brotherhood of the Holy Faith, of the Society of Jesus....

Quote by John F. Kennedy:

“an error is not a mistake unless you choose to do nothing about it: once you have been informed of the facts and you choose to do nothing: you'll have to suffer the consequences of your action or non-action” and

-EXPLANATORY-STATEMENT-

Copy of a Letter from Sir Harry Gibbs

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"I am a former member of the High Court and I wish to take this unusual method of informing you about a matter that is going to deeply affect us all. Unfortunately, a document such as this is too easily "lost" in the bureaucratic jungle in which we operate.

A group of Australian Citizens have taken it upon themselves to test the validity of our current political and judicial system. Like you, I have lived my entire legal career with the assumption that the basis for our legal and political system, state and federal, was written in stone. This group has undertaken to present this paper when they test the legal system

The group is articulate, well educated and counts some of our best legal minds amongst its members. One of Australia's best known barristers is one of the group's leading lights. It is far better informed with regard to international law than most members of the judiciary or for that matter, the legal academe. It has better international contacts than I would have thought possible.

After spending some time with the group leader, I was able to elicit its primary intentions. It is the introduction of a totally democratic system of government devoid of party politics operated by the will of the people incorporating a system of debit taxation which should go a long way to eliminating the current unemployment problem and also addressing other pressing social issues. An A.B.S. financial model supports the proposal.

The group has so far concentrated on matters relating to taxation, state and federal, minor industrial and motor traffic while undertaking not to present a criminal defence using their current presentation. I challenged the leader of this group to present any evidence he had with regard to the above defence so I could use my legal expertise to play the part of the devil's advocate. It should be brought to your attention that the group has access to documentation that we members of the judiciary have little knowledge. I refer to the British Parliamentary Papers for the Colony of Australia for the years 1860 through to 1922.

These are photocopies of all documents correspondence etc., between the states and later the Commonwealth of Australia, the British Crown and the British Government. They are very revealing documents and indicate the degree of chicanery in which the politicians of all shades were involved and as I can now see, at the expense of the legal academe and the judiciary. I present for your perusal the details of the group's presentation along with my comment on each major item. **The group relies solely upon historical fact and rejects political rhetoric and legal opinion unless based upon historical fact.**

1. *"The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (UK) is an act of the parliament of the United Kingdom. It did not contain any substance of sovereignty and was a colonial act centralising self-government of the six Australian Colonies. Australia remained a colony of the United Kingdom."*

1a. *"Although the late Lionel Murphy attempted to show that there was an element of sovereignty in this act he failed. The international definition of sovereignty has been espoused at length and the above act although important in the development of Australia, did not have the authority of sovereignty. The historical evidence that Australia remained a British Colony post 1901 is overwhelming"*.

2. *"Australia made an international declaration of its intention to become a sovereign nation when Prime Minister Hughes and his deputy; Sir Joseph Cook signed the Treaty of Versailles on June 28, 1919. On its*

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cognisance of signing this treaty, Australia was granted a "C" class League of Nations mandate over former German territories in the Pacific. In effect, Papua New Guinea became a colony of Australia achieving its own independence on 16 September 1975.

The League of Nations became part of International Law on 10 January 1920 with Article X of the Covenant of League of Nations guaranteeing the sovereignty of each member,"

2A. *"The Significance of Australia joining the League of Nations as a foundation member has never been addressed in Australia before. Strangely, only one book has ever examined the question of Australian independence. Written by W. J. Hudson and M. P. Sharp in 1988 'Australian Independence' printed by Melbourne University Press. As both were members of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade at the time of authorship and had access to the, British Parliamentary Papers, I find it most interesting they have avoided any mention of these papers in their book. Their conclusion that Australia became an independent nation via. the Statute of Westminster in 1931 flies in the face of contradictory evidence within the above mentioned papers and readily available historical fact".*

Prime Minister Hughes address to the Commonwealth Parliament on 10 September 1919, "Australia has now entered into a family of nations on a footing of equality. Australia has been born in a blood sacrifice." demonstrates the politicians of the day were only too well aware of the change of status from a colony to that of sovereign nation while attempting to remain within the Empire.

Prime Minister Bruce made this reply to the British Government in 1922 after a request for troops against Kernel Ataturk in the Chanak crisis. Bruce's reply is contained in the British Parliamentary Papers: *"We have to try to ensure there shall be an Empire foreign policy which if we are to be in anyway responsible for it, must be one to which we agree and have assented. If we are to take any responsibility for the Empire's foreign policy, there must be a better system, so that we may be consulted and have a better opportunity to express the views of the people of this country. We cannot blindly submit to any policy which may involve us in war."* This is a far cry from the declaration of war against Germany made on behalf of the British Colony of Australia by George V of the United Kingdom in 1914.

We have re-produced Bruce's reply in full as we believe this reply contains clear historical evidence of a Prime Minister who was well aware of the change of status from a colony to a sovereign nation. The later Statute of Westminster 1931 was an acknowledgment of that status.

3. *"Paragraph 4 of the Statute of Westminster Act 1931 contravenes Article X of the Covenant of the League of Nations. Paragraph 1 of the Australia Act 1986 contravenes Article 2 paragraphs 1 and 4 of the Charter of the United Nations."*

3a. Paragraph 4 of the Statute of Westminster reads *"No Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the commencement of this Act shall extend, or be deemed to extend, to a Dominion as part of the law of that Dominion, unless it is expressly declared in that Act that Dominion, has requested, and consented to the enactment thereof."* Paragraph 1 of the Australia Act is very similar: *"No Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the commencement of this Act shall extend, or be deemed to extend, to the*

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Commonwealth, to a State or Territory as part of the law of the Commonwealth, of the State or of the Territory."

We passed this one to the Federal Attorney General and asked him what was the source of this quite incredible authority that sought to overturn the authority legislated within the Covenant of the League of Nations in Article X and the Charter of the United Nations in Article 2 paragraphs 1 and 4. He is unable to provide any documentation to support these clauses, Article X of the Covenant of the League of Nations states: *"The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled."*

It is appropriate that I now introduce a statement by Sir Geoffrey Butler KBE, MA and Fellow, Librarian and Lecturer in International Law and Diplomacy of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge author of *"A Handbook to-the League of Nations"* used as a reference to the League by virtually all nations at that time. He refers to Article 1 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

"It is arguable that this article is the Covenant's most significant single measure. By it the British Dominions, namely New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, and Canada, have their independent nationhood established for the first time. There may be friction over small matters in giving effect to this internationally acknowledged fact but the Dominions will always look to the League of Nations Covenant as their Declaration of Independence".

Article 2 paragraph 1 of the United Nation's Charter states *"The Organisation is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members."*

Article 2 paragraph 4 of the Charter states *'All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.'*

In view of the above, the historical evidence for Australian Independence by 10 January 1920 when the League of Nations became part of International Law is overwhelming. When this evidence is reinforced with the contents of the Charter of the United Nations, the continued usage of any legislation that owes its very legitimacy to the parliament of an acknowledged foreign power cannot be supported by either legal opinion or indeed historical evidence.

I therefore have come to the conclusion that the current legal and political system in use in Australia and its states and territories has no basis in law

Following discussions with members of the British Government relating to the Letters Patent for the Governor General and State Governors I find that these documents no longer have any authority. Indeed, the Queen of the United, Kingdom is excluded from any position of power in Australia by the United Nations Charter and is excluded under UK law from the issue of a Letters Patent to other than a British Subject. A

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Letters Patent must refer to an action to be taken with regard to British Citizens. **The Immigration Act. 1972 UK defines Australian Citizen as aliens.**

The Governor General's Letters Patent is a comedy of errors. We are greeted in the name of the Queen of Australia who suddenly becomes the Queen of the United Kingdom in the next paragraph of the Letters Patent. This Queen she gives instructions to the Governor General with reference to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 UK. Here we have a clear breach of Article 2 paragraph 1 of the United Nations Charter. Under both UK and international law, the Queen is a British Citizen.

State Governors are in a worse position as their authority comes from the late Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom. Regardless of the validity of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 UK, if the authority of Governor General and the State Governors is invalid then so is the entire political and legal system of government.

When advised that the War Crimes Commission was taking an interest, I called them in Geneva. Under the 1947 Geneva Convention, they are empowered to look into cases here in Australia where it is alleged the law of a foreign country was enforced against a citizen of a member state of the United Nations. As they perceive that only the judiciary can actually enforce the law, the judiciary becomes their target. The group has already placed cases before them which they are currently investigating. If found guilty, the penalties are horrific and include the death penalty.

I could go on with more relevant information however I think now is the time for a summary. The group leader, a QC, states the obvious when he asked me how could a colony now acknowledged by all world nations to be a sovereign nation retain exactly the same legal and political system it enjoyed as a colony without any change whatsoever to the basis for law. This point alone requires an answer.

The High Court has already answered with regard to the position held by treaties signed by the Commonwealth Government in the *Teoh* case of 1994. "*Ordinary people have the right to expect government officials to consider Australia's international obligations even if those obligations are not reflected in specific Acts of Parliament: the rights recognised in international treaties are an implied limit on executive processes.*"

Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice is the correct reference for you to refuse to hear a matter when an international treaty is cited as a defence.

My advice is to adjourn any case "*sine die*" that challenges the authority of the Letters Patent. Under no circumstances hear a case that challenges the validity of a State or the Federal Constitution. **It is the politicians who are using us as pawns without them having to face the music. These matters are of concern to politicians, let them sort out these problems and accept any inherent risks themselves.**

... end of letter

Sir Harry Talbot Gibbs, GCMG, AC, KBE, QC

*(17 February 1917 - 25 June 2005) was Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia from 1981 to 1987 after serving as a member of the High Court between 1970 and 1981. He was known as one of Australia's leading federalist judges although he presided over the High Court when decisions such as *Koowarta v**

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Bjelke-Petersen in 1982 and Commonwealth v Tasmania expanded the powers of the Commonwealth at the expense of the states. Gibbs dissented from the majority verdict in both cases.

Admiralty Maritime Military Jurisdiction

This instrument will allow Ye/you to have insight as to the term MILITARY, Commonwealth of Australia is a SHIP at Sea being Military by design registered aboard the United States Security Exchange Commission along with several other ships. The document does refer to Lands Clauses Consolidation Act of 1845, therein defines the period in which the Act was adopted and applied, If we then consider everything that is within the BARRACKS ACT, the COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA being a Military Vessel, the SEE OF COMMERCE and the term Countries refer to SHIPS that are at Sea/See.

The Ship UNITED STATES OF AMERICA was created by the CROWN CORPORATION OF LONDON under the JESUITS that created the VATICAN. The United States of America and the United Kingdom are Two Vessels that are in control, it begins aboard the "CROWN CORPORATION OF LONDON," taxes were formed by the SHIP being in repair upon the Thames & Isis Rivers that links into the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers, linked into Mount Hermon under Azazel that dates back to the pre-flood. Due to sailing ships, it took time to set up their Military OUTPOSTS that begins with the GENERALS OFFICE, today known as Post Office, the land they seized dates back to Abraham as to the Tribe of Judah and Ephraim, the language being Early Semitic Ancient Hebrew that dates back to the pre-flood, The Land is called "EASEMENT," if we come back to "BLACKS LAW" therein defines the LANGUAGE and the interpretations used by SOLICITORS and BARRISTERS that will assist you to have greater understanding.

Therefore you are the little SHIP:

Ye/you have friendships that can turn into the relationships and that may become the partnerships and that partnerships may end up in the court ship over the ownership and

That is all happening in townships where people get membership and apprenticeship and some will worship there dictatorship and this censorship and that is why you are called the citizen-ship and

REFERENCE;

The Regulation of the Forces Act, 1871.

The Artillery and Rifle Ranges Act, 1885.

The Drill Grounds Act, 1886. *Repealed 49 Vict. c.5 as to grant of land for military purposes.*

The Barracks Act, 1890. *Dates back to 1845 in the United Kingdom's, thus it defines how the land is to be seized for MILITARY PURPOSES*

The Ranges Act, 1891.

The Defence Act, 1859.

The Volunteer Act, 1863.

Land Clauses Consolidated Act 1845. *Interpretations in this and the special Act: 'lands': The word "lands" shall extend to messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments of any tenure:*

Military Lands Act, 1892.

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COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT. *Refers to the term: Commonwealth of Australia as: MILITARY VESSEL*

CHAPTER 25.

An Act to make provision for building and enlarging Barracks and Camps in the United Kingdom, and in certain Colonies, and to amend the Law relating to the acquisition of Land for: Military purposes.

[25th July 1890.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for building and enlarging barracks and camps, and for facilitating the training of troops in the United-Kingdom, and in certain colonies, and to make better precautions for the health and efficiency of Her Majesty's military forces (which purposes are herein-after referred to as the purposes of this Act) : And whereas by the Drill Grounds Act, 1886, and the Acts therein referred to powers are given to acquire land and rights over land for the purposes of artillery and rifle ranges, and for the purposes of drill and other military purposes of volunteer corps, or of other portions of Her Majesty's military forces, and it is expedient to extend those powers : Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows.

Power of Secretary of State for purchase of land.

With a view to the purchase of lands in the United Kingdom for the purposes of this Act, or for the purposes of artillery or rifle ranges, or for the purposes of drill or other military purposes of volunteer corps or of other portions of Her Majesty's military forces, the Lands Clauses Acts shall be incorporated with this Act, with the exceptions and additions and subject to the provisions following; (that is to say,)

- (1) There shall not be incorporated with this Act sections sixteen or seventeen of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, or the provisions of that Act with respect to affording access to the special Act, or sections fifteen or sixteen of the Lands Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845.
- (2) In the construction of this Act and the incorporated Acts this Act shall be deemed to be " the special Act," and the Secretary of State shall be deemed to be " the promoters of the undertaking."
- (3) The bond required by section eighty-five of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and by section eighty-four of the Lands Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845, shall be under the seal of the Secretary of State and shall be sufficient without the addition of the sureties in those sections mentioned.
- (4) The word " lands" shall in this Act and the incorporated Acts include any easement in lands.
- (5) When compensation has been paid to any person in respect of any estate or interest in lands taken under this Act, the lands shall vest in the Secretary of State for all the estate and interest of that person, including any estate or interest therein held in trust by that person or capable of being conveyed by him in pursuance of any power. Nevertheless the Secretary of State may require that person to execute any conveyance which he might have been required to execute if this Act had not passed, and nothing in this section shall in any manner invalidate any such conveyance when executed.
- (6) The Secretary of State shall not put in force the provisions of the incorporated Acts with respect to the purchase of land compulsorily until he has obtained the sanction of Parliament in manner in this Act mentioned.
- (7) One month at the least before making any application to Parliament for sanction to the compulsory purchase of land under this Act the Secretary of State shall serve, in manner provided by the Lands Clauses Acts, a notice on every owner or reputed owner, lessee or reputed lessee, and occupier of any land intended to be so purchased, describing the land intended to be taken, and in general terms the purposes to which it is to be applied, and stating the intention of the Secretary of State to obtain the sanction of Parliament to the

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purchase thereof, and inquiring whether the person so served assents or dissents to the taking of his land, and requesting him to forward to the Secretary of State any objections he may have to his land being taken.

(8) The Secretary of State shall, at some time after the service of the notice, make a local inquiry by a competent officer into the objections made by any persons whose land is required to be taken, and by other persons, if any, interested in the subject matter of the inquiry.

(9) If after the inquiry has been made the Secretary of State is satisfied that the land ought to be taken, he may submit a Bill to Parliament containing provisions authorising him to take the land, and any such Bill shall be deemed to be a public Bill, and, if passed into an Act, to have conveyed to the Secretary of State the sanction of Parliament to purchase the land therein mentioned or referred to. Provided that if, while the Bill is pending in either House of Parliament, a petition is presented against anything comprised therein, the Bill may be referred to a select committee, and the petitioner shall be allowed to appear and oppose as in the case of private Bills.

Amendment of 49 Vict. c.5 as to grant of land for military purposes.

3The persons and bodies of persons mentioned in section two of the Drill Grounds Act, 1886, as being authorised to grant land or a licence to use land for the purposes therein mentioned may, at their option, grant either land or a licence to use land for the purpose of artillery or rifle ranges, or for the purposes of drill or other military purposes of volunteer corps, or of other portions of Her Majesty's military forces, and the provisions of that section shall apply accordingly.

The persons and bodies of persons mentioned in section two of the Drill Grounds Act, 1886, as being authorised to grant land or a licence to use land for the purposes therein mentioned may, at their option, grant either land or a licence to use land for the purpose of artillery or rifle ranges, or for the purposes of drill or other military purposes of volunteer corps, or of other portions of Her Majesty's military forces, and the provisions of that section shall apply accordingly

Power to settle compensation by arbitration.

4Where land is acquired under the Defence Act, 1842, and the Acts amending the same, the compensation to be paid for the land may, if both parties agree, be settled by arbitration instead of by reference to a jury, and thereupon the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts shall apply as in the case of an arbitration under those Acts

Where land is acquired under the Defence Act, 1842, and the Acts amending the same, the compensation to be paid for the land may, if both parties agree, be settled by arbitration instead of by reference to a jury, and thereupon the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts shall apply as in the case of an arbitration under those Acts.

i. Defense Act 1842

An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Services of the Ordnance Department, and the vesting and Purchase of Lands and Hereditaments for those Services, and for the Defence and Security of the Realm. [10th August 1842.]

And be it enacted, That all other Acts heretofore passed relating to Lands, Hereditaments, or other Property purchased, taken, held, used or occupied for the Defence and Security of the Realm, or relating to the Barrack or the Ordnance Department throughout the United Kingdom, so far as the same are inconsistent with or repugnant to the Powers and Provisions of this Act, but not further or otherwise, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 5: Lands, &c. purchased for the service of the ordnance, and all buildings, &c. thereon, vested in the principal officers.

All messuages, buildings, castles, forts, lines, or other fortifications, manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, save and except as herein-after is mentioned, which have been heretofore set apart for the use and service or placed under the charge of the ordnance or late barrack department, or which have been

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heretofore set apart for or placed under the charge of any person or persons acting under the authority of or in trust for Her Majesty or of Her royal predecessors, for the use and service of the said departments, or for military defences, or which have been heretofore held, used, or occupied, or purchased, vested, or taken by or in the name of or by any person or persons in trust for Her Majesty or Her royal predecessors for the use and service of the said departments, or for the defence and security of the realm, either in fee or for any life or lives, or otherwise howsoever, and all erections and buildings which now are or which shall or may hereafter be erected and built thereon, together with the rights, members, easements, and appurtenances to the same respectively belonging, shall be and become and continue vested in the principal officers of Her Majesty's ordnance for the time being, and their successors in the said office, according to the nature and quality of and the respective estates and interests in such messuages, buildings, castles, forts, lines, or other fortifications, manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in trust for Her Majesty for the service of the said ordnance department, or for such other public service or services as Her said Majesty shall from time to time by any order in council be pleased to direct

Section 6: Lands to be hereafter taken, &c. to be vested in the same manner.

From and after the setting apart or placing under charge, or purchase, and conveyance, grant or demise thereof, all other messuages, buildings, castles, forts, lines, or other fortifications, manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which shall at any time or times hereafter be set apart for the use and service or placed under the charge of the ordnance or late barrack department, or which shall be hereafter set apart for or placed under the charge of any person or persons acting under the authority of or in trust for Her Majesty or Her royal predecessors, for the use and service of the said departments, or for military defences, or which shall be hereafter held, used, or occupied, or purchased, vested, or taken by or in the name of or by any person or persons in trust for Her Majesty or Her royal predecessors for the use and service of the said departments, or for the defence and security of the realm; and all erections and buildings which shall then or which may thereafter be erected and built thereon, with the rights, members, easements, and appurtenances to the same respectively belonging, shall be and become and remain and continue vested in the principal officers of Her Majesty's ordnance for the time being, and their successors in the said office, according to the nature and quality of and the respective estates and interests in such messuages, buildings, castles, forts, lines, or other fortifications, manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in trust for Her Majesty for the service of the said ordnance department, or for such other public service or services as Her said Majesty shall from time to time, by any order in council, be pleased to direct.

Section 9: It shall be lawful for the said principal officers for the time being of Her Majesty's ordnance from time to time to contract for and purchase,

for and on behalf of Her Majesty any messuages, buildings, castles, forts, lines, or other fortifications, manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or to take or purchase any lease of the same which shall in their judgment be desirable to be purchased, for and on behalf of the said ordnance or barrack services, or the defence of the realm, upon such terms as to the said principal officers shall seem meet, and to enter into any contracts necessary for that purpose; . . . F1

ii. **Land Clauses Consolidated Act 1845:**

WHEREAS it is expedient to comprise in one general Act sundry Provisions usually introduced into Acts of Parlia- ment relative to the Acquisition of Lands required for Undertakings or Works of a public Nature, and to the Compensation to be made for the same, and that as well for the Purpose of avoid- ing the Necessity of repeating such Provisions in each of the several. Acts relating to such Undertakings as for ensuring greater Uniformity in the Provisions themselves : May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted ; and be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual' and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That this Act shall apply to every Undertaking authorized by any Act which shall hereafter be passed, and which shall authorize the Purchase or taking of Lands for such Undertaking, and this Act shall be incorporated with such Act ; and all the Clauses and Provisions of this Act, save so far as they shall be expressly varied or excepted by any such Act, shall apply to the Undertaking authorized thereby, so far as the same shall be applicable to such Undertaking, and shall, as well as the Clauses and Provisions of every other Act which shall be incorporated with such Act, form Part of such Act, and be construed, together therewith, as forming One Act.

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An Act for consolidating in One Act certain Pro- visions usually inserted in Acts authorizing the taking of Lands for Undertakings of a public Nature. [8th May 1845.]

And be it enacted, That in citing this Act in other Acts of Parliament, and in legal Instruments, it shall be sufficient to use the Expression " The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845."

Act to apply to all undertakings authorized by Acts hereafter to be passed.

This Act shall apply to every undertaking authorized by any Act which shall hereafter be passed, and which shall authorize the purchase or taking of lands for such undertaking, and this Act shall be incorporated with such Act; and all the clauses and provisions of this Act, save so far as they shall be expressly varied or excepted by any such Act, shall apply to the undertaking authorized thereby, so far as the same shall be applicable to such undertaking, and shall, as well as the clauses and provisions of every other Act which shall be incorporated with such Act, form part of such Act, and be construed together therewith as forming one Act.

Interpretations in this and the special Act:

The following words and expressions, both in this and the special Act, shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something either in the subject or context repugnant to such construction; (that is to say,)

'number': Words importing the singular number only shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number only shall include the singular number;

'gender': Words importing the masculine gender only shall include females:

'lands': The word "lands" shall extend to messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments of any tenure:

'lease': The word "lease" shall include an agreement for a lease:

'month': The word "month" shall mean calendar month:

'superior courts': The expression "superior courts" shall mean Her Majesty's superior courts of record at Westminster or Dublin, as the case may require:

. . . F1

F2. . .

'the sheriff': 'the clerk of the Peace': The word "sheriff" shall include under sheriff, or other legally competent deputy; and where any matter in relation to any lands is required to be done by any sheriff, or by any clerk of the peace, the expression "the sheriff", or [F3the expression "the clerk of the peace," shall in such case be construed to mean the sheriff or the clerk of the peace of the F4. . . place where such lands shall be situate; and if the lands in question, being the property of one and the same party, be situate not wholly in one F4. . . place, the same expression shall be construed to mean the sheriff or clerk of the peace of any F4. . . place where any part of such lands shall be situate]: 'justices': The word "justices" shall mean justices of the peace acting for the F4. . .place where the matter requiring the cognizance of any such justice shall arise, and who shall not be interested in the matter; and where such matter shall arise in respect of lands, being the property of one and the same party, situate not wholly in any one F4. . .place, the same shall mean a justice acting for the F4. . .place where any part of such lands shall be situate, and who shall not be interested in such matter: and where any matter shall be authorized or required to be done by two justices, the expression "two justices" shall be understood to mean two justices assembled and acting together. 'owner': Where under the provisions of this or the special Act, or any Act incorporated therewith, any notice shall be required to be given to the owner of any lands, or where any Act shall be authorized or required to be done with the consent of any such owner, the word "owner" shall be understood to mean any person or corporation who, under the provisions of this or the special Act, would be enabled to sell and convey lands to the promoters of the undertaking: 'the Bank': The expression "the Bank" shall mean the Bank of England where the same shall relate to monies to be paid or deposited in respect of lands situate in England, and shall mean the Bank of Ireland where the same shall relate to monies to be paid or deposited in respect of lands situated in Ireland.

[F5"Supreme Court" shall mean the Supreme Court of Judicature of Northern Ireland where the same shall relate to monies to be paid or deposited in respect of lands situate in Northern Ireland.]

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section 84:

Provided also, that if the promoters of the undertaking shall be desirous of entering upon and using any such lands before an agreement shall have been come to or an award made or verdict given for the purchase money or compensation to be paid by them in respect of such lands, it shall be lawful for the promoters of the undertaking to deposit in the Bank by way of security, as herein-after mentioned, either the amount of purchase money or compensation claimed by any party interested in or entitled to sell and convey such lands, and who shall not consent to such entry, or such a sum as shall, by a valuator appointed by the sheriff in the manner herein-before provided in the case of parties who cannot be found, be determined to be the value of such lands, or of the interest therein which such party is entitled to or enabled to sell and convey, and also, if required so to do, to give to such a party a bond, under the hand of the secretary or proper officer of person authorized, if the promoters be a company or corporation, or if they be not a company or corporation under the hand of the promoters, or any two of them, if more than one, with two sufficient securities, to be approved of by the sheriff in case the parties differ, for a sum equal to the sum so to be deposited, for payment to such party, or for making a deposit in the Bank for the benefit of the parties interested in such lands, as the case may require, under the provisions herein contained, of all such purchase money or compensation as may in manner herein-before provided be determined to be payable by the promoters of the undertaking in respect of the lands so entered upon, together with interest thereon at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum from the time of entering on such lands until, such purchase money or compensation shall be paid to such party, or deposited in the Bank for the benefit of the parties interested in such lands, under the provisions herein contained; and upon such deposit by way of security being made as aforesaid, and such bond being delivered or tendered to such non-consenting party as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the promoters of the undertaking to enter upon and use such lands, without having first paid or deposited the purchase money or compensation in other cases required to be paid or deposited by them before entering upon any lands to be taken by them under the provisions of this or the special Act.

CHAPTER 43. An Act to consolidate and amend certain Enactments A.D. 1892. relating to the Acquisition of Land for Military Purposes. [27th June 1892.]

Military Lands Act, 1892. [55 & 56 VICT. On. 43.]

PART I. *Acquisition of Land for Military Purposes.*

PART II. *Byelawws as to Land used for Military Purposes.*

PART III. *Supplemental.*

i. PROCLAMATION TRANSFERRING THE DEPARTMENTS OF NAVAL AND MILITARY DEFENCE TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

(Commonwealth Gazette, 20th February, 1901, p. 21.)

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Hopetoun, a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, ***Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia***.

WHEREAS by section sixty-nine of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act it is provided that, on a date or dates to be proclaimed by the Governor-General after the establishment of the **Commonwealth**, the following Departments of the Public Service in each State shall become transferred to the **Commonwealth: POSTS** Telegraphs, and Telephones; **NAVEL** and **MILITARY**

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Defence; Lighthouses, Lightships, Beacons, and Buoys; Quarantine: Now, therefore, I do hereby proclaim that on the first day of March, One thousand nine hundred and one, the Departments of **NAVEL** and **MILITARY** Defence in each State shall become, transferred to the **Commonwealth**. Given under my Hand and Seal, at Sydney, this nineteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and one, and in the first year of His Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

EDMUND BARTON.

GOD SAVE THE KING ! "

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT - CLAUSE 5 Operation of the Constitution and laws [*see Note 3*]

This Act, and all laws made by the Parliament of the Commonwealth under the Constitution, shall be binding on the courts, judges, and people of every State and of every part of the Commonwealth, notwithstanding anything in the laws of any State; and the laws of the ***Commonwealth*** shall be in force on all British **SHIPS**, the Queen's **SHIPS** of war excepted, whose first **PORT** of clearance and whose **PORT** of destination are in the Commonwealth

SECT 68 Command of **NAVEL** and **MILITARY** forces: The command in chief of the **NAVEL** and **MILITARY** forces of the **Commonwealth** is vested in the Governor-General as the Queen's representative

SECT 69 Transfer of certain departments On a date or dates to be proclaimed by the Governor-General after the establishment of the Commonwealth the following departments of the public service in each State shall become transferred to the Commonwealth:

POSTS, telegraphs, and telephones;

NAVEL and **MILITARY** defence;

lighthouses, lightships, beacons, and buoys;

quarantine. But the departments of customs and of excise in each State shall become transferred to the ***Commonwealth***

On 1 January 1901, Australia became a federation of six States, as the ***Commonwealth of Australia***, which on 1 March 1901 "took over" the defence forces from the States, to form the Commonwealth Naval Forces,

The new constitution empowered the Federal Government to 'make laws with respect to the naval and military defence of the Commonwealth' and consequently

<Australia's new Governor-General, the Earl of Hopetoun, constitutionally Australia's Commander-in-Chief of the Naval & Military Forces of the Commonwealth>

transferred all Naval and Military forces from each of the ex-Colonial, but now Australian States, to the Commonwealth. This event was the subject of an Order-in-Council in the Commonwealth Gazette on 1st March 1901. On this day, the Australian Commonwealth Naval Force (CNF) was born.

The assignment of Mr, Ms, Mrs or Miss can be found on page 516 of an Australian Government published book called the Style Manual (Sixth Edition), under the paragraph titled Armed Services.

The text reads as follows:

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In formal correspondence, officers in the armed services are addressed by their rank, given name or initials, family name and any post nominals; thus, Rear Admiral Felix Liou, AO. In formal correspondence, officers of the rank army lieutenant, navy sub lieutenant and air force flying officer and below are given conventional titles of (Mr, Ms, Mrs or Miss) Officers of the rank of colonel and above can be addressed by their rank alone without their name. Non-commissioned officers and other ranks are addressed by their rank and family name, not by their given name - thus Private Fotheringham.

1914 Crimes Act subsection 3 in this Act, unless the contrary intention appears---- "Commonwealth officer" means any person holding office under the Commonwealth: and includes any person permanently or: temporarily employed in the Public Service of the: Commonwealth: or in connexion with Naval: Military or: Air Force of the Commonwealth: or in service of any Public authority under the Commonwealth and: includes an Officer of the Commonwealth Bank. "Constable" includes any member of the Police Force of the Commonwealth or: state or Territory being part of the Commonwealth and: any Peace officer appointed in pursuant of the Peace Officers act 1925:(a) "Having in position" includes having under control in any place whatever: whether for the use or: benefit of the person of whom the term is used: or of another person and: although other person has the actual possession or custody of the thing in question. "

Etymology (D.I.D.):

Asseverate (v.) "affirm positively or solemnly," 1791, from Latin *asseveratus/adseveratus*, past participle of *asseverare/adseverare* "to affirm, insist on, maintain," from *ad* "to" (see **ad-**) + *severus* "serious, grave, strict, austere," which is probably from PIE root ***segh-** "to have, hold," on the notion of "steadfastness, toughness." Related: *Asseverated*; *asseverating*.

aft (adv.) Old English *æftan* "from behind, behind, farthest back," superlative of Old English *æf*, *af*, *of* "away, away from, off" (from PIE root ***apo-** "off, away"). Cognate with Old Frisian *eft* "later, afterwards; as well," Old Norse *eft* "after," Middle Dutch *echter*, *etter* "later, again," Gothic *afta* "behind, past." The Germanic superlative suffix **-ta* corresponds to PIE **-to* (compare Greek *prōtos* "first," superlative of *pro* "before"). **The word is now purely nautical, "in, near, or toward the stern of a ship."**

Asseveration (n.) "an emphatic assertion," 1550s, from Latin *asseverationem* (nominative *asseveratio*) "vehement assertion, protestation," noun of action from past-participle stem of *asseverare/adseverare* "affirm, insist on," from *ad* "to" (see **ad-**) + *severus* "serious, grave, strict, austere," which is probably from PIE root ***segh-** "to have, hold," on the notion of "steadfastness, toughness."

Bail (n.1.) "bond money, security given to obtain the release of a prisoner," late 15c., a sense that apparently developed from that of "temporary release (of an arrested person) from jail" (into the custody of another, who gives security for future appearance at trial), which is recorded from early 15c. That seems to have evolved from the earlier meanings "captivity, custody" (late 14c.), "charge, guardianship" (early 14c.).

The word is from Old French *baillier* "to control, to guard, deliver" (12c.), from Latin *baiulare* "to bear a burden," from *baiulus* "porter, carrier, one who bears burdens (for pay)," which is of uncertain origin; perhaps a borrowing from Germanic and cognate with the root of English **pack**, or perhaps from Celtic. De Vaan writes that, in either case, "PIE origin seems unlikely."

To go *to(or in) bail* "be released on bail" is attested from mid-15c. In late 18c. criminal slang, *to give leg bail* meant "to run away."

Bail (v.1.) "to dip water out of," 1610s, from *baile* (n.) "small wooden bucket" (mid-14c.), from nautical Old French *baille* "bucket, pail," from Medieval Latin **baiula (aquae)*, literally "porter of

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water," from Latin *baiulare* "to bear a burden" (see **bail** (n.1)). To *bail out* "leave suddenly" (intransitive) is recorded from 1930, originally of airplane pilots. Perhaps there is some influence from **bail** (v.2) "procure (someone's) release from prison." Related: *Bailed*; *bailing*.

Bible (n) "the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments," early 14c., from Anglo-Latin *biblia*, Old French *bible* (13c.) "the Bible," also any large book generally, from Medieval and Late Latin *biblia* "the Bible" (neuter plural interpreted as feminine singular), from phrase *biblia sacra* "holy books," a translation of Greek *ta biblia to hagia* "the holy books." The Latin word is from the Greek one, *biblion* "paper, scroll," also the ordinary word for "a book as a division of a larger work;" see **biblio-**

The Christian scripture was referred to in Greek as *Ta Biblia* as early as c. 223. *Bible* replaced Old English *bibliodæce* (see **bibliothec**) as the ordinary word for "the Scriptures." Figurative sense of "any authoritative book" is from 1804. **Bible-thumper** "strict Christian" is from 1870. **Bible belt** in reference to the swath of the U.S. South then dominated by fundamentalist Christians is from 1926; likely coined by H.L. Mencken.

Her first husband was a missionary to China, and died miserably out there, leaving her with a small baby and no funds. Her second seems to have left her nearly as quickly, though under his own steam: her souvenir was another infant. For years she toured the Bible Belt in a Ford, haranguing the morons nightly under canvas. [H.L. Mencken, review of Aimee Semple McPherson's "In the Service of the King: The Story of My Life," *The American Mercury*, April 1928]

Walter Scott and Pope's Homer were reading of my own election, but my mother forced me, by steady daily toil, to learn long chapters of the Bible by heart; as well as to read it every syllable through, aloud, hard names and all, from Genesis to the Apocalypse, about once a year; and to that discipline — patient, accurate, and resolute — I owe, not only a knowledge of the book, which I find occasionally serviceable, but much of my general power of taking pains, and the best part of my taste in literature. ... [O]nce knowing the 32nd of Deuteronomy, the 119th Psalm, the 15th of 1st Corinthians, the Sermon on the Mount, and most of the Apocalypse, every syllable by heart, and having always a way of thinking with myself what words meant, it was not possible for me, even in the foolishness of youth, to write entirely superficial or formal English [John Ruskin, "Fors Clavigera," 1871]

Bill (n.) "written statement," late 14c., "formal document; formal plea or charge (in a court of law); personal letter," from Anglo-French *bille*, Anglo-Latin *billa* "a writing, a list, a seal," from Medieval Latin *bullā* "decree, seal, sealed document," in classical Latin "bubble, boss, stud, amulet for the neck" (hence "seal"); see **bull** (n.2).

Sense of "written statement detailing articles sold or services rendered by one person to another" is from c. 1400; that of "order addressed to one person to pay another" is from 1570s. Meaning "paper intended to give public notice of something, exhibited in a public place" is from late 15c. Sense of "paper money, bank-note" is from 1660s. Meaning "draft of a proposed statute presented to a legislature" is from 1510s.

Bull (n.2.) "papal edict, highest authoritative document issued by or in the name of a pope," c. 1300, from Medieval Latin *bullā* "sealed document" (source of Old French *bulle*, Italian *bullo*), originally the word for the seal itself, from Latin *bullā* "round swelling, knob," said ultimately to be from Gaulish, from PIE **beu-*, a root supposed to have formed a large group of words meaning "much, great, many," also words associated with swelling, bumps, and blisters (source also of Lithuanian *bulė* "buttocks," Middle Dutch *puyl* "bag," also possibly Latin *bucca* "cheek").

Company (n.) mid-12c., "large group of people," from Old French *compagnie* "society, friendship, intimacy; body of soldiers" (12c.), from Late Latin *companio*, literally "bread fellow, messmate,"

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from Latin *com* "with, together" (see **com-**) + *panis* "bread," from PIE root ***pa-** "to feed."
Abbreviation **co.** dates from 1670s.

Meaning "companionship, consort of persons one with another, intimate association" is from late 13c. Meaning "person or persons associated with another in any way" is from c. 1300. In Middle English the word also could mean "sexual union, intercourse" (c. 1300). From late 14c. as "a number of persons united to perform or carry out anything jointly," which developed a commercial sense of "business association" by 1550s, the word having been used in reference to trade guilds from late 14c.

Meaning "subdivision of an infantry regiment" (in 19c. usually 60 to 100 men, commanded by a captain) is from c. 1400. Meaning "person or persons with whom one voluntarily associates" is from c. 1600; phrase *keep company* "consort" is from 1560s (*bear company* in the same sense is from c. 1300). Expression *two's company* "two persons are just right" (for conversation, etc.), is attested from 1849; the following line varies: *but three is none (or not)*, 1849; *three's trumpery* (1864); *three's a crowd* (1856).

Court (n.) late 12c., "formal assembly held by a sovereign," from Old French *cort* "king's court; princely residence" (11c., Modern French *cour*), from Latin *cortem*, accusative of *cors* (earlier *cohors*) "enclosed yard," and by extension (and perhaps by association with *curia* "sovereign's assembly"), "those assembled in the yard; company, cohort," from assimilated form of *com* "with, together" (see **com-**) + stem *hort-* related to *hortus* "garden, plot of ground" (from PIE root ***gher-** (1) "to grasp, enclose"). Both senses of the Latin word emerged in English. From the purely physical sense come "palace, residence of a sovereign" (c. 1200), "enclosed space connected with a building or buildings" (early 14c.), and the sporting sense "smooth, level plot of ground on which a ball game is played" (1510s, originally of tennis). Also "short arm of a public street, enclosed on three sides by buildings" (1680s), formerly noted for poverty or as business districts.

From the notion of "surroundings of a sovereign in his regal state" (c. 1200) comes the legal meaning "a tribunal for judicial investigation" (c. 1300, early assemblies for justice were overseen by the sovereign personally), also "hall or chamber where justice is administered" (c. 1300). As an adjective, "pertaining to a court," late 13c.

crown (n.) early 12c., *coroune*, *crowne*, "royal crown, ornament for the head as a symbol of sovereignty," from Anglo-French *coroune*, Old French *corone* (13c., Modern French *couronne*) and directly from Latin *corona* "crown," originally "wreath, garland," related to Greek *korōnē* "anything curved, a kind of crown," according to Watkins from a suffixed form of PIE root ***sker-** (2) "to turn, bend."

But Beekes considers the "crown" sense as derived from the formally identical Greek word *korōnē* "crow" (see **raven**), which, he says, was used metaphorically "of all kinds of curved or hook-formed objects." "Moreover," he writes, "the metaphorical use of [*korōnē*] 'crow' is nothing remarkable given the use of its cognates ...; the metaphors may have originated from the shape of the beak or the claws of the bird." Compare Latin *corax* "crow," also "a hooked engine of war," French *corbeau* "raven," also "cantilever;" English **crowbar**, etc.

Old English used *corona*, directly from Latin. Figuratively, "regal power," from c. 1200. From late 14c. as "a crowning honor or distinction." From c. 1300 as "top part of the skull or head;" from 1670s as "top of a hat." From 1804 as "part of a tooth which appears above the gum."

Extended late 14c. to "coin bearing the imprint of a crown or a crowned head," especially the British silver 5-shilling piece. Also the name of monetary units in Iceland, Sweden (*krona*), Norway, Denmark (*kroner*), and formerly in German Empire and Austria-Hungary (*kronen*). *Crown of thorns* was late Old English *pornene crune*.

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crown (v.) "bestow a crown or garland upon," late Old English *corounen*, from Old French *coroner*, from *corone* (see **crown** (n.)). Related: *Crowned*; *crowning*. The latter in its sense of "that makes complete" is from 1650s.

Curator (n.) "a guardian; one who has care or superintendence of something," late 14c., *curatour* "a parish priest," from Latin *curator* "overseer, manager, guardian," agent noun from *curatus*, past participle of *curare* (see **cure** (v.)). From early 15c. in reference to those put in charge of minors, lunatics, etc.; meaning "officer in charge of a museum, library, etc." is from 1660s. Related: *Curatorship*.

Cybernetics (n.) "theory or study of communication and control," coined 1948 by U.S. mathematician Norbert Wiener (1894-1964), with **-ics** + Latinized form of Greek *kybernetes* "steersman" (metaphorically "guide, governor"), from *kybernan* "to steer or pilot a ship, direct as a pilot," figuratively "to guide, govern," which is of uncertain origin. Beekes agrees that "the word has no cognates" and concludes "Foreign origin is probable." The construction is perhaps based on 1830s French *cybernétique* "the art of governing." The future offers very little hope for those who expect that our new mechanical slaves will offer us a world in which we may rest from thinking. Help us they may, but at the cost of supreme demands upon our honesty and our intelligence. [Norbert Wiener, "God and Golem, Inc.," 1964]

Debt (n.) c. 1300, *dette*, "anything owed or due from one person to another, a liability or obligation to pay or render something to another," from Old French *dete*, from Latin *debitum* "thing owed," neuter past participle of *debere* "to owe," originally, "keep something away from someone," from *de* "away" (see **de-**) + *habere* "to have" (from PIE root ***ghabh-** "to give or receive"). Meaning "state of being under obligation to make payment" is from mid-14c. Restored spelling after c. 1400. In Middle English, *debt of the body* (mid-14c.) was "that which spouses owe to each other, sexual intercourse."

Dis Roman underworld god, from Latin *Dis*, contracted from *dives* "rich," which is related to *divus* "divine, god" (from PIE root ***dyeu-** "to shine," in derivatives "sky, heaven, god"), hence "favored by god." Compare Pluto and Old Church Slavonic *bogatu* "rich," from *bogu* "god."

discharge (v.) early 14c., "to exempt, exonerate, release, free (from an obligation)," from Old French *deschargier* "to unload, discharge" (12c., Modern French *décharger*), from Late Latin *discarricare*, from *dis-* "do the opposite of" (see **dis-**) + *carricare* "to load a wagon or cart," from Latin *carrus* "two-wheeled wagon" (see **car**). Meaning "to fulfill, to perform (one's duties, etc.);" is from c. 1400. Sense of "dismiss from office or employment" is from c. 1400. Meaning "to unload, to free from, disburden" is late 14c. Of weapons, "send forth by propulsion," transitive, 1550s; "to fire off," intransitive, 1580s. Of a river, "to empty itself," c. 1600. The electrical sense is first attested 1748. Related:

Disease (n.) early 14c., "discomfort, inconvenience, distress, trouble," from Old French *desaise* "lack, want; discomfort, distress; trouble, misfortune; disease, sickness," from *des-* "without, away" (see **dis-**) + *aise* "ease" (see **ease** (n.)). Restricted pathological sense of "sickness, illness" in English emerged by late 14c.; the word still sometimes was used in its literal sense early 17c., and was somewhat revived 20c., usually with a hyphen (*dis-ease*).

Disease (v.) mid-14c., *disesen*, "to make uneasy; inflict pain," a sense now obsolete; late 14c. as "to have an illness or infection;" late 15c. as transitive, "to infect with a disease, make ill;" from **disease** (n.).

Drugs (v.) c. 1600, to mix (a drink, etc.) "with drugs, make narcotic or poisonous," from **drugs** (n.).

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Entity (n.) 1590s, from Late Latin *entitatem* (nominative *entitas*), from *ens* (genitive *entis*) "a thing," proposed by Caesar as present participle of *esse* "be" (see **is**), to render Greek philosophical term *to on* "that which is" (from neuter of present participle of *einai* "to be," from PIE root ***es-** "to be"). Originally abstract; concrete sense in English is from 1620s.

Escheat (n) the reverting of land to a king or lord in certain cases, early 14c., from Anglo-French *eschete* (late 13c.), Old French *eschete* "succession, inheritance," literally "that which falls to one," noun use of fem. past participle of *escheoir* "happen, befall, occur, take place; fall due; lapse (legally)," from Late Latin **excadere* "to fall out," from Latin *ex* "out, away" (see **ex-**) + *cadere* "to fall" (from PIE root ***kad-** "to fall"). As a verb, from late 14c. Related: *Escheated*; *escheating*. Late Latin **excadere* represents a restored form of *excidere*, which yielded **excise**.

err (v.) c. 1300, from Old French *errer* "go astray, lose one's way; make a mistake; transgress," from Latin *errare* "wander, go astray," figuratively "be in error," from PIE root ***ers-** (1) "be in motion, wander around" (source also of Sanskrit *arsati* "flows," Old English *ierre* "angry; straying;" Old Frisian *ire* "angry;" Old High German *irri* "angry," *irron* "astray;" Gothic *airzipa* "error; deception;" the Germanic words reflecting the notion of anger as a "straying" from normal composure). Related: *Erred*; *erring*.

Expiation (n.) early 15c., via Middle French *expiation* or directly from Latin *expiationem* (nominative *expiatio*) "satisfaction, atonement," noun of action from past participle stem of *expiare* "make amends for, atone for; purge by sacrifice, make good," from *ex-* "completely" (see **ex-**) + *piare* "propitiate, appease," from *pious* "faithful, loyal, devout" (see **pious**). The sacrifice of expiation is that which tendeth to appease the wrath of God. [Thomas Norton, translation of Calvin's "Institutes of Christian Religion," 1561]

Family (n) early 15c., "**servants of a household**," from Latin *familia* "family servants, domestics collectively, the servants in a household," thus also "members of a household, the estate, property; the household, including relatives and servants," abstract noun formed from *famulus* "servant, slave," which is of unknown origin. **domestic** (adj.) was used. Derivatives of include "serving woman, maid," "in the manner of a servant," "servitude," "of one's household, private," "In English, sense of "collective body of persons who form one household under one head and one domestic government, including parents, children, and servants, and as sometimes used even lodgers or boarders" [Century Dictionary] is from 1540s. From 1660s as "parents with their children, whether they dwell together or not," also in a more general sense, "persons closely related by blood, including aunts, uncles, cousins;" earlier "those who descend from a common progenitor, a house, a lineage" (1580s). Hence, "any group of things classed as kindred based on common distinguishing characteristics" (1620s); as a scientific classification, between genus and order, from 1753.

Old English *fæger* "pleasing to the sight (of persons and body features, also of objects, places, etc.); beautiful, handsome, attractive," of weather, "bright, clear, pleasant; not rainy," also in late Old English "morally good," from Proto-Germanic **fagraz* (source also of Old Saxon *fagar*, Old Norse *fagr*, Swedish *fager*, Old High German *fagar* "beautiful," Gothic *fagrs* "fit"), perhaps from PIE ***pek-** (1) "to make pretty" (source also of Lithuanian *puošiu* "I decorate").

The meaning in reference to weather preserves the oldest sense "suitable, agreeable" (opposed to **foul** (adj.)). Of the main modern senses of the word, that of "light of complexion or color of hair and eyes, not dusky or sallow" (of persons) is from c. 1200, *faire*, contrasted to *browne* and reflecting tastes in beauty. From early 13c. as "according with propriety; according with justice," hence "equitable, impartial, just, free from bias" (mid-14c.). Of wind, "not excessive; favorable for a ship's passage," from late 14c. Of handwriting from 1690s. From c. 1300 as "promising good fortune, auspicious." Also from c. 1300 as "above average, considerable, sizable." From 1860 as "comparatively good."

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The sporting senses (*fair ball*, *fair catch*, etc.) began to appear in 1856. *Fair play* is from 1590s but not originally in sports (earlier it meant "pleasant amusement," c. 1300, and *foul play* was "sinful amusement"). *Fair-haired* in the figurative sense of "darling, favorite" is from 1909. First record of *fair-weather friends* is from 1736 (in a letter from Pope published that year, written in 1730). *The fair sex* "women" is from 1660s, from the "beautiful" sense (*fair* as a noun meaning "a woman" is from early 15c.). *Fair game* "legitimate target" is from 1776, from hunting.

Others, who have not gone to such a height of audacious wickedness, have yet considered common prostitutes as fair game, which they might pursue without restraint. ["Advice from a Father to a Son, Just Entered into the Army and about to Go Abroad into Action," London, 1776]

fee (n.) Middle English, representing the merger or mutual influence of two words, one from Old English, one from an Old French form of the same Germanic word, and both ultimately from a PIE root meaning "cattle." The Old English word is *feoh* "livestock, cattle; movable property; possessions in livestock, goods, or money; riches, treasure, wealth; money as a medium of exchange or payment," from Proto-Germanic **fehu* (source also of Old Saxon *fehu*, Old High German *fihu*, German *Vieh* "cattle," Gothic *faihu* "money, fortune"). This is from PIE **peku-* "cattle" (source also of Sanskrit *pasu*, Lithuanian *pekus* "cattle;" Latin *pecu* "cattle," *pecunia* "money, property").

The other word is Anglo-French *fee*, from Old French *fieu*, a variant of *fief* "possession, holding, domain; feudal duties, payment" (see **fief**), which apparently is a Germanic compound in which the first element is cognate with Old English *feoh*.

Via Anglo-French come the legal senses "estate in land or tenements held on condition of feudal homage; land, property, possession" (c. 1300). Hence *fee-simple* (late 14c.) "absolute ownership," as opposed to *fee-tail* (early 15c.) "entailed ownership," inheritance limited to some particular class of heirs (second element from Old French *taillir* "to cut, to limit").

The feudal sense was extended from landholdings to inheritable offices of service to a feudal lord (late 14c.; in Anglo-French late 13c.), for example *forester of fe* "a forester by heritable right." As these often were offices of profit, the word came to be used for "remuneration for service in office" (late 14c.), hence, "payment for (any kind of) work or services" (late 14c.). From late 14c. as "a sum paid for a privilege" (originally admission to a guild); early 15c. as "money payment or charge exacted for a licence, etc."

Govern (v.) late 13c., "to rule with authority," from Old French *governer* "steer, be at the helm of; govern, rule, command, direct" (11c., Modern French *gouverner*), from Latin *gubernare* "to direct, rule, guide, govern" (source also of Spanish *gobernar*, Italian *governare*), originally "to steer, to pilot," a nautical borrowing from Greek *kybernan* "to steer or pilot a ship, direct as a pilot," figuratively "to guide, govern" (the root of **cybernetics**). The -k- to -g- sound shift is perhaps via the medium of Etruscan. Intransitive sense from 1590s. Related: *Governed*; *governing*.

Government (n.) late 14c., "act of governing or ruling;" 1550s, "system by which a thing is governed" (especially a state), from Old French *gouvernement* "control, direction, administration" (Modern French *gouvernement*), from *governer* "to steer, be at the helm of; govern, rule, command, direct," from Latin *gubernare* "to direct, rule, guide, govern," originally "to steer, to pilot" (see **govern**). Meaning "governing power" in a given place is from 1702. Compare **governance**.

Idiot (n.) early 14c., "person so mentally deficient as to be incapable of ordinary reasoning;" also in Middle English "simple man, uneducated person, layman" (late 14c.), from Old French *idiote* "uneducated or ignorant person" (12c.), from Latin *idiota* "ordinary person, layman; outsider," in Late Latin "uneducated or ignorant person," from Greek *idiotes* "layman, person lacking professional skill" (opposed to writer, soldier, skilled workman), literally "**private person**" (as opposed to one taking part in public affairs), used patronizingly for "ignorant person," from *idios* "one's own" (see **idiom**).

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In plural, the Greek word could mean "one's own countrymen." In old English law, one who has been without reasoning or understanding from birth, as distinguished from a *lunatic*, who became that way. *Idiot box* "television set" is from 1959; *idiot light* "dashboard warning signal" is attested from 1961. *Idiot savant* attested by 1870.

Idiom (n.) 1580s, "form of speech peculiar to a people or place;" meaning "phrase or expression peculiar to a language" is from 1620s; from Middle French *idiome* (16c.) and directly from Late Latin *idioma* "a peculiarity in language," from Greek *idioma* "peculiarity, peculiar phraseology" (Fowler writes that "A manifestation of the peculiar" is "the closest possible translation of the Greek word"), from *idioumai* "to appropriate to oneself," from *idios* "personal, private," properly "particular to oneself."

This is from PIE **swed-yo-*, suffixed form of root **s(w)e-*, pronoun of the third person and reflexive (referring back to the subject of a sentence), also used in forms denoting the speaker's social group, "(we our-)selves" (source also of Sanskrit *svah*, Avestan *hva-*, Old Persian *huva* "one's own," *khva-data* "lord," literally "created from oneself;" Greek *hos* "he, she, it;" Latin *suescere* "to accustom, get accustomed," *sodalis* "companion;" Old Church Slavonic *svoji* "his, her, its," *svojaku* "relative, kinsman;" Gothic *swes* "one's own;" Old Norse *sik* "oneself;" German *Sein*; Old Irish *fein* "self, himself").

Interest (n) [G]rammar & idiom are independent categories; being applicable to the same material, they sometimes agree & sometimes disagree about particular specimens of it; the most can be said is that what is idiomatic is far more often grammatical than ungrammatical, but that is worth saying, because grammar & idiom are sometimes treated as incompatibles [Fowler].

mid-15c., "legal claim or right; a concern; a benefit, advantage, a being concerned or affected (advantageously)," from Old French *interest* "damage, loss, harm" (Modern French *intérêt*), from noun use of Latin *interest* "it is of importance, it makes a difference," third person singular present of *interesse* "to concern, make a difference, be of importance," literally "to be between," from *inter* "between" (see **inter-**) + *esse* "to be" (from PIE root **es-* "to be"). The sense development to "profit, advantage" in French and English is not entirely clear. The earlier Middle English word was *interesse* (late 14c.), from Anglo-French *interesse* "what one has a legal concern in," from Medieval Latin *interesse* "compensation for loss," noun use of Latin *interesse* (compare German *Interesse*, from the same Medieval Latin source).

Financial sense of "money paid for the use of money lent" (1520s) earlier was distinguished from *usury* (illegal under Church law) by being in reference to "compensation due from a defaulting debtor." Sense of "personal or selfish consideration" is from 1620s. Meaning "business in which several people are interested" is from 1670s. Meaning "curiosity, feeling that something concerns one, appreciative or sympathetic regard" is first attested 1771. *Interest group* is attested from 1907; *interest rate* by 1868.

Is (v.) third person singular present indicative of **be**, Old English *is*, from Germanic stem **es-* (source also of Old High German, German, Gothic *ist*, Old Norse *es*, *er*), from PIE **es-ti-* (source also of Sanskrit *asti*, Greek *esti*, Latin *est*, Lithuanian *esti*, Old Church Slavonic *jesti*), third person singular form of root **es-* "to be." Old English lost the final *-t-*. Until 1500s, pronounced to rhyme with *kiss*. Dialectal use for all persons (*I is*) is in Chaucer. Phrase *it is what it is*, indicating resigned acceptance of an unpleasant but inevitable situation or circumstance about which nothing truly positive can be said, is attested by 2001.

Just (adj.) late 14c., "morally upright, righteous in the eyes of God; justifiable; equitable, impartial, fair; conforming to rules," also "marked or characterized by precision; exact, having correct dimensions," from Old French *juste* "just, righteous; sincere" (12c.), from Latin *iustus* "upright, righteous, equitable; in accordance with law, lawful; true, proper; perfect, complete," from *ius* "a

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right," especially "legal right, law" (see **jurist**). The more mundane Latin law-word *lex* covered specific laws as opposed to the body of laws. The noun meaning "righteous person or persons" is from late 14c.

Just (adv.) "merely, barely," 1660s, from Middle English sense of "exactly, precisely, punctually" (c. 1400), from **just** (adj.), and paralleling the adverbial use of French *juste*. *Just now* "a short time ago" is from 1680s. For sense decay, compare **anon**, **soon**. *Just-so story* first attested 1902 in Kipling, from the expression *just so* "exactly that, in that very way" (1751).

Jurist (n.) mid-15c., "one who practices law;" 1620s, "a legal writer, one who professes the science of the law," from Middle French *juriste* (14c.), from Medieval Latin *iurista* "jurist," from Latin *ius* (genitive *iuris*) "a right," especially "legal right or authority, law," also "place where justice is administered, court of justice," from Old Latin *iouus*, perhaps literally "sacred formula," a word peculiar to Latin (not general Italic) that originated in the religious cults, from PIE root **yewes-* "law" (compare Latin *iurare* "to pronounce a ritual formula," Vedic *yos* "health," Avestan *yaoz-da-* "make ritually pure," Irish *huisse* "just"). Related: *Juristic*. The more mundane Latin law-word *lex* meant specific laws as opposed to the body of laws. The Germanic root represented by Old English *æ* "custom, law," Old High German *ewa*, German *Ehe* "marriage," sometimes is associated with this group, or it is traced to PIE **ei-* "to go."

lunatic (adj.) late 13c., "affected with periodic insanity dependent on the changes of the moon," from Old French *lunatique* "insane," or directly from Late Latin *lunaticus* "moon-struck," from Latin *luna* "moon" (see **luna**). Compare Old English *monseoc* "lunatic," literally "moon-sick;" Middle High German *lune* "humor, temper, mood, whim, fancy" (German *Laune*), from Latin *luna*. Compare also New Testament Greek *selēniazomai* "be epileptic," from *selēnē* "moon."

Lunatic fringe (1913) apparently was coined by U.S. politician Theodore Roosevelt. Then, among the wise and high-minded people who in self-respecting and genuine fashion strive earnestly for peace, there are foolish fanatics always to be found in such a movement and always discrediting it — the men who form the lunatic fringe in all reform movements. [Theodore Roosevelt, autobiography, 1913].

Earlier it was a term for a type of hairstyle worn over the forehead (1877). **Lunatic soup** (1933) was Australian slang for "alcoholic drink."

meek (adj.) late 12c., *mēk*, "gentle or mild of temper; forbearing under injury or annoyance; humble, unassuming;" of a woman, "modest," from a Scandinavian source such as Old Norse *mjukr* "soft, pliant, gentle," from Proto-Germanic **meukaz* (source also of Gothic *muka-modei* "humility," Dutch *muik* "soft"), a word of uncertain origin, perhaps from PIE **meug-* "slippery, slimy." In the Bible, it translates Latin *mansuetus* from Vulgate (for which see **mansuetude**). Sense of "submissive, obedient, docile" is from c. 1300.

Medicine (n.) c. 1200, "medical treatment, cure, healing," also (early 14c.) "substance used in treatment of a disease, medicinal potion or plaster," also used figuratively of spiritual remedies, from Old French *medecine* (Modern French *médecine*) "medicine, art of healing, cure, treatment, potion" and directly from Latin *medicina* "the healing art, medicine; a remedy," also used figuratively.

This is perhaps originally *ars medicina* "the medical art," from fem. of *medicinus* (adj.) "of a doctor," from *medicus* "a physician" (from PIE root ***med-** "take appropriate measures"); though OED says evidence for this path is wanting and suggests derivation directly from *medicus*. The sense of "practice, theory, or study of curing, alleviating, or preventing disease in humans" is from mid-14c.

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The figurative phrase **take (one's) medicine** "submit to something disagreeable" is recorded by 1865; that of **dose of (one's) own medicine** is by 1894. **Medicine show** "traveling show meant to attract a crowd so patent medicine can be sold to them" is American English, 1938. **Medicine ball** "stuffed leather ball used for exercise" is from 1889.

Mission (n.) 1590s, "a sending abroad" (as an agent), originally of Jesuits, from Latin *missionem* (nominative *missio*) "act of sending, a dispatching; a release, a setting at liberty; discharge from service, dismissal," noun of action from past-participle stem of *mittere* "to release, let go; send, throw," which de Vaan traces to a PIE **m(e)ith-* "to exchange, remove," also source of Sanskrit *methete*, *mimetha* "to become hostile, quarrel," Gothic *in-maidjan* "to change;" he writes, "From original 'exchange', the meaning developed to 'give, bestow' ... and 'let go, send'."

Meaning "an organized effort for the spread of religion or for enlightenment of a community" is by 1640s; that of "a missionary post or station" is by 1769. The diplomatic sense of "body of persons sent to a foreign land on commercial or political business" is from 1620s; in American English, sometimes "a foreign legation or embassy, the office of a foreign envoy" (1805).

General sense of "that for which one is sent or commissioned" is from 1670s; meaning "that for which a person or thing is destined" (as in *man on a mission, one's mission in life*) is by 1805. Meaning "dispatch of an aircraft on a military operation" (by 1929, American English) was extended to spacecraft flights (1962), hence, **mission control** "team on the ground responsible for directing a spacecraft and its crew" (1964). As a style of furniture, said to be imitative of furniture in the buildings of original Spanish *missions* to western North America, it is attested from 1900.

Nice (adj.) late 13c., "foolish, ignorant, frivolous, senseless," from Old French *nice* (12c.) "careless, clumsy, weak; poor, needy, simple, stupid, silly, foolish," from Latin *nescuis* "ignorant, unaware" "not-knowing."

Notice (n.) early 15c., "information, knowledge, intelligence," from Old French *notece* (14c.), and directly from Latin *notitia* "a being known, celebrity, fame, knowledge," from *notus* "known," past participle of (*g*)*noscere* "come to know, to get to know, get acquainted (with)," from PIE **gno-sko-*, a suffixed form of PIE root **gno-* "to know."

Sense of "formal statement conveying information or warning" is attested from 1590s. Meaning "heed, regard, cognizance" (as in *take notice*) is from 1590s. Meaning "a sign giving information" is from 1805. Meaning "written remarks or comments" especially on a new book or play is by 1835.

man (n.) "a featherless plantigrade biped mammal of the genus *Homo*" [Century Dictionary], Old English *man, mann* "human being, person (male or female); brave man, hero;" also "servant, vassal, adult male considered as under the control of another person," from Proto-Germanic **mann-* (source also of Old Saxon, Swedish, Dutch, Old High German *man*, Old Frisian *mon*, German *Mann*, Old Norse *maðr*, Danish *mand*, Gothic *manna* "man"), from PIE root **man-* (1) "man." For the plural, see **men**.

Sometimes connected to root **men-* (1) "to think," which would make the ground sense of *man* "one who has intelligence," but not all linguists accept this. Liberman, for instance, writes, "Most probably *man* 'human being' is a secularized divine name" from *Mannus* [Tacitus, "*Germania*," chap. 2], "believed to be the progenitor of the human race."

Specific sense of "adult male of the human race" (distinguished from a woman or boy) is by late Old English (c. 1000); Old English used *wer* and *wif* to distinguish the sexes, but *wer* began to disappear late 13c. and was replaced by *man*. Universal sense of the word remains in **mankind** and **manslaughter**. Similarly, Latin had *homo* "human being" and *vir* "adult male human being,"

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but they merged in Vulgar Latin, with *homo* extended to both senses. A like evolution took place in Slavic languages, and in some of them the word has narrowed to mean "husband." PIE had two other "man" roots: **uiHro* "freeman" (source of Sanskrit *vira-*, Lithuanian *vyras*, Latin *vir*, Old Irish *fer*, Gothic *wair*; see **wi-ro-*) and **hner* "man," a title more of honor than **uiHro* (source of Sanskrit *nar-*, Armenian *ayr*, Welsh *ner*, Greek *anēr*; see **ner-* (2)).

Man also was in Old English as an indefinite pronoun, "one, people, they." It was used generically for "the human race, mankind" by c. 1200. As a word of familiar address, originally often implying impatience, c.1400; hence probably its use as an interjection of surprise or emphasis, since Middle English but especially popular from early 20c.

As "a woman's lover," by mid-14c. As "adult male possessing manly qualities in an eminent degree," from 14c. **Man's man**, one whose qualities are appreciated by other men, is by 1873. Colloquial use of **the Man** for "the boss" is by 1918. To be **man or mouse** "be brave or be timid" is from 1540s. Meaning "piece with which a game (especially chess) is played" is from c. 1400.

Man-about-town "man of the leisure class who frequents clubs, theaters, and other social resorts" is from 1734. **Man of the world** is from mid-14c. as "secular man, layman;" by early 15c. as "man experienced in the ways of the world, one able to take things in stride." To do something **as one man** "unanimously" is from late 14c.

So I am as he that seythe, 'Come hyddr John, my man.' [1473]

MANTRAP, a woman's commodity. [Grose, "Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue," London, 1785]

At the kinges court, my brother, Ech man for himself. [Chaucer, "Knight's Tale," c. 1386]

official (n.) early 14c., "**minor ecclesiastical court officer**" (mid-13c. as a surname), from Old French *official* "law officer; bishop's representative" (12c.) and directly from Late Latin *officialis* "attendant to a magistrate, public official," noun use of *officialis* (adj.) "of or belonging to duty, service, or office" (see **official** (adj.)). From mid-14c. as "a domestic retainer in a household;" the meaning "person in charge of some public work or duty, one holding a civil appointment" is recorded from 1550s.

official (adj.) late 14c., "performing a service" (a sense now obsolete); c. 1400, "required by duty," from Old French *official* "official; main, principal" (14c., Modern French *officiel*) and directly from Late Latin *officialis* "of or belonging to duty, service, or office," from Latin *officium* "service, kindness, favor; official duty, function, business; ceremonial observance," literally "work-doing," from *ops* (genitive *opis*) "power, might, abundance, means" (related to *opus* "work," from PIE root **op-* "to work, produce in abundance") + combining form of *facere* "to make, to do" (from PIE root **dhe-* "to set, put").

Meaning "pertaining to an office or official position" is from c. 1600. That of "derived from the proper office or officer," hence "authorized," is by 1854.

Order (n.) early 13c., "body of persons living under a religious discipline," from Old French *ordre* "position, estate; rule, regulation; religious order" (11c.), from earlier *ordene*, from Latin *ordinem* (nominative *ordo*) "row, line, rank; series, pattern, arrangement, routine," originally "a row of threads in a loom," from Italic root **ord-* "to arrange, arrangement" (source of *ordiri* "to begin to weave;" compare **primordial**), which is of uncertain origin but probably from a variant of PIE root **ar-* "to fit together."

Meaning "a rank in the (secular) community" is first recorded c. 1300; meaning "command, directive" is first recorded 1540s, from the notion of "to keep in order." Military and honorary orders grew out of the fraternities of Crusader knights. Business and commerce sense is attested

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from 1837. In natural history, as a classification of living things, it is first recorded 1760. Meaning "condition of a community which is under the rule of law" is from late 15c.

Phrase *in order to* (1650s) preserves etymological notion of "sequence." The word reflects a medieval notion: "a system of parts subject to certain uniform, established ranks or proportions," and was used of everything from architecture to angels. Old English expressed many of the same ideas with *endebyrdnes*. *In short order* "without delay" is from 1834, American English; *order of battle* is from 1769.

mid-13c., "tract of land enclosed as a preserve for beasts of the chase," from Old French *parc* "enclosed wood or heath land used as a game preserve" (12c.), probably ultimately from West Germanic **parruk* "enclosed tract of land" (source also of Old English *pearruc*, root of **paddock** (n.2), Old High German *pfarrih* "fencing about, enclosure," German *pferch* "fold for sheep," Dutch *park*).

Internal evidence suggests the West Germanic word is pre-4c. and originally meant the fencing, not the place enclosed. It is found also in Medieval Latin as *parricus* "enclosure, park" (8c.), which likely is the direct source of the Old French word, as well as Italian *parco*, Spanish *parque*, etc. Some claim the Medieval Latin word as the source of the West Germanic, but the reverse seems more likely. Some later senses in English represent later borrowings from French. OED discounts the notion of a Celtic origin: Welsh *parc*, Gaelic *pairc* are from English.

Meaning "enclosed lot in or near a town, set aside and maintained for public recreation" is attested from 1660s, originally in reference to London; the sense evolution is via royal parks in the original, hunting sense being overrun by the growth of London and being opened to the public. It was applied to sporting fields in American English from 1867.

New York's **Park Avenue** as an adjective meaning "luxurious and fashionable" (1956) was preceded in the same sense by London's **Park Lane** (1880). As a surname, *Parker* "keeper of a park" is attested in English from mid-12c. As a vehicle transmission gear, **park** (n.) is attested from 1949.

Person (n.) early 13c., from Old French *persone* "human being, anyone, person" (12c., Modern French *personne*) and directly from Latin *persona* "human being, person, personage; a part in a drama, assumed character," originally "a mask, a false face," such as those of wood or clay worn by the actors in later Roman theater. OED offers the general 19c. explanation of *persona* as "related to" Latin *personare* "to sound through" (i.e. the mask as something spoken through and perhaps amplifying the voice), "but the long *o* makes a difficulty" Klein and Barnhart say it is possibly borrowed from Etruscan *phersu* "mask." Klein goes on to say this is ultimately of Greek origin and compares *Persephone*.

In legal use, "corporate body or corporation having legal rights," 15c., short for *person aggregate* (c. 1400), *person corporate* (mid-15c.). The use of *-person* to replace *-man* in compounds and avoid alleged sexist connotations is recorded by 1971 (in *chairperson*). *In person* "by bodily presence" is from 1560s. *Person-to-person* first recorded 1919, originally of telephone calls.

Pharmaceutical (adj.) 1640s (*pharmaceutic* in the same sense is from 1540s), from Late Latin *pharmaceuticus* "of drugs, poisoner".

Pill (n.) "small ball or round mass of medicine,": c. 1400 from Middle Dutch or Middle Low German *pille* and Middle French *pille*, all from Latin *pilula* "pill", ... Figurative since "something disagreeable that must be swallowed"

Poison (n.) c. 1200, "a deadly potion or substance"

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Poison (v.) to give to drink to; kill with poison," c. 1300, from Old French *poisonner* "to give to drink," and directly from poison

Poisoner (n.) late 14c., agent noun from poison (v.) OED notes that Australia and New Zealand it was used for "A cook, esp. for large numbers."

Injection (n.) "a force of fluid into the body" (with a syringe, etc.)

Remit (v.) late 14c., "to forgive, pardon," from Latin *remittere* "send back, slacken, let go back, abate," from *re-* "back" (see **re-**) + *mittere* "to send" (see **mission**). Meaning "allow to remain unpaid" is from mid-15c. Meaning "send money (to someone)" first recorded 1630s. Related: *Remitted; remitting; remittent*.

retainer (n.1) "fee to secure services," mid-15c., originally "act of keeping for oneself" from **retain**, or perhaps from or influenced by Middle French *retenir*, infinitive used as a noun. Meaning "fee paid to an attorney to secure his services" is from 1818.

retainer (n.2) "servant," 1530s, agent noun from **retain** (v.). Also "one who retains or holds" (1540s). Meaning "dental structure used to hold a bridge in place" is recorded from 1887.

Sign (n.) early 13c., "gesture or motion of the hand," especially one meant to communicate something, from Old French *signe* "sign, mark," from Latin *signum* "identifying mark, token, indication, symbol; proof; military standard, ensign; a signal, an omen; sign in the heavens, constellation."

According to Watkins, literally "standard that one follows," from PIE **sekw-no-*, from root ***sekw-** (1) "to follow." But de Vaan has it from PIE **sekh-no-* "cut," from PIE root ***sek-** "to cut" He writes: "The etymological appurtenance to *seco* 'to cut' implies a semantic shift of **sek-no-* 'what is cut out', 'carved out' > 'sign'." But he also also compares Hebrew *sakkin*, Aramaic *sakkin* "slaughtering-knife," and mentions a theory that "both words are probably borrowed from an unknown third source."

It has ousted native **token**. Meaning "a mark or device having some special importance" is recorded from late 13c.; that of "a miracle" is from c. 1300. Zodiacal sense in English is from mid-14c. Sense of "characteristic device attached to the front of an inn, shop, etc., to distinguish it from others" is first recorded mid-15c. Meaning "token or signal of some condition" (late 13c.) is behind **sign of the times** (1520s). In some uses, the word probably is a shortening of **ensign**. **Sign language** is recorded from 1847; earlier *hand-language* (1670s).

Sign (v.) c. 1300, "to make the sign of the cross," from Old French *signier* "to make a sign (to someone); to mark," from Latin *signare* "to set a mark upon, mark out, designate; mark with a stamp; distinguish, adorn;" figuratively "to point out, signify, indicate," from *signum* "identifying mark, sign" (see **sign** (n.)). Sense of "to mark, stamp" is attested from mid-14c.; that of "to affix one's name" is from late 15c. Meaning "to communicate by hand signs" is recorded from 1700. Related: *Signed; signing*.

Signature (n.) 1530s, a kind of document in Scottish law, from Middle French *signature* (16c.) or directly from Medieval Latin *signatura* "signature, a rescript," in classical Latin "the matrix of a seal," from *signatus*, past participle of *signare* "to mark with a stamp, sign" (see **sign** (v.)). Meaning "one's own name written in one's own hand" is from 1570s, replacing *sign-manual* (early 15c.) in this sense. Musical sense of "signs placed at the beginning of a staff to indicate the key and rhythm" is from 1806. Meaning "a distinguishing mark of any kind" is from 1620s.. Related: *Bailed; bailing*. **solemn** (adj.) mid-14c., "performed with due religious ceremony or reverence, sacred, devoted to religious observances," also, of a vow, etc., "made under religious sanction, binding," from Old French *solempne* (12c., Modern French *solennel*) and directly from Latin

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sollemnis "annual, established, religiously fixed, formal, ceremonial, traditional," perhaps related to *sollus* "whole" (from PIE root ***sol-** "whole, well-kept").

"The explanation that Latin *sollemnis* was formed from *sollus* whole + *annus* year is not considered valid" [Barnhart], but some assimilation via folk-etymology is possible. In Middle English also "famous, important; imposing, grand," hence Chaucer's friar, a *ful solempne man*. Meaning "marked by seriousness or earnestness" is from late 14c.; sense of "fitted to inspire devout reflection" is from c. 1400. Related: *Solemnly*.

Submit (v.) late 14c., "to place (oneself) under the control of another, to yield oneself," from Latin *submittere* "to yield, lower, let down, put under, reduce," from *sub* "under" (see **sub-**) + *mittere* "let go, send" (see **mission**). Transitive sense of "refer to another for consideration" first recorded 1550s. Related: *Submitted*; *submitting*.

Submission (n.) late 14c., "act of referring to a third party for judgment or decision," from Old French *submission* or directly from Latin *submissionem* (nominative *submitio*) "a lowering, letting down; sinking," noun of action from past participle stem of *submittere* "to let down, put down, lower, reduce, yield" (see **submit**).

Sense of "humble obedience" is first recorded mid-15c. Modern French *submission* has been replaced by doublet *soumission*. English in 16c.-17c. also had an adjective *submiss* "humble, submissive." *Submissionist* in various political historical contexts is from 1828.

Undertake (v.) c. 1200, "to entrap;" c. 1300, "to set about (to do)," from **under** + **take** (v.). Similar formation in French *entreprendre* "to undertake," from *entre* "between, among" + *prendre* "to take." The *under* in this word may be the same one that also may form the first element of **understand**. Old English had *underniman* "to trap, accept" (cognate with Dutch *ondernemen*, German *unternehmen*).

Undertaker (n.) c. 1400, "a contractor or projector of any sort," agent noun from **undertake** (v.). The specialized sense (1690s) emerged from *funeral-undertaker*.

Vaccine (n.) "matter used in vaccination," 1846, from French *vaccin*, noun used of adjective, Latin *vaccina*, fem. Of *vaccinus* "pertaining to a cow" (see vaccination). Related: *vaccinal*; *vaccinic*.

Vaccination (n.) 1880, used by British physician Edward Jenner (1749-1823) for the technique devised of preventing smallpox by injecting people with the cowpox virus (*variola vaccinae*), from *vaccine* (adj.) "pertaining to cows," from *vacca* "cow", a word of uncertain origin. "The use of the term for disease other than smallpox is due to pasteur" [OED].

verge (n.) "edge, rim," mid-15c., from Old French *verge* "twig, branch; measuring rod; penis; rod or wand of office" (12c.), hence, from the last sense, "scope, territory dominated" (as in *estre suz la verge de* "be under the authority of"), from Latin *virga* "shoot, rod, stick, slender green branch," of unknown origin.

Earliest attested sense in English is now-obsolete meaning "male member, penis" (c. 1400). Modern sense is from the notion of *within the verge* (c. 1500, also as Anglo-French *dedeinz la verge*), i.e. "subject to the Lord High Steward's authority" (as symbolized by the rod of office), originally a 12-mile radius round the king's court. Sense shifted to "the outermost edge of an expanse or area." Meaning "point at which something happens" (as in *on the verge of*) is first attested c. 1600. "A very curious sense development." [Weekley]

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verge (v.1) "tend, incline," c. 1600, from Latin *vergere* "to bend, turn, tend toward, incline," from PIE **werg-* "to turn," from root **wer-* (2) "to turn, bend." Influenced by *verge* (v.2) "provide with a border" (c. 1600); "be adjacent to" (1787), from **verge** (n.). Related: *Verged*; *verging*.

Virus (n.) late 14c., "venomous substance," Latin *virus* "poison, sap of plants, slimy liquid, a potent juice," probably from PIE root "*weis-* to melt away, to flow," used of foul or malodorous fluids, with specialization in some languages to "poisonous fluid"(source also of Sanskrit *viscam* "poison),"

vow (n.) "solemn promise," c. 1300, from Anglo-French and Old French *voe* (Modern French *vœu*), from Latin *votum* "a promise to a god, solemn pledge, dedication; that which is promised; a wish, desire, longing, prayer," noun use of neuter of *votus*, past participle of *vovere* "to promise solemnly, pledge, dedicate, vow," from PIE root **wegwh-* "to speak solemnly, vow, preach" (source also of Sanskrit *vaghat-* "one who offers a sacrifice;" Greek *eukhe* "vow, wish," *eukhomai* "I pray"). Meaning "solemn engagement to devote oneself to a religious order or life" is from c. 1400; earlier "to bind oneself" to chastity (early 14c.).

vow (v.) "promise solemnly," c. 1300, from Old French *voer*, from *voe* (see **vow** (n.)). Related: *Vowed*; *vowing*.

Warrant (n.) c. 1200, "protector, defender," from Old North French *warant* "defender; surety, pledge; justifying evidence" (Old French *garant*), from Frankish **warand*, from Proto-Germanic **war-* "to warn, guard, protect" (source also of Old High German *werento* "guarantor," noun use of present participle of *weren* "to authorize, warrant;" German *gewähren* "to grant"), from PIE root **wer-* (4) "to cover."

Sense evolved via notion of "permission from a superior which protects one from blame or responsibility" (early 14c.) to "document conveying authority" (1510s). A *warrant officer* in the military is one who holds office by warrant (as from a government department), rather than by commission (from a head of state).

Warrant (v.) late 13c., "to keep safe from danger," from Old North French *warantir* "safeguard, protect; guarantee, pledge" (Old French *garantir*), from *warant* (see **warrant** (n.)). Meaning "to guarantee to be of quality" is attested from late 14c.; sense of "to guarantee as true" is recorded from c. 1300. Related: *Warranted*; *warranting*; *warrantable*.

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Conclusion

Now knowing this rant about war (war-rant) official use only notification and what international war crimes is: navigate this relationship cautiously and thy silence will appear thy "credibility is highly suspicious".

Pax-Tecum by the pax-plasmator Gyorgyi Monika

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On the ___ day in the month of _____ in the Year Two Thousand Twenty One.

i am, the being Executrix/Bailor Gyorgyi: Szabo

[address] _____

Witness and Occupation

[address] _____ [autograph] _____

i am, the being

On this, the _____ day of _____, 2021, before

myself _____, the undersigned authorised witness, appeared the being Gyorgyi Monika Szabo and the being, known to me (or satisfactorily proven) to be the one who's Christian names is subscribed to the within this affidavit and the commercial instrument: and acknowledged execution of the same for the purposes therein contained.

In witness hereof, I hereunto set my hand and official seal.

AUTHORISED WITNESS