



# WHAT IS A PERSON





### Origin of PERSON

Middle English, from Anglo-French *persone*, from Latin *persona* actor's mask, character in a play, person, probably from Etruscan *phersu* mask, from Greek *prosōpa*, plural of *prosōpon* face, mask

First Known Use: 13th century

*You were born a living soul with flesh and blood, with the responsibility to respect other life and treat your fellow man with kindness and equality. Your unalienable rights are for life, liberty and property, and to respect those rights of other human beings on this good earth.*

*The term "person" does not encompass all of our rights as a human beings. It is ourselves who are responsible for limiting our own rights because we conform to the status of "person".*

## Legal person

(Law) an individual or group that is allowed by law to take legal action, as plaintiff or defendant. It may include natural persons as well as fictitious persons (such as corporations).

- Blackstone.

See also: [Person](#)

## Person

- (1) A living human. Often used in combination.
- (6) (Law) A human or organization with legal rights and duties.
- (9) A character or role, as in a play; a guise.



*This letter from the Attorney General's Office (below) was in response to a request for the legal interpretation of the word Person - not a freedom of information request as claimed in the letter.*

## Attorney General's Office

**Subject:** Freedom of Information request - Government definition of PERSON

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for your email to the Attorney General's Office making a request under the Freedom of Information Act.

I have looked into your request and have to inform you that your request does not fall within the Freedom of Information Act as it is a request for legal interpretation of the word Person, in which this office is unable to assist.

The Attorney General is principal legal advisor to government and as such is unable to offer legal advice or assistance to individuals. I can only suggest that you seek your own independent legal advice or access your local library for the definition/legal interpretation of the word Person.

You may wish to visit the Statute Law website, the website address is [www.statutelaw.gov.uk](http://www.statutelaw.gov.uk)

I am sorry that this office is unable to assist you further.

Regards

[REDACTED]  
Correspondence Unit

The Attorney General's Office  
20 Victoria Street,  
London  
SW1H 0NF

**per•son** (ˈpɜː sən)

*n.*

a human being or other entity, as a partnership or corporation, recognized by law as having rights and duties.



## World English Dictionary

### person

— *n* , *pl* persons

1. an individual human being

4. a human being or a corporation recognized in law as having certain rights and obligations

6. *archaic* a character or role; guise

# Interpretation Act 1978

## CHAPTER 30

### SCHEDULES

Section 5.

#### SCHEDULE 1

##### WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS DEFINED

*Note*: The years or dates which follow certain entries in this Schedule are relevant for the purposes of paragraph 4 of Schedule 2 (application to existing enactments).

##### *Definitions*

“**Person**” includes a body of persons corporate or unincorporate.  
[1889]

#### SCHEDULE 2

##### APPLICATION OF ACT TO EXISTING ENACTMENTS

(5) The definition of “**person**”, so far as it includes bodies corporate, applies to any provision of an Act whenever passed relating to an offence punishable on indictment or on summary conviction.

[Interpretation Act 1978](#)



The following sections offer legal words (*legalese*) used in courts today. You may have heard many of these words already; you may even be using them without knowing what they really mean. Don't worry, many of those using them don't know either.

## Legalese

*noun informal*

**: the formal and technical language of legal documents**

"the typed pages were full of confusing legalese"

: the language used by lawyers that is difficult for most people to understand : legal jargon

### Full Definition of LEGALESE

: the specialized language of the legal profession <replaced *legalese* with plain talk — Steve Weinberg>

### Examples of LEGALESE

- I was confused by the *legalese* in the contract.

### First Known Use of LEGALESE

1914

## UK Law Dictionary - English Legal System

### Person

An entity with legal rights and existence including the ability to sue and be sued, to sign contracts, to receive gifts, to appear in court either by themselves or by lawyer and, generally, other powers incidental to the full expression of the entity in law. Individuals are "persons" in law unless they are minors or under some kind of other disability, such as a court finding of mental incapacity.

Many laws give certain powers to "persons" which, in almost all instances, includes business organisations that have been formally registered such as partnerships, corporations or associations.

[\*UK Law Dictionary of legal terms - P\*](#)



*Henry Campbell Black published the first edition of Black's Law Dictionary over 100 years ago with the 1st edition in 1891. It has long been regarded the definitive legal dictionary by lawyers and law students from around the world.*

# PERSON

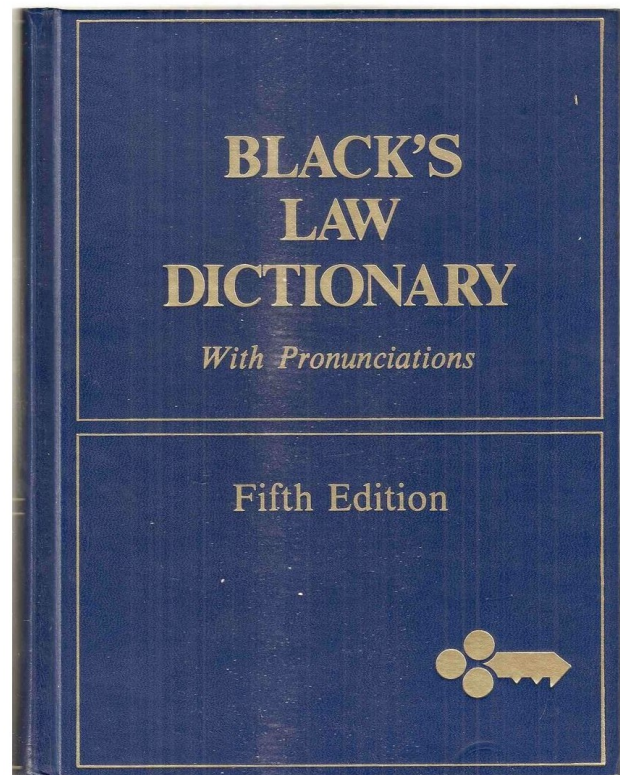
## BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY 5th EDITION

defines "person" in general usage as a human being, but the dictionary does not define "human being"

**Per se violations.** A term that implies that certain types of business agreements, such as price-fixing, are considered inherently anti-competitive and injurious to the public without any need to determine if the agreement has actually injured market competition. See *Per se doctrine*.

**Person.** In general usage, a human being (i.e. natural person), though by statute term may include a firm, labor organizations, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy, or receivers. National Labor Relations Act, § 2(1).

**Bankruptcy Act.** "Person" includes individual, partnership, and corporation, but not governmental unit. Sec. 101(30).



# The Law Dictionary

*Featuring Black's Law Dictionary Free Online Legal Dictionary 2nd Ed.*

## What is PERSON?

A man considered according to the rank he holds in society, with all the rights to which the place he holds entitles him, and the duties which it imposes. 1 Bouv. Inst. no. 137. A human being considered as capable of having rights and of being charged with duties; while a "thing" is the object over which rights may be exercised.

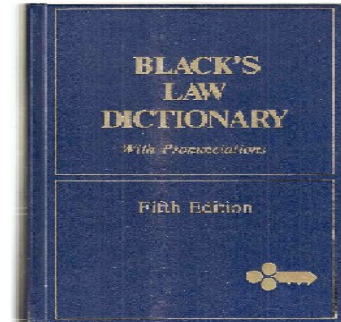
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## "Man"

**Man.** A human being. A person of the male sex. A male of the human species above the age of puberty.

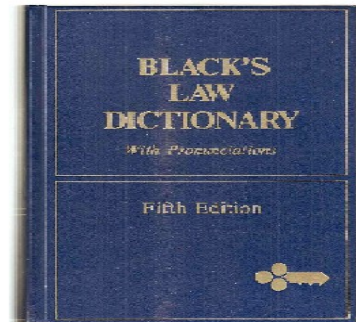
In its most extended sense the term includes not only the adult male sex of the human species, but women and children. See Mankind.



## "MANKIND"

**Mankind.** The race or species of human beings. In law, females, as well as males, are included under this term.

**Mann Act.** Federal statute (White Slave Traffic Act, 18



## The Law Dictionary

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### What is MANKIND?

The race or species of human beings. In law, females, as well as males, may be included under this term. Fortesc. 91.

## The Law Dictionary

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### What is ARTIFICIAL PERSONS?

Persons created and devised by human laws for the purposes of society and government, as distinguished from natural persons. Corporations are examples of artificial persons. 1 HI. Comm. 123. Chapman v. Brewer, 43 Neb. 800, 02 N. W. 320, 47 Am. St. Rep. 770 ; Smith v. Trust Co., 4 Ala. 508.



Black's Law is cited by judges and lawyers more than any other legal dictionary, it comes recommended by the law faculty, and is available in the pocket format used below and in a variety of other useful editions.

## BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY FOURTH POCKET EDITION

**person.** (13c) 1. A human being.

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

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

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

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

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

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

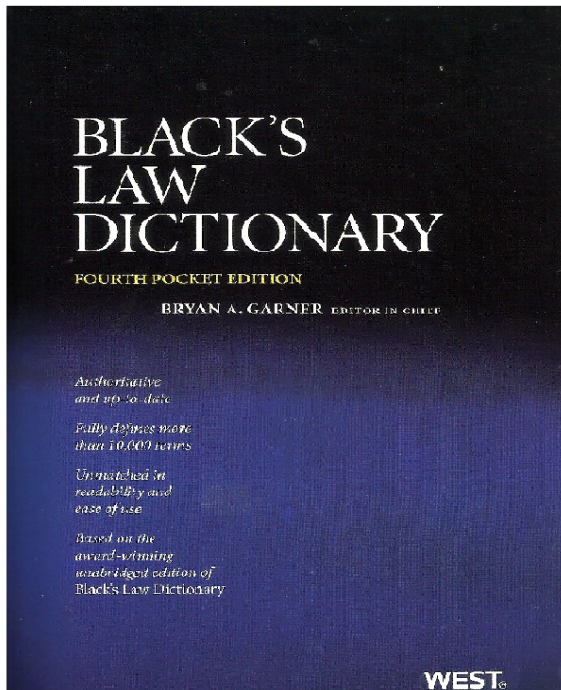
2. The living body of a human being <contraband found on the smuggler's person>. 3. An entity (such as a corporation) that is recognized by law as having most of the rights and duties of a human being. • In this sense, the term includes partnerships and other associations, whether incorporated or unincorporated.

**artificial person.** (17c) An entity, such as a corporation, created by law and given certain legal rights and duties of a human being; a being, real or imaginary, who for the purpose of legal reasoning is treated more or less as a human being.

**personable, adj.** (16c) Having the status of a legal person (and thus the right to plead in court, enter into contracts, etc.) <a personable entity>.

**personal, adj.** (14c) 1. Of or affecting a person <personal injury>. 2. Of or constituting personal property <personal belongings>.

**personality.** (1870) The legal status of one regarded by the law as a person; the legal conception by which the law regards a human being or an artificial entity as a person.







## *The law is a profession of words.*

David Mellinkoff

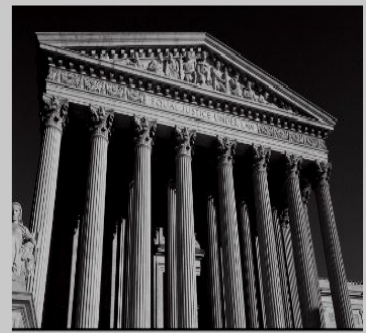
*By means of written language national constitutions come into existence, laws and statutes are enacted, and contractual agreements between private individuals take effect. Spoken language is just as indispensable to the legal process. One need look no further than the courtroom, whether it be the interrogation of plaintiffs and defendants, the testimony of witnesses, the pleadings by attorneys, or the instructions from a judge to a jury. The legal implications of language continue to extend far beyond the courtroom – to interactions between police and suspects, to conversations between lawyers and their clients, to law enforcement’s use of surreptitious recordings, and to such unlawful speech acts as offering a bribe, or issuing a threat, or making a defamatory statement. A little reflection suffices to reveal just how essential language is to the legal enterprise.*

*David Mellinkoff was a law professor at the UCLA School of Law, where he taught until his death in 1999. In his book [The Language of the Law](#), Mellinkoff covers the historical development of legal English, beginning with its Anglo-Saxon roots and continuing on through the Middle English period right up to the present day, while acknowledging along the way the contributions from Latin and French.*

**person** An indispensable word with varied, overlapping meanings. Often used without definition, as in the U.S. Constitution (Arts. I, II, III, IV; Amends. IV, V, XII, XIV, XXII). Defined, and redefined, in an endless succession of special purpose statutes, with no assurance to the profession that this is the *person* you thought you were talking about. The definitions here give an overview of current usage. This omits a whole list of historical horrors in the ugly shadows of slavery, racism, and sexism.

1. a human being - without regard to sex, legitimacy, or competence. This *person* is the central figure in law, as elsewhere, characterized by personal attributes of mind, intention, feelings, weaknesses, morality common to human beings; with rights and duties under the law. This is the *person*, sometimes called an individual, and often referred to in the law as a natural person, as distinguished from an artificial person (sense 3).

MELLINKOFF'S DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN LEGAL USAGE - 1992



MELLINKOFF'S  
DICTIONARY  
OF  
AMERICAN LEGAL  
USAGE

David Mellinkoff

*[The language of the law](#) is a linguistic phenomenon in its own right.*



# The Law Dictionary

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## What is INDIVIDUAL?

As a noun, this term denotes a single person as distinguished from a group or class, and also, very commonly, a private or natural person as distinguished from a partnership, corporation, or association ; but it is said that this restrictive signi- fication is not necessarily inherent in the word, and that it may, in proper cases, include artificial persons. See Bank of U. S. v. State, 12 Smedes & M. (Miss.) 400; State v. Bell Telephone Co.. 30 Ohio St. 310, 38 Am. Rep. 583; Pennsylvania it. Co. v. Canal Com'rs, 21 Pa. 20. As an adjective, "individual" means pertaining or belonging to, or characteristic of, one single person, either in opposition to a firm, association, or corporation, or considered in his relation thereto.

### NATURAL PERSONS

See, also, Abuse of a Natural Person.

For purpose of statute protecting certain property from postjudgment remedies, and therefore from prejudgment attachment, "natural person" means human being, and not artificial or juristic person. *Shawmut Bank, N.A. v. Valley Farms*, 610 A.2d



MELLINKOFF'S  
DICTIONARY  
OF  
AMERICAN LEGAL  
USAGE

MELLINKOFF'S DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN LEGAL USAGE - 1992

David Mellinkoff

# The Law Dictionary

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## What is NATURAL PERSON?

A human being, naturally born, versus a legally generated juridical person.

### Related Legal Terms

JURIDICAL PERSON, NATURAL-BORN, ARTIFICIAL PERSON, EXISTING PERSON, NATURAL ISSUE, NATURAL, NATURAL ALLEGIANCE, NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL LANGUAGE, ELIGIBLE PERSON



# The Law Dictionary

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## What is **ARTIFICIAL PERSONS?**

Persons created and devised by human laws for the purposes of society and government, as distinguished from natural persons. Corporations are examples of artificial persons. 1 HI. Comm. 123. Chapman v. Brewer, 43 Neb. 800, 02 N. W. 320, 47 Am. St. Rep. 770 ; Smith v. Trust Co., 4 Ala. 508.

# The Law Dictionary

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## What is **JURIDICAL PERSON?**

Entity, as a firm, that is not a single natural person, as a human being, authorized by law with duties and rights, recognized as a legal authority having a distinct identity, a legal personality. Also known as artificial person, juridical entity, juristic person, or legal person.

Also refer to body corporate.

# The Law Dictionary

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## What is **BODY CORPORATE?**

A corporation.

### Related Legal Terms

CORPORATE BODY, CORPORATE FRANCHISE, CORPORATE NAME, DISREGARDING CORPORATE ENTITY, BODY POLITIC, CORPORATE ENTITY, SEAL CORPORATE, CORPORATE SEAL, CORPORATE BONDS, CORPORATE PRACTICE OF LAW



## The Law Dictionary

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### What is **BODY**?

A person. Used of a natural body, or of an artificial one created by law, as a Corporation. Also the main part of any instrument; in deeds it is spoken of as distinguished from the recitals and other introductory parts and signatures; in affidavits, from the title and jurat. The main part of the human body; the trunk. *Sanchez v. People*, 22 N. Y. 140; *State v. Edmundson*, 04 Mo. 402; *Walker v. State*, 34 Fla. 107, 10 South. 80, 43 Am. St Hep. 186.

## The Law Dictionary

*Featuring Black's Law Dictionary Free Online Legal Dictionary 2nd Ed.*

### What is **CORPORATION**?

An artificial person or legal entity created by or under the authority of the laws of a state or nation, composed, in some rare instances, of a single person and his successors, being the incumbents of a particular office, but ordinarily consisting of an association of numerous individuals, who subsist as a body politic under a special denomination, which is regarded in law as having a personality and existence distinct from that of its several members, and which is, by the same authority, vested with the capacity of continuous succession, irrespective of changes in its membership, either in perpetuity or for a limited term of years, and of acting as a unit or single individual in matters relating to the common purpose of the association, within the scope of the powers and authorities conferred upon such bodies by law.

## The Law Dictionary

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### What is **LEGAL ENTITY**?

A lawful or legally standing association, corporation, partnership, proprietorship, trust, or individual. Has legal capacity to (1) enter into agreements or contracts, (2) assume obligations, (3) incur and pay debts, (4) sue and be sued in its own right, and (5) to be accountable for illegal activities.



## The Law Dictionary

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### What is ENTITY?

Legally, equal to a person who might owe taxes. A generic term inclusive of person, partnership, organization, or business. An entity can be legally bound. An entity is uniquely identifiable from any other entity.

## The Law Dictionary

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### What is LEGAL PERSONALITY?

Sum total of an individual's legal advantages and disadvantages. Defined as the lawful characteristics and qualities of an entity. An example of these are a person's age or asset ownership. From this, an entity's legal capacity and status in the jurisdiction or society's legal order. An example is how a law is applicable if one is a home owner versus a renter.

## The Law Dictionary

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### What is LEGAL?

1. Conforming to the law; according to law; required or permitted by law; not forbidden or discountenanced by law; good and effectual iu law. 2. Proper or sufficient to be recognized by the law ; cognizable iu the courts; competent or adequate to fulfill the requirements of the law. 3. Cognizable in courts of law, as distinguished from courts of equity; construed or governed by the rules and principles of law, in contradistinction to rules of equity. 4. Posited by the courts as the inference or imputation of the law, as a matter of construction, rather than established by actual proof; e. g., legal malice.

See LAWFUL.



## The Law Dictionary

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### What is PERSONALITY?

A status of a person, as defined by law. ii) A set of mental and physical traits exhibited by a person, usually in solitude.

## The Law Dictionary

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### What is ASSOCIATION?

The act of a number of persons who unite or join together for some special purpose or business. The union of a company of persons for the transaction of designated affairs, or the attainment of some common object. An unincorporated society; a body of persons united and acting together without a charter, but upon the methods and forms used by incorporated bodies for the prosecution of some common enterprise. *Allen v. Stevens*, 33 App. Div. 485, 54 N. T. Supp. 23; *Pratt v. Asylum*, 20 App. Div. 352, 46 N. Y. Supp. 1035; *State v. Steele*, 37 Minn. 42S, 34 N. W. 903; *Mills v. State*, 23 Tex. 303; *Laycock v. State*, 136 Ind. 217, 36 N. E. 137. In English law. A writ directing certain persons (usually the clerk and his subordinate officers) to associate themselves with the justices and sergeants for the purposes of taking the assises. 3 Bl. Comm. 59, 60.

## The Law Dictionary

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### What is PARTNERSHIP?

A voluntary contract between two or more competent persons to place their money, effects, labor, and skill, or some or all of them, in lawful commerce or business, with the understanding that there shall be a proportional sharing of the profits and losses between them. *Story*, *Partn.*



# The Law Dictionary

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## What is LAWFUL?

Law always constrneth things to the best. Wing. Max. p. 720, max. 193. Law constrneth every act to be lawful, when it standeth indifferent whether it should be lawful or not. Wing. Max. p. 722, max. 194; Finch, Law, b. 1, c. 3, n. 76. Law constrneth things according to common possibility or intendment. Wing. Max. p. 705, max. 189. Law [the law] constrneth things with equity and moderation. Wing. Max. p. 685, max. 183; Finch, Law, b. 1, c. 3, n. 74. Law disfavoreth impossibilities. Wing. Max. p. 606, max. 155. Law disfavoreth improbabilities. Wing. Max. p. 620, max. 161. Law [the law] favoreth charity. Wing. Max. p. 407, max. 135. Law favoreth common right. Wing. Max. p. 547, max. 144. Law favoreth diligence, and therefore hateth folly and negligence. Wing. Max. p. 665, max. 172; Finch, Law, b. 1, c. 3, no. 70. Law favoreth honor and order. Wing. Max. p. 739, max. 199. Law favoreth justice and right. Wing. Max. p. 502, max. 141. Law favoreth life, liberty, and dower. 4 Bacon's Works, 345. Law favoreth mutual recompense. Wing. Max. p. 411, max. 108; Finch, Law, b. 1, c. 3, no. 42. Law [the law] favoreth possession, where the right is equal. Wing. Max. p. 375, max. 98; Finch, Law, b. 1, c. 3, no. 36. Law favoreth public commerce. Wing. Max. p. 738, max. 198. Law favoreth public quiet. Wing. Max. p. 742, max. 200; Finch, Law, b. 1, c. 3, no. 54. Law favoreth speeding of men's causes. Wing. Max. p. 673, max. 175. Law [the law] favoreth things for the commonwealth, [common weal.] Wing. Max. p. 729, max. 197; Finch, Law, b. 1, a 3, no. 53. Law favoreth truth, faith, and certainty. Wing. Max. p. 604, max. 154. Law hateth delays. Wing. Max. p. 674, max. 176; Finch, Law, b. 1, c. 3, no. 71. Law hateth new inventions and innovations. Wing. Max. p. 756, max. 204. Law hateth wrong. Wing. Max. p. 563, max. 146; Finch, Law, b. 1, c. 3, no. 62. Law of itself prejudiceth no man. Wing. Max. p. 575, max. 148; Finch, Law, b. 1, c. 3, no. 63. Law respecteth matter of snbstance more than matter of circumstance. Wing. Max. p. 382, max. 101; Finch, Law, b. 1, c. 3, no. 39. Law respecteth possibility of things. Wing. Max. p. 403, max. 104; Finch, Law, b. 1, c. 3, no. 40. Law [the law] respecteth the bonds of nature. Wing. Max. p. 2G8, max. 7S; Finch, Law, b. 1, c. 3, no. 29.

## UK Law Dictionary - English Legal System

### Law

All the rules of conduct which are in force over a certain territory and which must be obeyed by all persons on that territory (e.g.. the "laws" of England).

Violation of these rules could lead to state action such as imprisonment or fine, or private action such as a legal judgment against the offender obtained by the person injured by the action prohibited by law.

Synonymous to a statute although in common usage, "law" refers not only to legislation or statutes but also to the body of unwritten law in those states which recognise common law.



## The Law Dictionary

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### What is LEGAL FICTION?

Believing or assuming something not true is true. Used in judicial reasoning for avoiding issues where a new situation comes up against the law, changing how the law is applied, but not changing the text of the law.

#### UK Law Dictionary - English Legal System

##### Legal Fiction

A rule assuming as true something that is clearly false. A fiction is often used to avoid rules that Parliament should change.

So, for example if a body has no power to sit beyond midnight but has several hours more of work still to do, it is easier to turn back the clock on their wall from time to time than it is to change their constitution.

When the High Court had a full workload of civil cases the criminal division of the same court, could help out and take on some cases by pretending that the defendant in a simple civil action had been arrested and was in custody.

The fiction that a corporation is, a person separate from its members is equivalent to saying that the law deals with the group as a unit, disregarding for the group's individual members.

## The Law Dictionary

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### What is FALSE?

Untrue; erroneous; deceitful; contrived or calculated to deceive and injure. Unlawful. In law, this word means something more than untrue; it means something designedly untrue and deceitful, and implies an intention to perpetrate some treachery or fraud. Hatcher v. Dunn, 102 Iowa, 411, 71 N. W. 343, 30 L. It. A. GS9; Mason v. Association, 18 U. C. C. P. 19; Batterman v. Ingalls, 48 Ohio St. 408. 28 N. 10. 108.





# The Law Dictionary

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## What is FICTION?

An assumption or supposition of law that something which is or may be false is true, or that a state of facts exists-which has never really taken place. *New Hampshire Strafford Bank v. Cornell*, 2 N. H.324; *Hibberd v. Smith*, 07 Cal. 547, 4 Pac. 473, 56 Am. Rep. 720. A fiction is a rule of law which assumes as true, and will not allow to be disproved, something which is false, but not impossible. *Best, Ev. 419*. These assumptions are of an innocent or even beneficial character, and are made for the advancement of the ends of justice. They secure this end chiefly by the extension of procedure from cases to which it is applicable to other cases to which it is not strictly applicable, the ground of inapplicability being some difference of an immaterial character. *Brown*. Fictions are to be distinguished from presumptions of law. By the former, something known to be false or unreal is assumed as true; by the latter, an inference is set up, which may be and probably is true, but which, at any rate, the law will not permit to be controverted. *Best* distinguishes legal fictions from presumptions *juris et de jure*, and divides them into three kinds.

# The Law Dictionary

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## What is STRAW MAN?

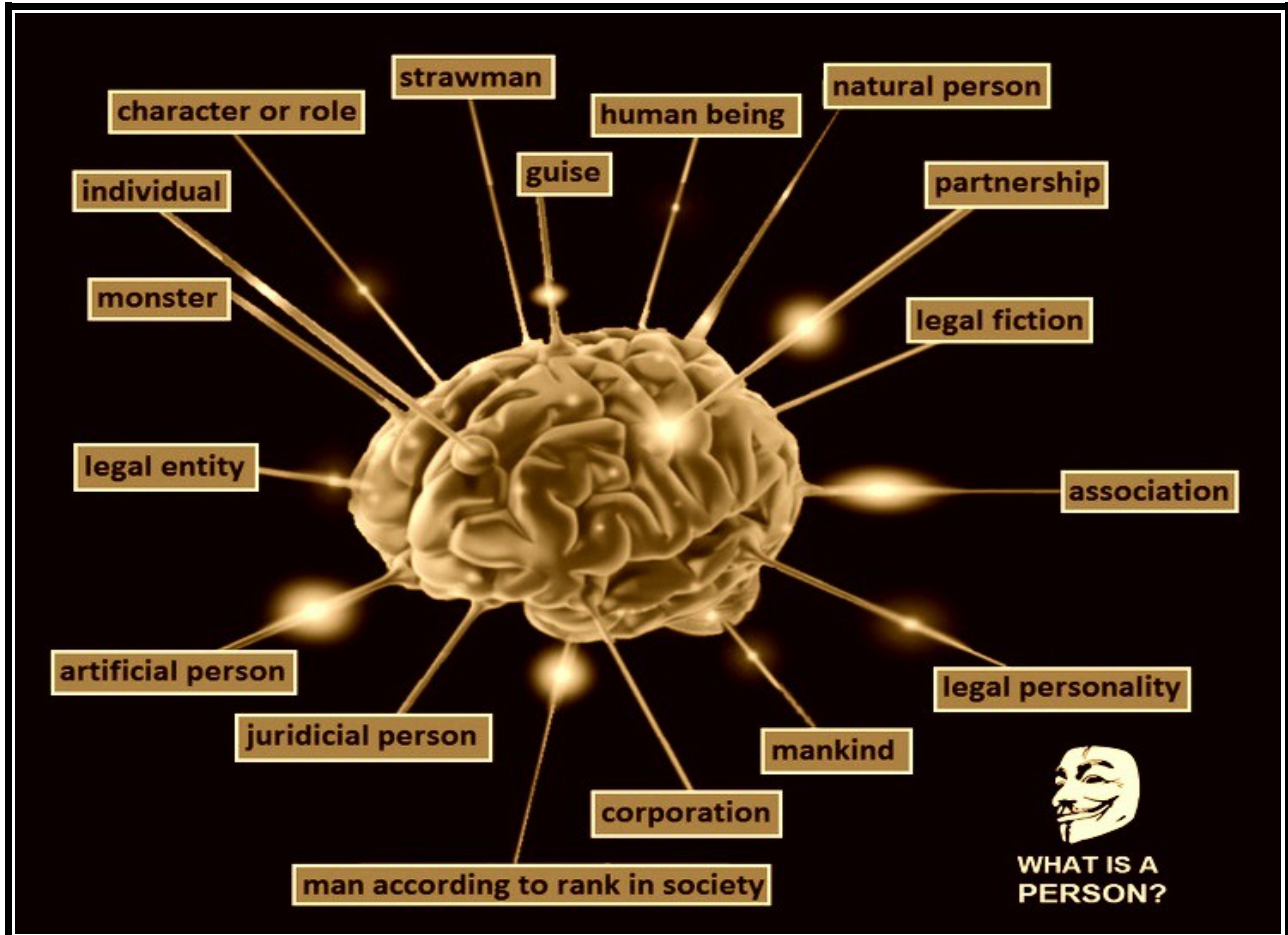
1. Draft or outline copy ready for suggestions and comments. 2. Third party used as a cover in illegal or shady deals. 3. Nominee director. 4. A weak or flawed person with no standing. Also called man of straw. See judgment proof.



# WELCOME TO THE PERSONATRIX

*Is it possible that the "person system" follows a matrix-like set of rules that are created to enslave humanity? Is it feasible that, because of the manner in which our lives are governed by and devoted to 'working for the system,' that a small group of people who control a disproportionate amount of wealth and political power could possibly create such a matrix-like system and get away with it?*

# ARE YOU THIS PERSON?



*It is ourselves who are responsible for limiting our own freedoms - because we conform to the status of "PERSON".*



All human beings  
are born free and equal  
in dignity and rights.

They are endowed with reason  
and conscience and should act  
towards one another in a  
spirit of brotherhood.

*Article 1*

United Nations  
Universal Declaration of Human Rights

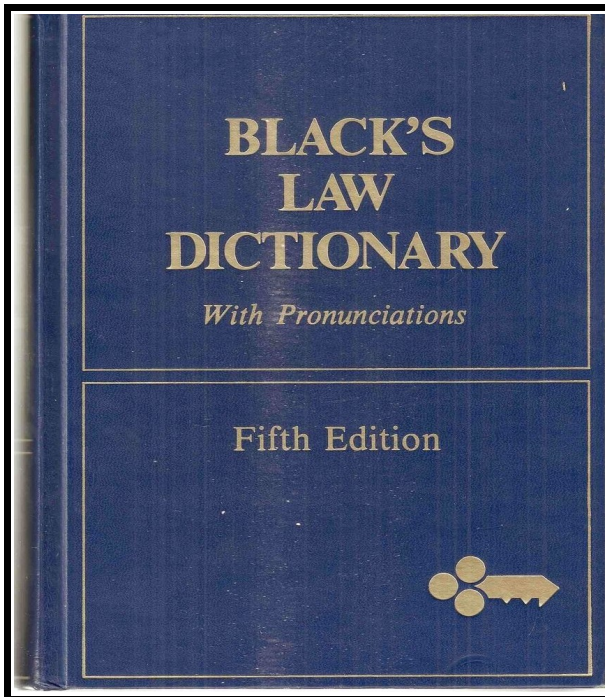
**WHAT IS A HUMAN BEING**



# THE TRIANGLE

*Supporting Local People*

**BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY 5th EDITION**  
 defines "person" in general usage as a human being,  
 but the dictionary does not define "human being"



## HUMAN BEING

### BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY 5th EDITION

cers attached to the courts, to effect legal service of process required by law in actions, to issue executions, etc., and to maintain order during the sitting of the courts.

**Hulks.** A place of punishment for convicts in England, abandoned with the reform in the punishment of convicts which began in England about 1840.

**Humanitarian doctrine.** Doctrine evolved from Missouri (Wonnack v. Missouri Pacific R. Co., 337 Mo. 1160, 88 S.W.2d 368) in which a plaintiff is relieved of responsibility for his negligence if he can show that the defendant (generally one operating a train or

#### Homicide

The word includes all occasions where one human being, by act or omission, takes away the life of another. [Murder](#) and [manslaughter](#) are different kinds of homicides.

Executing a convicted criminal was another form of homicide, but one which was excusable in the eyes of the law. Another excusable homicide is where a police officer shoots and kills a suspect who draws a weapon or shoots at that officer.

#### Hostile witness

During an [examination-in-chief](#), a lawyer is not allowed to ask [leading questions](#) of their own witness. But, if that witness openly shows hostility against the interests (or the person) that the lawyer represents, the lawyer may ask the court to declare the witness "hostile", after which, as an exception of the examination-in-chief rules, the lawyer may ask their own witness leading questions.

#### Hung jury

A jury is required to come to an unanimous [verdict](#). When the jurors, after full debate and discussion, are unable to agree on a verdict and are deadlocked with differences of opinion that appear to be irreconcilable, it is said to be a "hung jury".

The result is a [mistrial](#). Majority verdicts of 10-2 are allowed to prevent a hung jury.

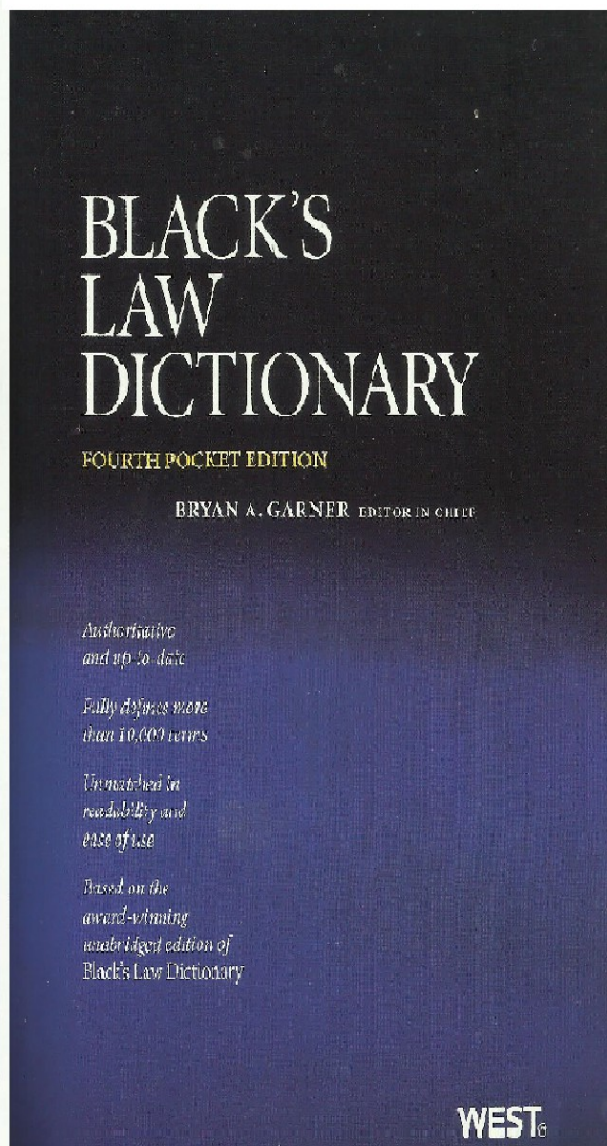
HUMAN  
BEING





# BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY

FOURTH POCKET EDITION - *No definition of Human Being*



**HUD.** *abbr.* Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**hue and cry.** (15c) *Hist.* 1. The public uproar that, at common law, a citizen was expected to initiate after discovering a crime. 2. The pursuit of a felon accompanying such an uproar. 3. A written proclamation for the capture of a felon.

**human-leukocyte antigen test.** A medical process of analyzing the blood sample of a man in a paternity or legitimacy case by comparing certain indicators with the child's blood. — *Abbr.* HLA test.

**human rights.** (18c) The freedoms, immunities, and benefits that, according to modern values (esp. at an international level), all human beings should be able to claim as a matter of right in the society in which they live.

**husband.** (13c) A married man; a man who has a lawful spouse living.

**common-law husband.** The husband in a common-law marriage; a man who

**WHAT IS A HUMAN BEING**



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human being



## What is NATURAL LAW? definition of NATURAL LAW (Black's Law ...

Definition of NATURAL LAW: A rule of conduct arising out of the natural relations of **human beings**, established by the Creator, and existing prior to any positive ...  
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## What is PERSON? definition of PERSON (Black's Law Dictionary)

A **human being** considered as capable of having rights and being charged with duties; while a "thing" is the object over which rights may be exercised.  
[thelawdictionary.org/person/](http://thelawdictionary.org/person/)



## What is MONSTER? definition of MONSTER (Black's Law Dictionary)

Definition of MONSTER: A prodigious birth; a **human birth or offspring** not having the shape of mankind, which cannot be heir to any land, albeit it be brought ...  
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... of "adult," and means the young of the human species, (generally, the age of puberty,) without any reference to parentage and without distinction of sex.

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# WHAT IS A HUMAN BEING



# THE TRIANGLE

*Supporting Local People*

## James A Ballentine's **LAW DICTIONARY WITH PRONUNCIATIONS: 1948 EDITION**

### LAW DICTIONARY

WITH

### PRONUNCIATIONS

BY

JAMES A. BALLENANTINE

Professor of Law in the University of California



1948 EDITION

THE LAWYERS CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING COMPANY  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

**huisher** (wee'shay). Same as huissier.

**huissier** (wee'she-ay). (French.) A court usher; a process server.

**hullus** (hul'lus). A hill.

**humagium** (hu-mā'ji-um). A humid or moist place.

**human being.** See monster.

**human body.** See body.

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took its name from President Monroe, but he was not the originator of it.

**monster** (mon'ster). A human-being by birth, but in some part resembling a lower animal. "A monster . . . hath no inheritable blood, and cannot be heir to any land, albeit it be brought forth in marriage; but, although it hath deformity in any part of its body, yet if it hath human shape, it may be heir." 2 Bl. Comm. 246

**monstrans de droit** (mon'stranz duh drwo) A showing or setting forth of the right

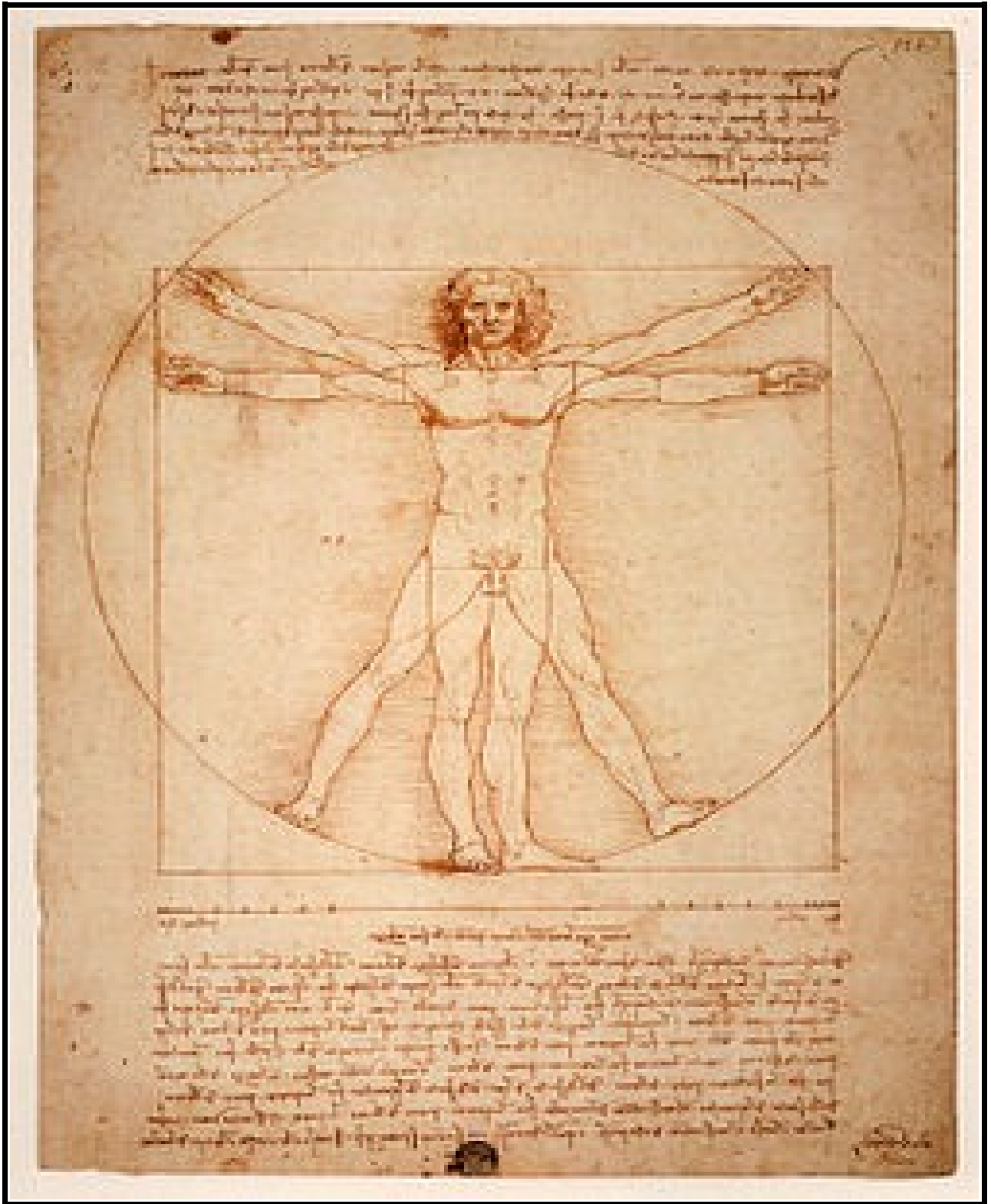
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### What is MONSTER?

A prodigious birth; a human birth or offspring not having the shape of mankind, which cannot be heir to any land, albeit it be brought forth in marriage. Bract fol. 5; Co. Litt. 7, 8; 2 Bl. Comm. 246.







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